DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 251 263 RC 015 038

AUTHOR	Eberts, Paul R.
TITLE	Socioeconomic Trends in Rural New York State: Toward the 21st Century.
INSTITUTION	New York State Legislative Commission on Rural Resources, Albany.
SPONS AGENCY	State Univ. of New York, Ithaca. Coll. of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell Univ.
PUB DATE	Sep 84
NOTE	425p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC17 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Demography; Economic Factors; *Futures (of Society); Policy Formation; Quality of Life; *Rural Development; Rural Economics; Rural Urban Differences; *Socioeconomic Background; Statewide Planning; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); *Trend Analysis; Urbanization
IDENTIFIERS	*Counties; *New York

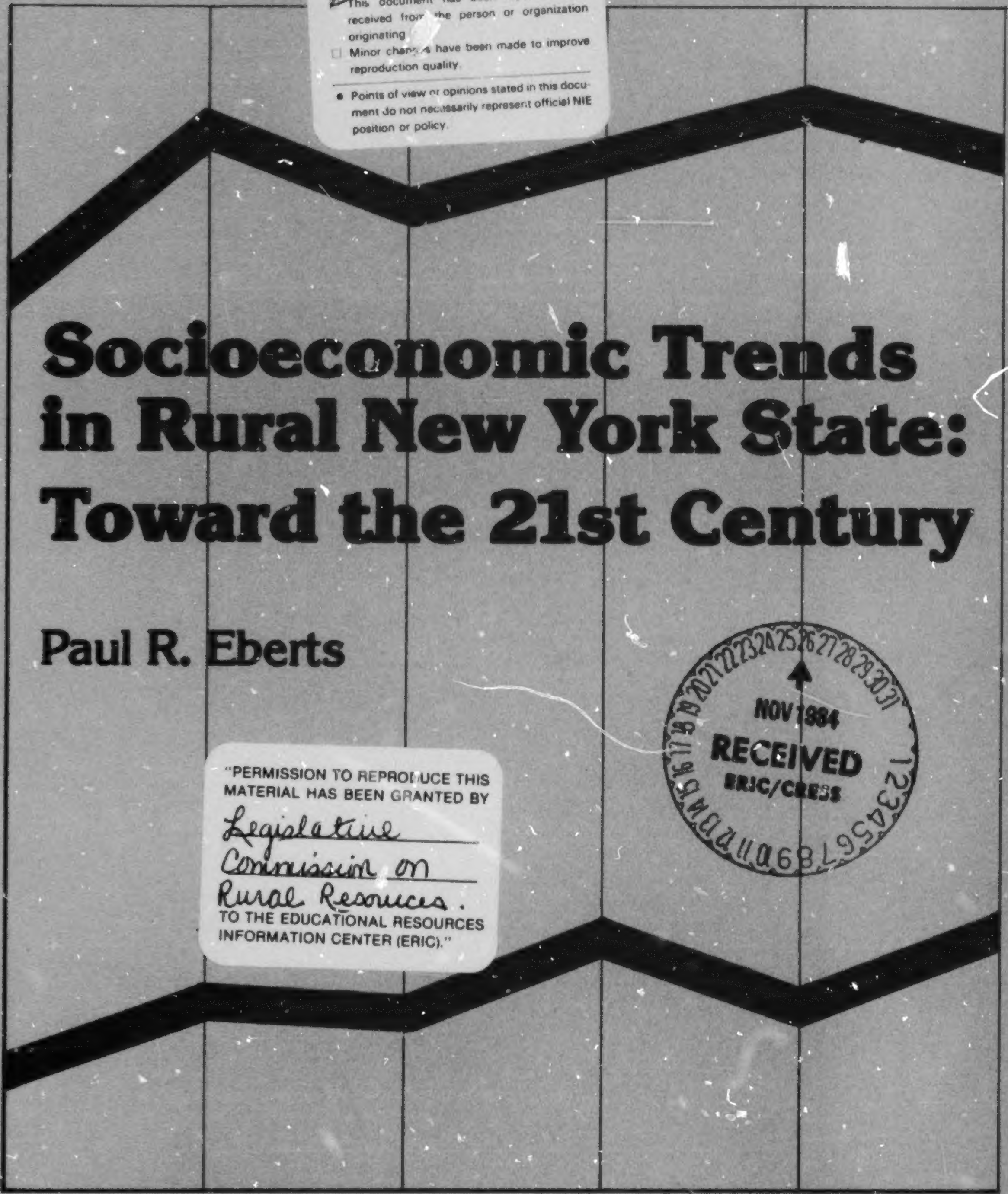
ABSTRACT

Statisical data provide a basis for policy decisions about rural development in New York and include information on demography, industrial base, socioeconomic attainment, and personal well-being over a 30-year period. Four census periods are covered (1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980) as well as six county types, two metropolitan types (upstate and downstate) and four rural types (with extensive, considerable, moderate, and limited urban influences). The most overarching finding is that "metropolitanization" of rural counties is taking place through the decentralized operations of metropolitan-based institutions in rural counties, and through rural people commuting to metropolitan counties for employment. From data on population, employment, income, mortality, marital status, etc., these trends are identified: private and public services will increasingly form New York's economic base; rural localities lag in income, affluency, education, and employment; deprivation in these forms has had negative effects on personal well-being in rural areas; and metropolitan-based institutions dominate the control, management, and planning functions of rural people and localities. To address these inequities, it is recommended that policymakers increase investments in rural localities, stress their self-sufficiency, and increase rural expertise in management, control, and planning. Appendices present detailed data and summaries; data sources are included. (MM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED251263

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
● Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.



Socioeconomic Trends in Rural New York State: Toward the 21st Century

Paul R. Eberts

NOV 1984
RECEIVED
ERIC/CRESS

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Legislative
Commission on
Rural Resources.
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

RC 015038

Published by the
New York State Legislative Commission
on Rural Resources
Senator Charles D. Cook, Chairman

September 1984

STATE OF NEW YORK
LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON RURAL RESOURCES

Box 7019
Alfred E. Smith State Office Building
Albany, New York 12225
(518) 455-2544

Senator
Charles D. Cook
Chairman

Assemblyman
William T. Parment
Vice Chairman

Senator
L. Paul Kehoe
Secretary

MEMBERS

Senator Thomas J. Bartosiewicz
Senator Anthony M. Masiello
Senator William T. Smith
Assemblyman Richard Coombe
Assemblyman Michael McNulty
Assemblyman John G.A. O'Neil
Assemblywoman Louise M. Slaughter

COMMISSION STAFF

Ronald C. Brach
Executive Director

Lorraine Casey
Peter D. Lopez

Eleanor Maio
Maryann C. Riviello

SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS IN RURAL NEW YORK STATE: TOWARD THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

September 1984

Part of the cost of preparing this report was supported by the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University.

CONTENTS

Foreword v

Acknowledgments vii

List of Tables ix

List of Figures xi

Map of New York State County Types 1-6 xv

Introduction 1

I. A Typology of New York State Counties 7

II. Population and Demographic Trends 17

III. Employment and Industrial Trends 35

IV. Socioeconomic Attainment Trends 69

V. Personal and Social Well-Being Trends 85

VI. Summary and Conclusions: Toward the 21st Century 99

VII. Policy Responses to the Trends 109

Appendix A. Tabular Data Corresponding to 36 Figures of Trends in the County Types 121

Appendix B. Data Sets for New York State Counties: Socioeconomic Trends Between 1950 and 1980 141

Introduction 143
Alphabetical Listing of County Data Sets 148
Abbreviations Used in Titles of County Trend Tables 150
New York State County Type 1: Downstate Metropolitan Counties 155
New York State County Type 2: Upstate Metropolitan Counties 193
New York State County Type 3: Rural Counties Under Extensive Urban Influence 231
New York State County Type 4: Rural Counties Under Considerable Urban Influence 277
New York State County Type 5: Rural Counties Under Moderate Urban Influence 327
New York State County Type 6: Rural Counties Under Limited Urban Influence 385

Appendix C. New York State Population Pyramids, 1970-2000 415

Appendix D. Data Sources and Data Notes 419

FOREWORD

The Legislative Commission on Rural Resources was established by Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1982, and began its work in February 1983. A bipartisan commission, its purpose is to promote a state-level focus and avenue for rural affairs policy and program development in New York State.

The commission provides state legislators with a unique capability and perspective from which to anticipate and approach large-scale problems and opportunities for the state's rural areas. It seeks to amplify the efforts of others interested in such policy areas as agriculture; business, economic development, and employment; government and management; environment, land use, and natural resources; transportation; housing, community facilities, and renewal; community life; and health care.

In order to obtain a clearer picture of problems and opportunities, the commission invited people to informal discussions at a Statewide Rural Development Symposium, held October 5-7, 1983. The symposium was the first such effort in the state or nation. Workshop participants undertook in-depth examinations of key policy areas the commission believed were critical to the state's future rural development. The purpose of the symposium and of the public hearings that followed was to catalog the strengths of rural New York, to define its problems, and to establish goals for the next two decades.

This publication constitutes the joint efforts of the commission and researchers at Cornell University. It was initiated because of the general lack of informational resources available to public policy leaders that could provide a comprehensive view of trends underlying the strengths and problems that help shape the quality of life in New York State.

Professor Paul R. Eberts, of the Department of Rural Sociology at Cornell University, and author of this report, is to be commended for undertaking this monumental effort on behalf of the commission. A review of the literature shows this study to be one of the first of its kind done in this state or anywhere else. The report helps fill a significant void in the availability of information on rural New York for use by policymakers everywhere.

Those who use this report are urgently invited to participate in the statewide discussion process being coordinated by the commission that will help guide rural New York into the 21st century. The reader's support, disagreement, or commentary on specific points contained in this document is invited and will have a strong influence on the final outcome of the commission's work.

SENATOR CHARLES D. COOK
Chairman, Legislative Commission
on Rural Resources

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of people played key roles in the creation of this report. Mr. Ronald Brach, Executive Director of the Legislative Commission on Rural Resources, certainly facilitated the task in terms of showing initial interest in the topic, suggesting underlying issues to deal with in the report, working with the commission to obtain a grant for basic costs of the report, and critically reviewing drafts of the report.

In addition, I wish to thank various members of the Cornell University faculty who read and critiqued the report in a working seminar on it: Professors Steven Caldwell, Barry Edmonston, Charles Hirschman, Mark Lancelle, Robert McGinnis, Timothy Mount, James Preston, Sidney Saltzman, and James Zuiches. Their specialized knowledge and general wisdom greatly enhanced understanding in a number of areas dealt with so briefly in the text below.

Other individuals also played key roles in producing the report. Without their efforts, commitment, and willingness to work at odd hours, the report could never have been completed as close to its deadlines. I wish to thank, then, Katrina Eadie for her data collection, computer inputs, and extensive organization of the material, as well as for drafts of parts of the study; Linda Buttel, Catheryn Obern, Richard Robinson, Judi Clippinger, and especially Irving Wiswall for their patience and considerable skills in computer programming and data manipulation; Peter Lopez for artistic clarity in producing graphs and figures in an early draft, and for working overtime to do them; Ann Gerken of the Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research (CISER) for identifying data sources and potential pitfalls in the shifting definitions of variables through the various census years; Helene Vigorita for her careful editing and thoughtful comments; and Brenda Creeley, my secretary, for keeping communications flowing through our office during this period, and for reliable typing and word processing in the face of daily changes in parts of the report.

I also wish to thank Gordon DeVries of the Technical Assistance Center at SUNY-Plattsburgh for permission to use in this report the population data and population pyramids which were prepared under his direction for reproduction through a personal computer. My appreciation also is extended to Michael Hattery and Bruce Brower who programmed and printed these data through their office personal computers.

I am always amazed at how many people are willing to cooperate on, and actually get involved in, work of this nature. To all of them, I am most grateful for their part in this effort.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Metropolitan Counties in New York State, Classified According to Population Size and Percent Rural (Nonurban), 1980	9
Table 2.	A Typology of New York State Counties Based on Extent of Urban Influence	11
Table 3.	New York State Rural Counties, Classified According to the Percentage of Labor Force Commuting and Size of Largest Place, 1980	14
Table 4.	Population Data by Age/Sex: Queens County	24
Table 5.	Population Pyramid Chart: Queens County	25
Table 6.	Population Data by Age/Sex: Essex County	26
Table 7.	Population Pyramid Chart: Essex County	27
Table 8.	Summary of 36 Trends in Rural Counties and Changes in Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan Counties, New York State, 1950-1980	102
Table 9.	Patterns of Differences Between Rural and Metropolitan County Types, New York State, 1970-1980	104

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Population Size in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 18

Figure 2. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 19

Figure 3. Number of Occupied Housing Units in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 20

Figure 4. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 22

Figure 5. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 as a Percentage of Population in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 31

Figure 6. Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 32

Figure 7. Percentage of Population Nonwhite in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 34

Figure 8. Work Force: Number of Employed Persons Aged 14 and Over (Aged 16 and Over in 1970, 1980) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 36

Figure 9. Work Force as a Percentage of Potential Labor Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 38

Figure 10. Females as a Percentage of the Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 40

Figure 11. Tertiary (Service) Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 42

Figure 12. Retail and Wholesale Trade Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 44

Figure 13. Public Administration Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 45

Figure 14. Employment in Education as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 47

Figure 15. Employment in Health Services as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 48

Figure 16. Employment in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 49

Figure 17. Managerial, Professional, and Technical Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 51

Figure 18. Secondary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 53

Figure 19. Total Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 20 or More Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 55

Figure 20. Total Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 100 or More Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 56

Figure 21. Primary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 57

Figure 22. Average Percentage of Land in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 58

Figure 23. Total Number of Farms in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 59

Figure 24. Total Acres Harvested in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 60

Figure 25. Total Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold (Thousands of Dollars Adjusted to 1980 Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 61

Figure 26. Median Family Income (Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 71

Figure 27. Median Family Income Adjusted to 1980 Dollars by the Consumer Price Index in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 72

Figure 28. Percentage of Persons Aged 25 and Over Who Have Completed Some College or More in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 74

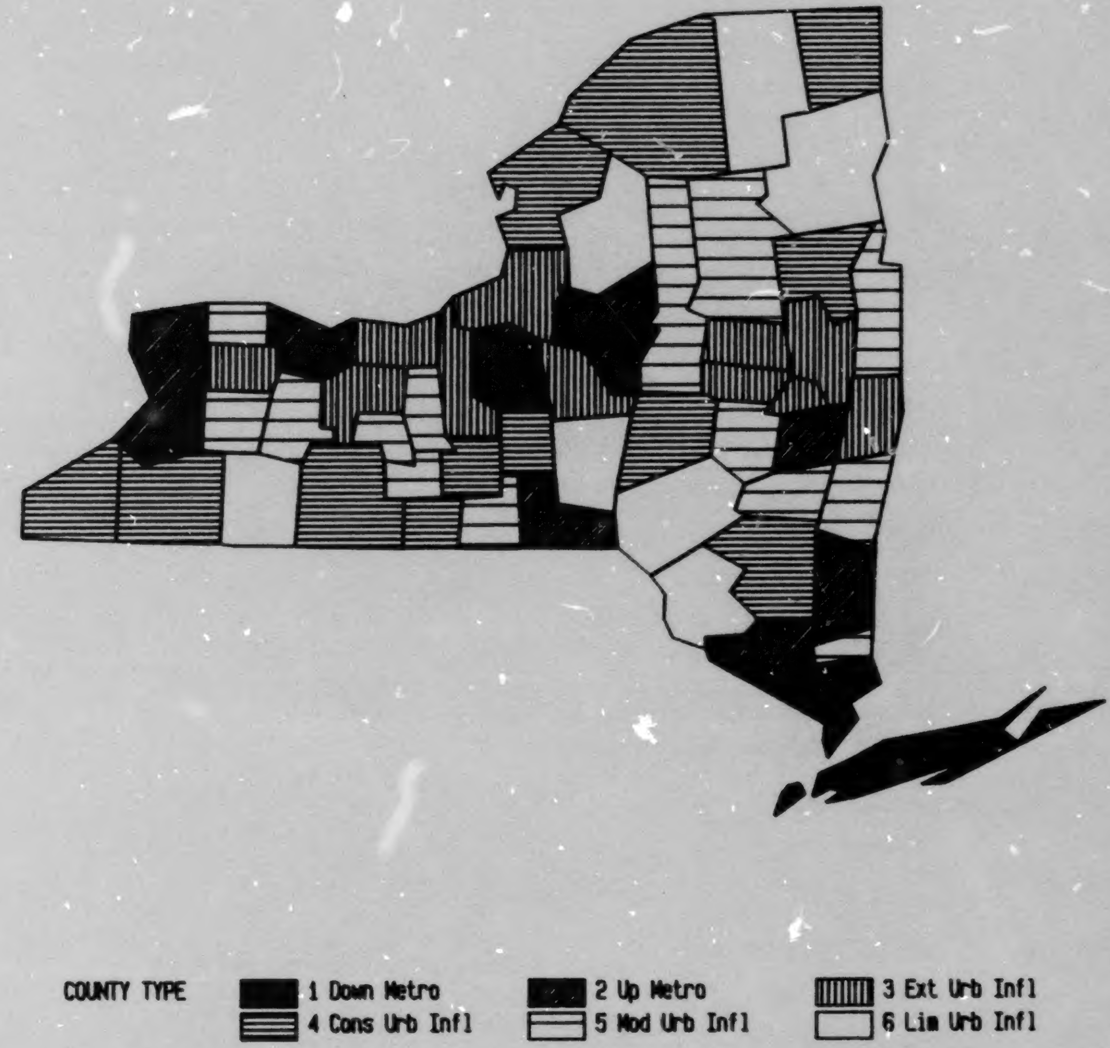
Figure 29. Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 76

Figure 30. Percentage of Families in Poverty in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 79

Figure 31. Percentage of Families in Affluence in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980 81

Figure 32.	Percentage of Occupied Dwelling Units with Indoor Plumbing in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	84
Figure 33.	Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) per One Thousand Live Births in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	87
Figure 34.	Number of Suicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	88
Figure 35.	Number of Homicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	90
Figure 36.	Percentage of Ever-Married Persons Whose Marriages are Currently Disrupted in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	93

New York State
County Types 1–6


COUNTY TYPE
1 Down Metro
2 Up Metro
3 Ext Urb Infl
4 Cons Urb Infl
5 Mod Urb Infl
6 Lim Urb Infl

Introduction

> If we would first know where we are and whither
> we are tending, then we could better tell where
> we want to go and how to get there.
> —Abraham Lincoln

Information needed by policymakers. Effective policymakers require three kinds of information in support of their decision making—first, information to clarify the goals they wish to uphold and achieve; second, information on trends in important societal and socioeconomic factors affecting these goals; and third, information on the causal policy strategies for achieving their goals in the light of current trends.

First, policymakers need clarity regarding the goals they wish to achieve. Certain of these goals form the very basis of our kind of government and are set down in our founding documents—liberty, equality, democracy, justice, support for individual initiative and dignity, and for people most in need, and so forth. But because we have so many institutions in our society to deal with and uphold these goals, and because some aspects of these goals are heavily influenced by certain other social factors, it is not always easy to rank-order the goals policymakers seek to uphold. The rank-ordering of these goals varies for any given historical period. Thus, policymakers must often expend extraordinary effort simply to relate any given policy to the array of basic goals they wish to uphold. These kinds of activities are part and parcel of various aspects of the political process—everything from wheeling and dealing in the legislative bargaining process to campaigning and electioneering with the general public. It is in such political processes as these that clarity in the general rank-ordering of these goals is achieved.

Second, policymakers require information on trends in the major indicators of the goals which they value most highly, and on trends in the major causal factors which cause changes in these things, processes, and conditions they most value. It was for identifying such trends that Lincoln sensed a need for information. Upon receiving knowledge of such trends, policymakers adjust their policies in order to achieve their overall goals. The bulk of this report will deal with identifying and understanding these trends, and how they generally impact on certain goals and policies.

Policymakers also need a third sort of information--namely, clarity on the ways in which changes in current policies can effectively influence either the causal factors of the things they most value or the valuable things themselves so that, ultimately, their goals are achieved. The nature of policy-relevant causal models--as social scientists call them--is not always self-evident to analysts or policymakers. These models should be explicit on how various social factors affect each other, are affected by government policies, and affect the goals of policymakers.

For instance, most people probably agree that to keep unemployment low is a good thing. At the very least, unemployed people often find it very difficult to achieve human dignity. High unemployment violates one of the overarching values of our society--most people believe that human dignity is a good thing. But the public policies which produce lower unemployment rates themselves are not self-evident. Usually analysts agree that greater government investments in the economy are necessary. But the nature of such investments--for instance, whether in roads and infrastructure, or in subsidies for certain businesses, or in reduced taxes, and so forth--is not always self-evident in terms of comparative effects. Indeed, arguments about the causal factors which produce lower unemployment rates represent some of the major issues between political parties. Legislators are often elected to office on the basis of their ability to convince their constituencies that one model is more effective than another in achieving certain basic goals. In any case, clarity in empirically supported, documented, and policy-relevant causal models which interrelate major causal factors, achievable goals, and potential changes in public policies is also necessary for effective policymakers.

Focus of this report. Of these three kinds of policy-relevant information, this report focuses primarily on trends in some of the major indicators of goals and their presumed causal factors. It will deal with the other two types of important information only in a limited way. Knowledge of these trends, as Lincoln sensed and as noted above, is fundamental for effective policymaking. As noted above, the goals- and model-related information bases are often formulated in response to the trends, and established through political programs. The trends on the most important indicators of the values—or of factors (often socioeconomic) which causally affect these values--exist independently from any given political program and constantly impinge on these programs. Such trend analyses are necessary information ingredients for making appropriate adjustments in political programs, as Lincoln implied, in order to more fully achieve the goals for which legislators were elected. It is these trends, on over thirty basic social indicators, which will be examined below.

Overview of social changes in New York. New York State is clearly undergoing numerous social changes, both large and small, and many of these changes have occurred relatively rapidly. For instance, every county in the state now has well over half of its work force engaged in service industries rather than manufacturing and agriculture. Indeed, the five boroughs (counties) of New York City, and most of their surrounding counties, as well as Albany and Tompkins Counties upstate, have between 80 and 90 percent of their work forces in the tertiary-service sector. A great many more, including even Hamilton County in the middle of the Adirondack Mountains, have over 70 percent of their work forces in the service sector. Nearly every county shows growth in this sector and decline in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors from the standpoint of percentages of work forces employed.

In many of the rural counties, the changes since 1950 have been dramatic. In thirty-five of New York's forty-four rural counties in 1950, more than 40 percent of the work force was engaged in a combination of agriculture and manufacturing. By 1980, just thirty years later, only nine of those thirty-five counties had at least this level of agriculture and manufacturing. Most of the changes occurred due to losses in the agricultural sector, but the manufacturing sector was also not immune to losses. The service industries--retail and wholesale trade, education, and health being the largest—now generate 65 to 90 percent of the employment in more than two-thirds of New York counties.

These changes, then, have occurred quickly and are of such magnitude that policymakers often find it difficult to chart a realistic course of responses. On indicators such as these, as well as on a number of others, Lincoln's dictum remains important. Just where are we tending? Where do we want to go? And how must we adjust current trends so as to get where we want to go?

Basis of the study. This report centers primarily on the first of these questions: where are we tending? During 1983-1984, the New York Legislature's Commission on

Rural Resources, a bipartisan effort, is assessing these trends and developing goal statements for rural New York in a number of issue areas. Reported here are data on representative trends relevant to the goal statements. The study is based primarily on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and other government agencies, largely because of the relative convenience in amassing such data. A complete listing of data sources is given in appendix D. Limiting the study to these data sources precludes dealing with certain issues such as quality of the physical environment. More extensive data are obviously necessary in order to move to comprehensive goal statements. Still, it is valuable to bring together some representative socioeconomic trends in a single document. An early draft of this report was developed specifically for use by participants at the first Statewide Legislative Symposium on Rural Development, October 5-7, 1983, sponsored by the Commission on Rural Resources.

Nature of the indicators in the study. Certain indicators are considered basic for understanding social change in localities. We have already noted the relevance of economic base and industrial structure. In addition, changes in demographic structure--population size, density, and age-sex distributions--are also fundamental to locality analysis. Together, the industrial and demographic indicators describe in general the people in a locality and what they do.

Also important for understanding social change is to know what people have achieved and how they are likely to feel about things. These elements were examined in terms of the income and educational levels of people in the various types of counties, and in terms of some common indicators of personal and social well-being, including levels of marital disruption, suicide, and homicide.

Organization of the report. Reflecting the four general kinds of indicators, this report contains four substantive sections--on demography, industrial base, socioeconomic attainment, and personal well-being. The data are presented in trend-line graphs for six different types of counties and for the four census periods, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. Data for each of the trend-line graphs are also presented in table form in appendix A, while data for individual counties are reported in appendix B. Trend-line graphs for the different groupings of counties permit almost instant recognition of whether a trend is increasing or decreasing, and whether the gap between rural and metropolitan counties is widening or narrowing. From such formulations, it is easier to assess some of the prospects and problems of rural counties.

Rural and metropolitan counties are aggregated into six sets in the analysis to permit easier comparison of the trends. Two sets of metropolitan counties are identified--the downstate and upstate—and four sets of rural counties, depending upon the extent of urban influence on them. The map at the beginning of this report identifies the six different county types. The rationale for the groupings is presented in detail in the next section. Presenting trend-lines of groups of reasonably similar counties, rather than those of each county separately, reduces the effects unique to each county, but shows the general progress of each indicator over time.

This analysis underscores the great diversity that exists within the state overall, as well as within and between its rural and metropolitan areas. Certainly there are important differences between the North Country and its problems and opportunities compared to Central New York, just as there are between Buffalo and New York City. Only by recognizing and understanding such differences and their dynamics can sound public policy be developed. The general trend-patterns among the indicators for such localities can tell us where they are going, and whether they are going in desirable directions.

An imporant perspective throughout this report is predicated on the underlying principle that rural areas in New York represent major alternatives to urban living. Along with general trends in the United States as a whole from 1970 to 1980, rural counties in New York also grew faster than the metropolitan. Indeed, between 1970 and 1980 cumulative effects on population in metropolitan counties showed a marked decline while the vast majority of rural counties continued their steady population increase. Some of this rural growth is due to metropolitan New Yorkers moving into rural areas, joining the three million or so people already living there. Such people apparently find living in more open spaces and among rural institutions more satisfying than living in their urban counterparts. These three million people represent a population total larger than is found in 25 other states. For many people, then, rural living is a major alternative to urban living. Thus, it is important to preserve and enhance the quality of life in rural New York, and to analyze the progress of trends in socioeconomic and well-being indicators as a first step in this enhancement. The patterns in these trends tell us not only where we are going, but whether they are taking us toward places we want to go.

The major thrust of this report is to understand how the more rural counties in New York differ from the more metropolitan counties on basic social indicators in order to illuminate the problems, prospects, and potential policy issues the state faces now and in the future. As several commentators have pointed out, it is too late to change very much in the present. But it is not too late to plan for the future. The twenty-first century is fast approaching. Only fifteen short years separate us from it. What directions are New York State's rural counties moving in? Are these the directions we would choose? Which trends might we want to modify? Supplant? Reinforce?

Section I explains how the counties were grouped, and why. The following four sections present the four basic kinds of data, in trend-line graphs, for each of the county types. The final sections contain major generalizations from the study, and some reflections on implications for state goals and policies.

I. A Typology of New York State Counties

Before rural and metropolitan localities can be compared, a basis for distinguishing rural from metropolitan counties must be established. At one level, the distinction is very easy. New York City is certainly metropolitan; Hamilton County, in the middle of the Adirondacks, is certainly rural. "Borderline" counties present a problem, however. For instance, is Dutchess County, with nearly half (43.3 percent) of its quarter-million population living in non-urban places of less than 2,500 people, a rural county, an urban county, or a metropolitan county with a part-rural population?

Obviously, in order to resolve such issues, some criteria must be established. The selection of criteria is a matter of judgment based in part on one's experiences with such issues. Different people can always think of objections to any particular criteria, or would like to substitute those deemed more important. Analytically, the goal of a typology is to emphasize differences between localities when in fact such differences are really found. "Better" criteria are those that sharpen the differences between the more rural and more metropolitan counties, if indeed such differences really exist between them.

Criteria for typological groupings. In general, a typology of counties constructed in a research study should meet five criteria. The typology should:

1. create groupings of counties which will present statistical differences between the groupings on a set of important indicators (in this case it is also hoped that these differences will have some relevance to policy alternatives for the state as a whole);
2. be as objective (and nonpejorative) as possible about which counties are assigned to each grouping;
3. have some counties from every part of the state in each grouping (a methodological requirement);

4. produce approximately equal numbers of cases in each grouping within the typology (another methodological requirement);

5. group similar counties, even if some "borderline" counties remain ambiguous regarding which grouping is really most appropriate for them.

Metropolitan counties. One obvious criterion separating New York State counties is population size, with its correlate of population density. Even using population size as a major criterion, however, does not specify where the breakpoint between metropolitan and rural should occur. In 1970, the U.S. census made the break, arbitrarily, so that a county with 100,000 or more in total population, and containing a city of 50,000 or more, was considered the central metropolitan county. By these criteria, however, a county like Suffolk (with 1.28 million people) would not be classified as a central metropolitan county because it has no central city of 50,000 or more, even though it does have towns seven times that large. It would instead be classed a metropolitan ring county.

In this report, no distinction is drawn between central and ring metropolitan counties; both are simply classed as metropolitan. A breakpoint of 200,000 in county population is used for separating metropolitan from nonmetropolitan (or rural) counties. Counties with more than 200,000 in population are considered here to be metropolitan, and those with less are considered rural. Such a classification makes Broome County, with 213,648 total population, the smallest metropolitan county. The next largest county is Ulster, with 158,158 people in 1980, which is classified as nonmetropolitan (or rural). The difference of over 50,000 people between Broome and Ulster counties makes the 200,000 breakpoint a convenient one--very few counties are likely to grow so much or decline so much as to be "borderline" on this criterion in the next decade. By this formulation, eighteen New York counties are metropolitan and forty-four are rural.

Table 1 presents some basic data for these counties. It shows that two counties, Dutchess and Orange, might be possible exceptions to this formulation. They each have a total population of around 250,000, they are nearly 45 percent nonurban, and the largest city in each has less than 30,000 people. Rather than make exceptions for them, however, we can introduce another criterion, dividing the metropolitan counties by the percentage of rural (or nonurban) population--that is, the percentage of people who do not live in places of 2,500 or more people. It so happens

Table 1. Metropolitan Counties in New York State, Classified According to Population Size and Percent Rural (Non-Urban), 1980

County	Population Size	Percentage Commuting*	Percentage Rural**	Population of Largest City
	Type 1. Metropolitan - Downstate - Vastly Urban			
Bronx	1,168,972	17.6	00.0	(Bronx)
Kings	2,230,936	44.2	00.0	(Kings)
Nassau	1,321,582	35.9	00.3	57,045 (Levittown)
New York	1,428,285	10.5	00.0	(New York)
Queens	1,891,325	52.5	00.0	(Queens)
Richmond	352,121	46.4	00.0	(Richmond)
Rockland	259,530	27.5	1.2	35,859 (New City)
Suffolk	1,284,231	27.6	3.7	44,321 (Brentwood)
Westchester	866,599	25.0	5.2	195,351 (Yonkers)
	Type 2. Metropolitan - Upstate Area - Partly Rural			
Albany	285,909	10.7	13.8	101,727 (Albany)
Broome	213,648	5.1	26.7	55,860 (Binghamton)
Dutchess	245,0[illegible]	12.6	43.3	29,757 (Poughkeepsie)
Erie	1,015,472	3.9	11.5	357,870 (Buffalo)
Monroe	702,238	1.9	11.8	241,741 (Rochester)
Niagara	227,354	17.6	28.1	71,384 (Niagara Falls)
Oneida	253,466	5.8	36.7	75,632 (Utica)
Onondaga	463,920	3.4	17.6	170,105 (Syracuse)
Orange	259,603	16.8	43.3	23,438 (Newburgh)

---

* Percent Commuting is here defined as the percentage of the labor force which works outside the county of residence.

** Percent Rural is here defined as the percentage of the population which lives in places of less than 2500 people.

that, if the eighteen metropolitan counties (those with more than 200,000 people) are divided into those with more than 10 percent nonurban and those with less than 10 percent nonurban, then nine counties fall into each grouping. Moreover, the nine which have less than 10 percent of their population living in rural places are all in the New York City area, while the remaining are farther upstate.

Table 1 groups the metropolitan counties into these two types, and gives statistics on their population size, percentage of rural population, percentage of population that commutes outside the county for work, and the population size of the largest place in the county. A number of differences are obvious among these counties. The downstate metropolitan counties (type 1) have larger populations, have more of their labor forces commuting outside their county of residence for work, and have many fewer people classified as rural than the upstate metropolitan counties (type 2).

Rural counties. The remaining forty-four counties in New York State are considered nonmetropolitan or rural. These counties obviously have degrees of "ruralness" (or "urbanness"). Some of them--such as Schenectady--are certainly very urban and close to being metropolitan. Schenectady has 89.1 percent of its nearly 150,000 people living in places with more than 2,500 persons; it has a large center of 68,000 people and nearly 25 percent of its labor force commutes outside the county for employment. But its total population of 149,946 makes it considerably smaller than the 200,000 breakpoint for being metropolitan.

Three criteria were suggested above for subdividing the forty-four rural counties: the extent to which people are rural in the counties (that is, live in places of less than 2,500 people), the size of the largest place in the counties, and the extent to which people in the counties commute outside their county for employment (presumably to places larger than where they live). Each of these criteria is reasonable as an indicator of ruralness or urbanness for the nonmetropolitan counties. However, only two of these three criteria place the counties in groupings where they are most similar to each other within the grouping but most different between groupings. These two criteria are the percentage of people in the counties who commute outside for employment, and the size of the largest place in the counties. The latter is an important criterion because the size of the largest place in a county often defines the general social, political, and economic character of a county in a "more urban" or "more rural" way. Table 2 presents the sets of counties grouped according to these two criteria.

Table 2. A Typology of New York State Rural Counties Based on Extent of Urban Influence*

	Size of Largest Place in County (10,000 or More Persons)		
Percentage of Work Force Which Commutes Outside County of Residence for Employment	Higher than 10,000	Lower than 10,000	
Higher (20% or more)	3. Extensive Urban Influence Cayuga Fulton Genesee Madison Montgomery Ontario Oswego Rensselaer Saratoga Schenectady Wayne (N = 11)	5. Moderate Urban Influence Columbia Greene Hamilton Herkimer Livingston Orleans Putnam Schoharie Schuyler Seneca Tioga Washington Wyoming Yates (N = 14)	(N = 25)
Lower (19.9% or less)	4. Considerable Urban Influence Cattaraugus Chautauqua Chemung Clinton Cortland Jefferson Otsego St. Lawrence Steuben Tompkins Ulster Warren (N = 12)	6. Limited Urban Influence Allegany Chenango Delaware Essex Franklin Lewis Sullivan (N = 7)	(N = 19)
	(N = 23)	(N = 21)	Total N = 44

---

*Urban influence is defined here as a function of size of largest municipality in a county and the percentage of the county's work force which commutes outside the county for employment.

Table 2 is constructed by cross-classifying the two criterion variables of percentage commuting and size of a county's largest place. The breakpoint closest to the median for percentage of the work force commuting was greater or less than 20 percent; the breakpoint closest to the median for size of a county's largest place was greater or less than 10,000 population. Such a cross-classification produces the four groupings of counties shown in table 2. These rural counties have the following designations:

Type 3. Rural counties under extensive urban influence (higher commuting, larger urban place in them);

Type 4. Rural counties under considerable urban influence (lower commuting, larger urban place in them);

Type 5. Rural counties under moderate urban influence (higher commuting, smaller urban place in them);

Type 6. Rural counties under limited urban influence (lower commuting, smaller urban place in them).

Unfortunately, such breakpoints do not produce the ideal of equal numbers in each grouping of the typology. The last grouping has only seven counties in it. Still, the other indicators of ruralness in table 3 show that these seven counties are reasonably homogeneous, and certainly quite different from counties in any other grouping. None of the counties in any of the groupings could be moved into other groupings with any easy justification as to the degree of urbanness or ruralness.

The six metropolitan-rural typological groupings. It is clear that the groupings of counties in tables 1, 2, and 3 produce a maximum of homogeneity for counties within each grouping, and a maximum of heterogeneity between the groupings on the indicators in the tables. Moreover, this set of groupings places counties from each part of the state in every grouping--urban influences extend throughout the state. Differences in these types, therefore, should be found on a variety of indicators regarding demography, industrial base, socioeconomic distributions, and personal well-being in these localities.

The graphs and tables in this report demonstrate the extent to which such differences are found. In each graph, the six types of counties developed here will be examined. County types are labeled as follows and designated by number on the map on p. xiii, and in each graph:

Type 1. Downstate metropolitan counties--(Down Metro);

Type 2. Upstate metropolitan counties--(Up Metro);

Type 3. Rural counties under extensive urban influence--(Ext Urb Infl);

Type 4. Rural counties under considerable urban influence--(Cons Urb Infl);

Type 5. Rural counties under moderate urban influence--(Mod Urb Infl);

Type 6. Rural counties under limited urban influence--(Lim Urb Infl).

As noted, the criterion characteristics of these county types are presented in tables 1 and 3. The map shows the spatial distribution of these counties throughout the state. Graphs, with numbers in them corresponding to these county types, have been included with the analytic discussion below in order to provide a convenient reference for the reader. The corresponding tables from which each graph was developed are found in appendix A.

Use of the typology in this report. Specification of differences between county types through graphs on trend data is important for people concerned with public policies. Such graphs facilitate a quick determination of what general directions counties are taking, whether rates of change in them are steep or level, whether they are stable or reversing direction, what gaps exist between county types, and whether the gaps are increasing or decreasing. In a society concerned with equitable treatment of individuals and organizations by state and local public bodies, familiarity with trends on key indicators surely provides important background in considering policy alternatives. When differences are found between county types on certain trends, then more appropriate and precise policies can more realistically be formulated in order to nudge the trends in the direction of desired goals. The context of decision making about state and local policy alternatives, then, underlies the examination of the following trend data.

Table 3. New York State Rural Counties, Classified According to the Percentage of Labor Force Commuting and Size of Largest Place, 1980

Type 3. Rural Counties Under Extensive Urban Influence

County	Population Size	Percentage Rural	Percentage Commuting	Population of Largest City
Cayuga	79,894	59.3	23.5	32,548 (Auburn)
Fulton	55,153	50.4	21.9	17,836 (Gloversville)
Genesee	59,400	63.6	23.9	16,703 (Batavia)
Madison	65,150	55.8	39.7	10,810 (Oneida)
Montgomery	53,439	54.3	24.1	21,872 (Amsterdam)
Ontario	88,909	71.3	31.6	15,133 (Geneva)
Oswego	113,901	70.9	23.8	19,793 (Oswego)
Rensselaer	151,966	38.7	43.3	56,638 (Troy)
Saratoga	153,759	53.7	46.5	23,906 (Saratoga Springs)
Schenectady	149,946	10.9	24.0	67,972 (Schenectady)
Wayne	84,581	78.8	36.9	10,017 (Newark)

Type 4. Rural Counties Under Considerable Urban Influence

County	Population Size	Percentage Rural	Percentage Commuting	Population of Largest City
Cattaraugus	85,697	65.5	15.0	18,207 (Olean)
Chautauqua	146,925	46.8	3.2	35,775 (Jamestown)
Chemung	97,656	27.1	9.9	35,327 (Elmira)
Clinton	80,750	61.9	3.0	21,057 (Plattsburgh)
Cortland	48,820	51.3	12.9	20,138 (Cortland)
Jefferson	88,151	64.3	3.1	27,861 (Watertown)
Otsego	59,075	74.7	18.0	14,933 (Oneonta)
St. Lawrence	114,254	58.7	2.9	12,634 (Massena)
Steuben	99,217	67.8	11.4	12,953 (Corning)
Tompkins	87,085	50.7	6.0	28,732 (Ithaca)
Ulster	158,158	65.2	18.5	24,481 (Kingston)
Warren	54,854	42.3	17.2	15,897 (Glens Falls)

Table 3. (Continued, p. 2).

Type 5. Rural Counties Under Moderate Urban Influences

County	Population Size	Percentage Rural	Percentage Commuting	Population size of Largest Place
Columbia	59,487	86.6	23.6	7,986 (Hudson)
Greene	40,861	81.6	27.5	4,718 (Catskill)
Hamilton	5,034	100.0	23.0	408 (Speculator)
Herkimer	66,714	50.9	27.6	9,450 (Ilion)
Livingston	57,006	68.8	30.0	6,746 (Geneseo)
Orleans	38,496	70.7	34.8	6,392 (Medina)
Putnam	77,193	57.5	56.5	7,681 (Mahopac)
Schoharie	29,710	82.2	29.5	5,272 (Cobleskill)
Schuyler	17,686	100.0	42.9	2,008 (Watkins Glen)
Seneca	33,733	62.1	23.6	7,466 (Seneca Falls)
Tioga	49,812	72.0	36.9	4,738 (Waverly)
Washington	54,795	61.3	28.3	7,419 (Hudson Falls)
Wyoming	39,895	73.8	28.3	4,198 (Perry)
Yates	21,459	75.6	25.8	5,242 (Penn Yan)
Type 6. Rural Counties Under Limited Urban Influence				
Allegany	51,742	79.3	17.6	5,769 (Wellsville)
Chenango	49,344	83.6	17.8	8,082 (Norwich)
Delaware	46,824	75.3	14.9	4,861 (Sidney)
Essex	36,176	87.8	14.7	2,938 (Ticonderoga)
Franklin	44,929	63.8	14.9	7,668 (Malone)
Lewis	25,035	86.6	18.0	3,364 (Lowville)
Sullivan	65,155	83.7	14.2	6,306 (Monticello)

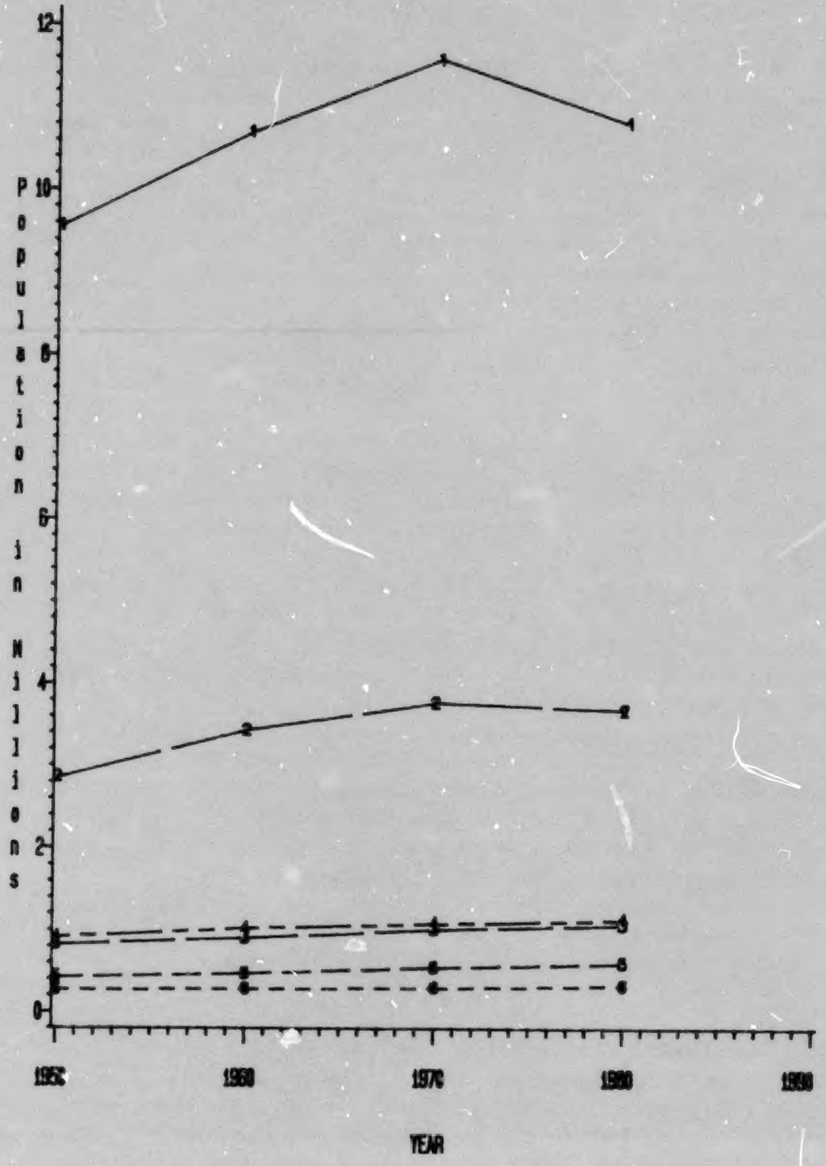
II. Population and Demographic Trends

Population size. Population trends in New York State are typical of those in many other states. As shown in figure 1, metropolitan counties--types 1 and 2 shown on the graphs--gained population from 1950 to 1970, but lost people between 1970 and 1980, while population in rural counties--types 3 to 6 on the graphs--has increased since 1950. Net loss in the state, however, reached nearly 600,000 people between 1970 and 1980. Rural counties (types 3 to 6) grew steadily but slowly as a result of natural growth and inmigration, as people and businesses rediscovered the relative amenities of living in more rural and less congested areas. The most rural counties--those most remote from urban influences--grew the least, but even they gained population between 1950 and 1980. Thus the population turnaround now found nationally--whereby migration from rural to metropolitan localities has reversed--began earlier in New York, before 1950, and continues to the present.

Population density. Population density is correlated with population size. Figure 2 shows that, as total population in metropolitan counties decline, the two types of metropolitan counties had fewer persons per square mile in 1980 than in 1970. On the other hand, density in the more rural counties is increasing. However, differences in density, as with population size itself, between the county types still reach very large proportions. Metropolitan counties are from 5 to 150 times as dense with roughly ten times the population size of the average of rural counties. Their central cities are, of course, also much more dense. Based on such differences, it is little wonder that New York's upstate and downstate populations sometimes have such different perspectives on things, and almost amazing that they can agree on anything.

Dwelling units. In the midst of the population decline in metropolitan counties, the number of dwelling units presents a seemingly curious note. Figure 3 shows that the number of occupied housing units has actually increased in all county types. Indeed, the largest numerical increases occurred from 1970 to 1980. The two metropolitan county

Figure 1. Population Size in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



Note: Numbers in all graphs correspond to county types.

Figure 2. Population Density
(Persons per Square Mile)
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

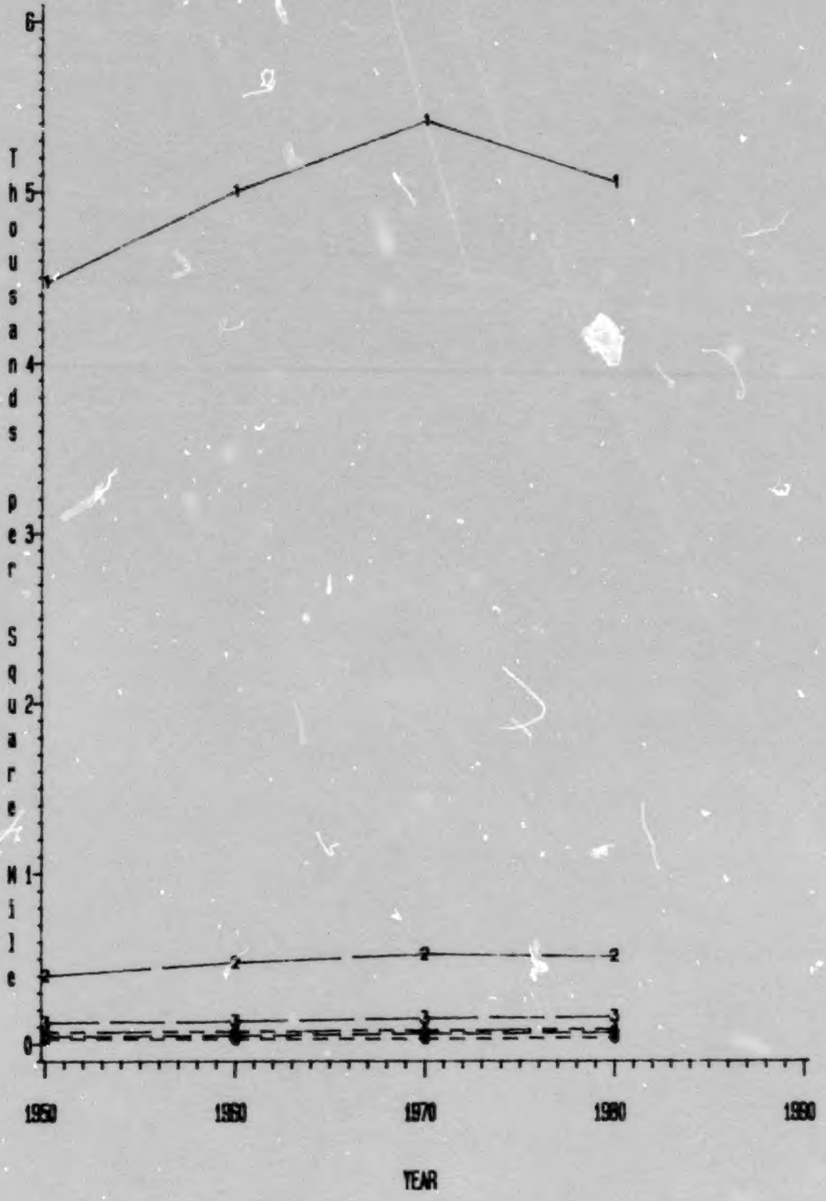
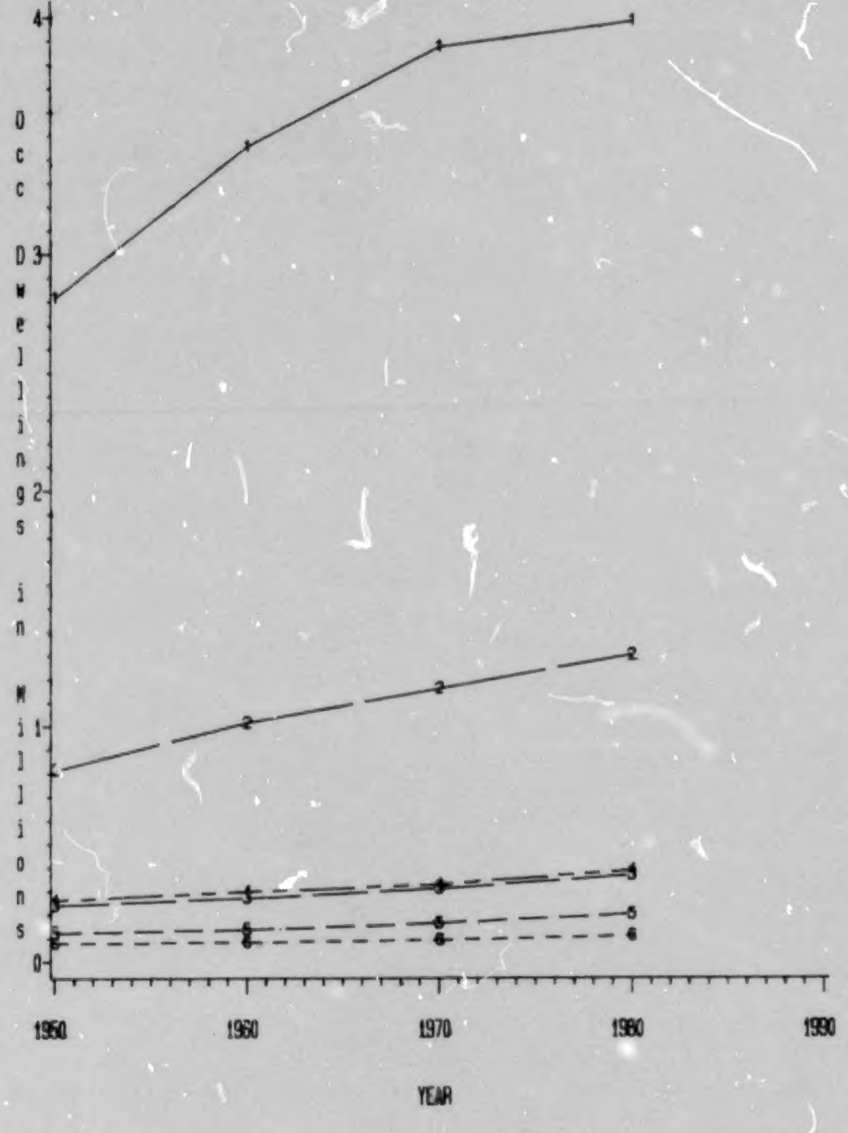


Figure 3. Number of Occupied Housing Units in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



types gained 105,000+ downstate, and 140,000+ upstate, even though both types lost population during the decade. Thus, overall, 245,000 new households appeared in New York's metropolitan counties and 178,000 additional households appeared in New York's rural counties between 1970 and 1980. Such findings are especially important because households, more than population size per se, account for local property taxes and thus represent a better indicator of contribution to local and state economies. These increases in numbers of households are probably due to the increasing number of single, young married, widowed, separated, and divorced persons maintaining their own places of residence.

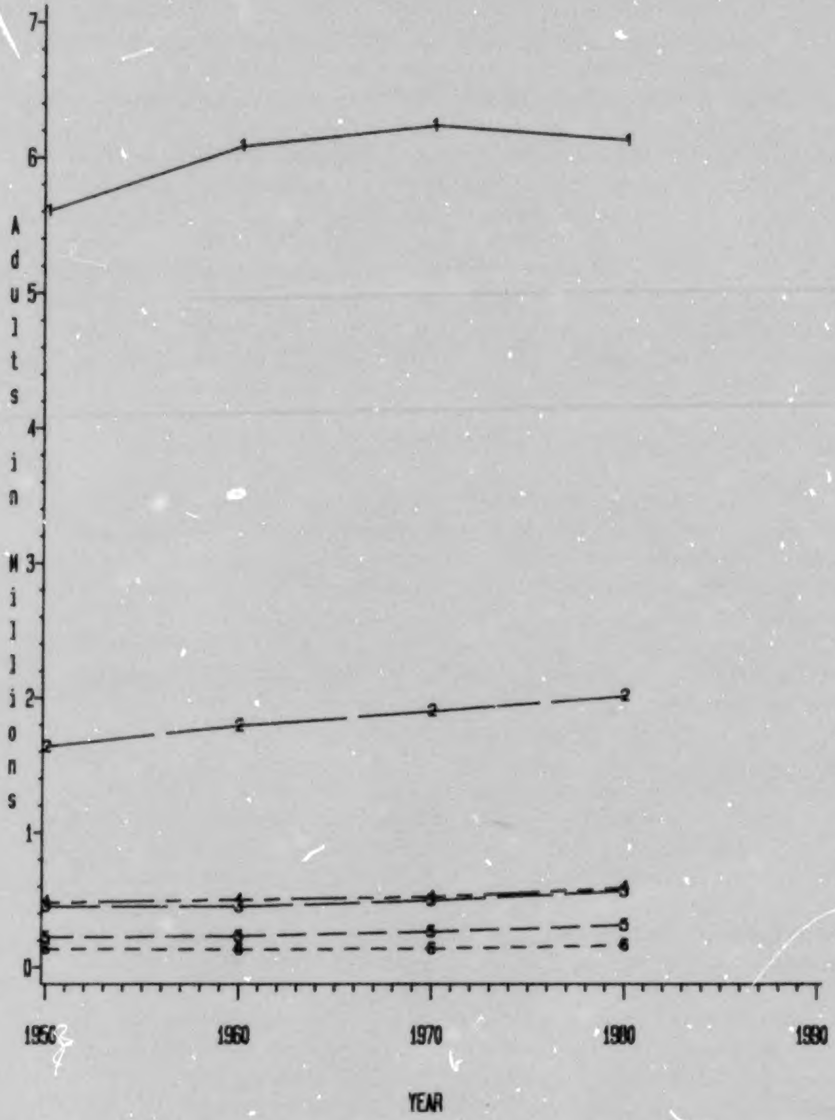
Adult population. A parallel important finding about New York as a whole is that, although it is losing in total population, it is actually gaining in its adult, economically productive population between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five. Figure 4 shows that the downstate metropolitan counties lost approximately 110,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five from 1970 to 1980, but the rest of the counties gained nearly 330,000, for a net gain of about 220,000. About two-thirds of this increase was in the rural counties, the rest being in the upstate metropolitan counties.

Such a finding certainly projects a potentially brighter and more productive future for New York State than the population-loss figures of figure 1. Figure 4 also suggests that these data might be more important for general use than the total population data.

It should be cautioned, however, that the 1990 census may show a decline in the size of the adult population, largely because there was an absolute decrease in the number of young people (under twenty-one) from 1970 to 1980 of about 450,000 in the state as a whole. In 1990, therefore, there may be a comparable deficit in the number of young people to enter adulthood. New in-migration to New York may make up part, but possibly not all, of this deficit.

Population pyramids. A method of determining the likelihood of population gain or loss is through examining population "pyramids." Two are presented in tables 4 through 7. Population pyramids are normally constructed by displaying separately the numbers of males and females found in every five-year age interval. Those born within a five-year span compose a cohort. By following cohorts through the various censuses—in every new census, each cohort ages by ten years—and by making assumptions about birth rates, death rates, and migration, it is possible to estimate future population sizes.

Figure 4. Potential Labor Force:
Persons Aged 21 to 65
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980



For instance, table 4 presents data for the borough of Queens in New York City. It shows that 70,428 males were in the age category of birth to age four in 1970. By 1980, only 64,396 males were found in the age ten to fourteen category. The question is, what happened to the more than 6,000 males which were in this cohort in 1970 but not in 1980? A few, undoubtedly, died for some reason. Most probably moved away. In fact, some also moved in. The 6,000 loss is probably largely due to a net out-migration loss.

On the other hand, the male and female cohort which was five to nine years old in 1970 showed a slight increase by 1980. Males increased by 83 persons (71,460 in 1980 minus 71,377 in 1970). Females increased by 2,400 persons (71,664 in 1980 minus 69,264 in 1970). Indeed, there was a net gain of 26,945 between 1970 and 1980 in the three (five-year age interval) cohorts which were between fifteen and twenty-nine in 1980. But these were the only three cohorts in Queens to show population growth. In the same period, overall, Queens lost a net of 95,148 persons (1,986,473 in 1970 minus 1,891,325 in 1980) throughout its age cohorts.

The population pyramid itself, given in table 5 for Queens, a type 1 metropolitan county, and table 7 for Essex, a type 6 rural county, is a schematic depiction of the data in tables 4 and 6. These two population pyramids are constructed in such a way that each asterisk in the table represents 0.25 percent of the population. (Often pyramids are constructed where each asterisk would represent a certain number of people; here each asterisk represents a certain proportion of people.) The data in table 5 are constructed from table 4, and those in table 7 are constructed from table 6. Constructing a pyramid on the basis of proportions permits an easy comparison between the shapes of the pyramids for different time periods, or from one county type to another. The shape of the metropolitan population of Queens for 1970, in table 5, is certainly different from the rural population of Essex in 1970, in table 7. Essex has a far larger proportion of its population in the preadult categories, and a smaller proportion in the early adult years. For comparisons of particular cohorts, because of the difficulty of counting asterisks, it is easier to use the raw data in tables 4 and 5. But for comparing county types it is easier to use the pyramids.

All these tables offer estimates of projections through the year 2000. The accuracy of population projections, of course, depends upon the accuracy of projections for each age cohort. These projections in turn depend upon accurate predictions for in- and out-migration rates, birth rates, and death rates. These four rates are also dependent

TABLE 4. POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

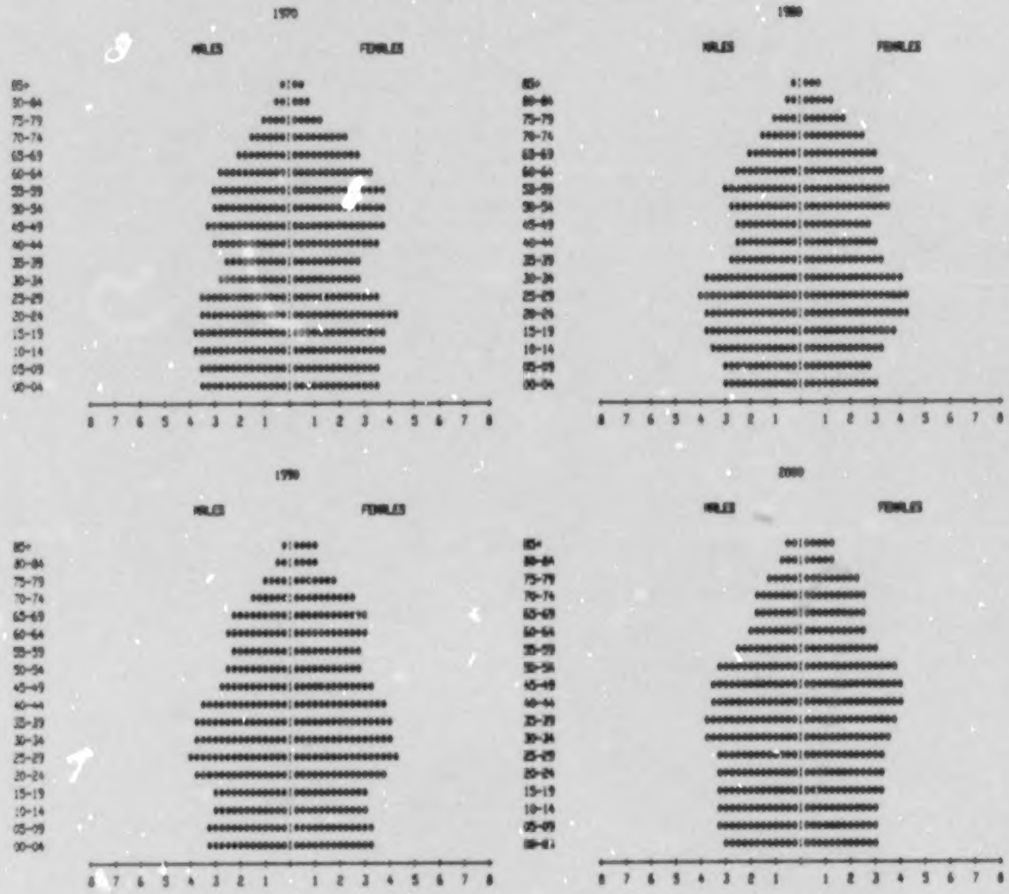
QUEENS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	70428	68031	56806	54553	61925	59182	61461	58739	55136	52694	50827	48576
05-09	71377	69864	56164	54205	58529	56844	61622	59631	58534	56237	51767	49763
10-14	75372	73525	64396	62893	53705	52395	54839	53958	57592	56038	51709	49985
15-19	73987	75732	71460	71664	66305	63951	55391	53374	59779	57571	56803	53935
20-24	69723	86134	73132	81103	73530	78229	68606	70190	58714	60244	61699	62179
25-29	67594	70920	76971	81672	77223	79180	76238	76402	59577	57055	64439	61234
30-34	54421	56265	69368	74324	73278	77110	71382	74867	66021	64664	56561	55169
35-39	50513	53963	53960	60351	67390	71548	69022	74298	66741	69468	52188	51543
40-44	57335	67214	47949	54504	54098	59268	64144	69771	64339	70203	59546	60256
45-49	62565	74032	45908	54178	48075	53736	51502	59052	62875	70821	60837	65809
50-54	61285	74362	52127	63998	44911	52750	45093	52194	57579	66236	57797	66241
55-59	61352	72540	54416	66734	49537	61518	41304	50672	44667	54047	54571	65532
60-64	55132	64121	47441	59680	48636	62351	43946	57793	36993	46994	47275	59271
65-69	40603	53075	40035	55073	40192	54138	41010	56889	31071	43329	33633	45927
70-74	28972	42361	29895	45250	28968	44823	29284	44384	29955	47072	25239	38028
75-79	17791	27054	20070	35190	18295	32645	17873	32605	22023	39203	18412	32361
80-84	8791	15072	11173	22314	9811	21300	9036	19954	11365	23868	13794	29094
85+	4935	8632	6910	15418	6564	17600	5986	18089	7068	21762	11173	31859
	TOTAL:	1986473	TOTAL:	1891325	TOTAL:	1879590	TOTAL:	1849511	TOTAL:	1807535	TOTAL:	1755032

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

TABLE 5. POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: QUEENS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

TABLE 6. POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

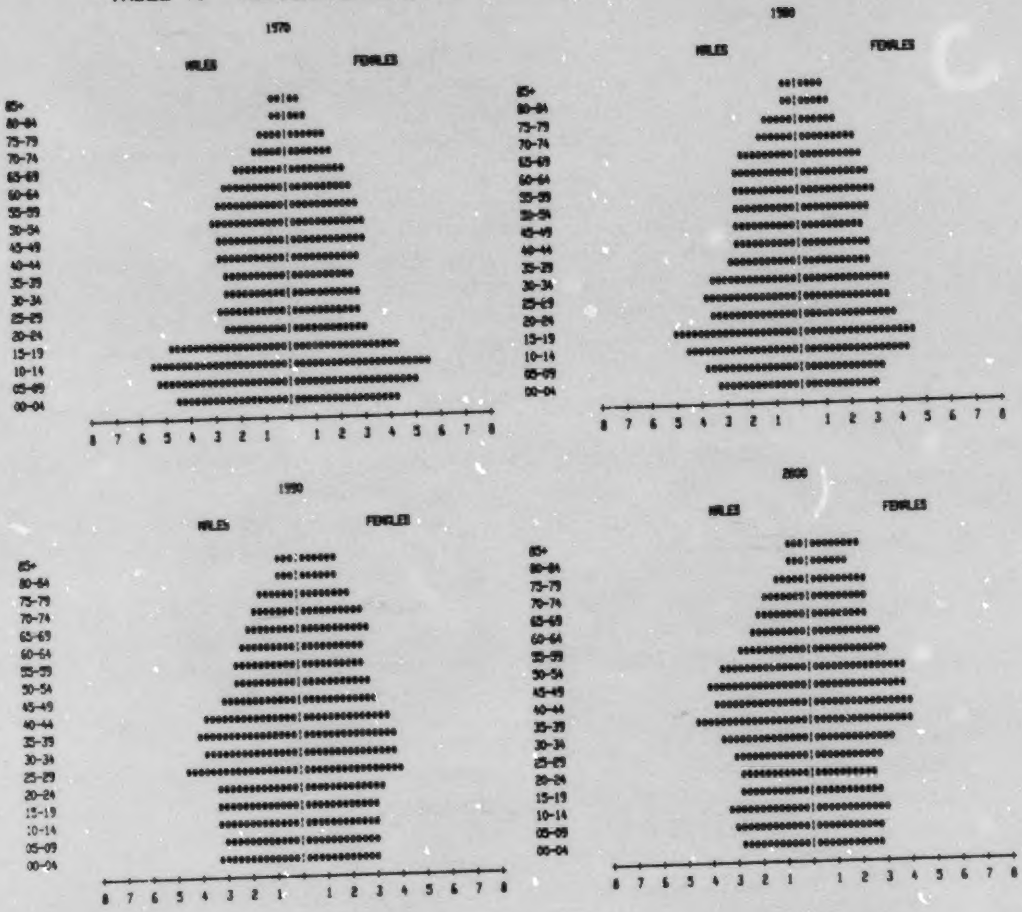
ESSEX

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1517	1459	1165	1102	1154	1103	1192	1139	1085	1035	964	922
05-09	1840	1771	1353	1210	1206	1138	1184	1131	1165	1114	1012	969
10-14	1918	1862	1665	1570	1403	1250	1239	1168	1227	1173	1098	1050
15-19	1611	1468	1828	1608	1406	1323	1242	1107	1109	1062	1073	1028
20-24	879	1020	1290	1340	1621	1425	1283	1210	1076	1019	1047	1007
25-29	925	980	1384	1296	1356	1410	1688	1489	1201	1080	1055	1020
30-34	864	936	1272	1252	1454	1362	1412	1472	1360	1292	1122	1072
35-39	883	891	1038	1025	1336	1315	1513	1420	1788	1589	1251	1134
40-44	915	989	900	968	1086	1075	1385	1368	1489	1563	1410	1352
45-49	944	1046	886	900	934	1009	1117	1112	1576	1497	1832	1650
50-54	996	1017	925	977	908	932	949	1037	1413	1425	1494	1604
55-59	933	931	920	1123	930	1001	904	948	1103	1138	1530	1509
60-64	871	904	896	1013	892	1127	894	997	886	1028	1296	1391
65-69	684	797	815	927	820	982	808	1084	766	889	918	1050
70-74	465	646	583	822	691	861	688	904	659	363	641	875
75-79	343	528	423	558	447	718	524	746	498	844	462	680
80-84	163	297	199	419	283	440	295	560	332	596	311	558
85+	130	208	163	360	195	506	256	597	322	798	326	903
	TOTAL:	34631	TOTAL:	36176	TOTAL:	37100	TOTAL:	38062	TOTAL:	39060	TOTAL:	38616

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

TABLE 7. POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ESSEX



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

upon various other factors. For instance, in table 5 it may be seen that the smallest age cohort for 1970 is in the thirty-five to thirty-nine age group. This cohort is the one born between 1935 and 1939, in the midst of the depression, a period of economic hardship when families had fewer children. Likewise, in tables 6 and 7 for Essex County, it may be seen that this "depression cohort" was the very one which became the parents of a "baby boom." Their children—those in the ten to fourteen age cohort—are the most numerous single cohort in 1970. For some reason, children born in this period of economic hardship, when birth rates were low, became parents with the highest birth rates of the last half-century. These unexpectedly high birth rates illustrate how difficult it is to predict the size of future cohorts.

Still, certain assumptions can and are made about these rates, since so much of planning requires population projections. In general, predictions about the future assume behaviors essentially similar to those seen in the past, as modified by known changes. Thus the 1980 pyramid for Essex County in table 7 shows reductions in the size of every cohort from fifteen to nineteen years of age and older. This is a general trend in nearly all New York counties, and reflects declining birth rates. At the top end of the pyramid, larger numbers of older people are found because of declining death rates in these age categories (older cohorts are larger because they are living longer).

The population pyramids for Queens and Essex Counties are rather typical of those found in metropolitan and rural counties throughout the state. The other pyramids fall between these two. The shapes of the Queens and Essex pyramids, quite different in 1970, became more similar in 1980. The more rectangular-shaped 1970 pyramid for Queens contrasts with the more triangular 1970 pyramid for Essex. The comparison reflects both in-migration of young adults into Queens and lower birth rates in the metropolitan areas. Essex reveals the effect of out-migration among its young adults—presumably they migrate disproportionately to metropolitan localities. These differences also persist in the 1980 pyramids. Young adults move to the cities, but apparently have fewer children per capita than their rural counterparts (somewhat below "replacement" in 1980 although barely below replacement in 1970).

It should be noted that the primary growth occurring in rural counties, as seen in tables 6 and 7 and found throughout the rural counties (see appendix B, which contains statistics for individual counties), is in the 1980 cohorts aged thirty to forty-four, and in their children aged ten to fourteen. In Essex County the size of these cohorts is larger in 1980 than in 1970. This is not true in Queens or most other metropolitan counties. Thus these cohorts have experienced net in-migration in the rural counties, but not in general in the metropolitan counties.

Such a phenomenon fits the notion that, when families are established, children reach school age (especially junior-high age), and parents can afford it, a disproportionate number of families move to localities outside metropolitan areas. The same phenomenon would account for the losses experienced in the age thirty to forty-four cohort in the metropolitan counties. This major trend--that metropolitan counties lose population in their middle-age cohorts, and rural counties' cohorts gain--seems general in New York State.

Two further observations about the Queens and Essex pyramids are important. First, the 1980 pyramids are much closer in shape than they were in 1970. Comparatively, the birth rates in rural areas dropped off by 1980 so that the last cohort (now aged birth to four years) does not quite replace the cohorts aged twenty to twenty-nine (the children's parents). Thus the rural-county pyramids (see also those pyramids in appendix B) are taking on the rectangular shapes of metropolitan localities.

The second observation is an implication of the first. Birth rates have traditionally been higher in rural than in metropolitan areas. On the basis of the pyramids in New York State counties, this generalization still holds. But the gap between rural- and metropolitan-county birth rates is declining. In this regard as well, rural counties are behaving more like metropolitan counties.

Examination of these pyramids began with the consideration of whether the population between twenty-one and sixty-five is going to increase or decline in the future. These data suggest that it will increase at least to the 1990 census, and possibly to the year 2000. It is less possible to predict beyond 2000 because the new generation who will be adults then is only now being born, and moreover under conditions of slightly declining birth rates. Still, the baby-boom children are now having children of their own, and this represents a relatively large cohort (aged fifteen to nineteen in 1980, so that they are now into their twenties, and beginning to bear children). Consequently, the working population (age twenty-one to sixty-five) in New York probably will continue to grow both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of the total population for the next generation. And, since this is the most productive and economically well-off segment of the population, this news can be comparatively good news for the state, its economy, and its future quality of life.

Thus the age composition of the population is important in understanding the dynamics of the state and its localities. Among other things, the age structure indicates what types of services may be desired or needed by residents. More details examining configurations within the population structure, therefore, can provide additional insights.

Potential labor force. Figure 5 shows the proportions of the total population between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. This indicator can be considered the potential adult labor force. The data's "inverse"—100 percent minus the percentages for these cohorts—represents the proportion of the population "dependent" on these adults for services. Young people are "expensive" to society primarily because they need extensive educational services; the elderly are expensive because, comparatively, they need more health-related attention. The expenses for both these groups in our society are borne largely by the adult labor force.

The two metropolitan county types have the greatest proportion of the population in the adult labor force range, and the differences between metropolitan and rural counties have changed little over the last three decades. These data also reflect, as do the pyramid data above, the classical generalization that metropolitan places do not reproduce themselves. Young people, born elsewhere, move to metropolitan places to take advantage of economic opportunities found there. The "baby-boom" phenomenon can also be noted in figure 5, with the percentage of productive adults in the counties showing a large drop-off during the fifties and sixties (shown in the 1960 and 1970 data), but then increasing again in 1980, when youth in the baby boom grew up and entered the ranks of adults. The baby boom of thirty years ago, reaching its peak in 1970, naturally then helps to account for the larger size of the present adult labor force.

Elderly. The decline of the baby boom coincided with the rise of the elderly boom. Figure 6 presents the data for this important phenomenon. The percentage of the population in the sixty-five and over age category shows a clear growth in all county types from 1950 to 1980. For the most part these data reflect the effects of better nutrition and better medical care increasingly found in modern society.

The most striking aspect of figure 6 is the metropolitan versus rural comparison from 1950 to 1980. The elderly showed roughly a 50 percent rate of increase in the downstate metropolitan counties—from 8 percent to 12 percent—but only a 15 percent increase in the rural counties—from 11 percent to 12.5 percent. By 1980, then, the proportion of elderly varied little from county type to county type. It ranged only from 12 percent in the metropolitan counties to 13.5 percent in the most rural counties, a difference of

Figure 5. Potential Labor Force (Persons 21–65) as a Percentage of Population in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

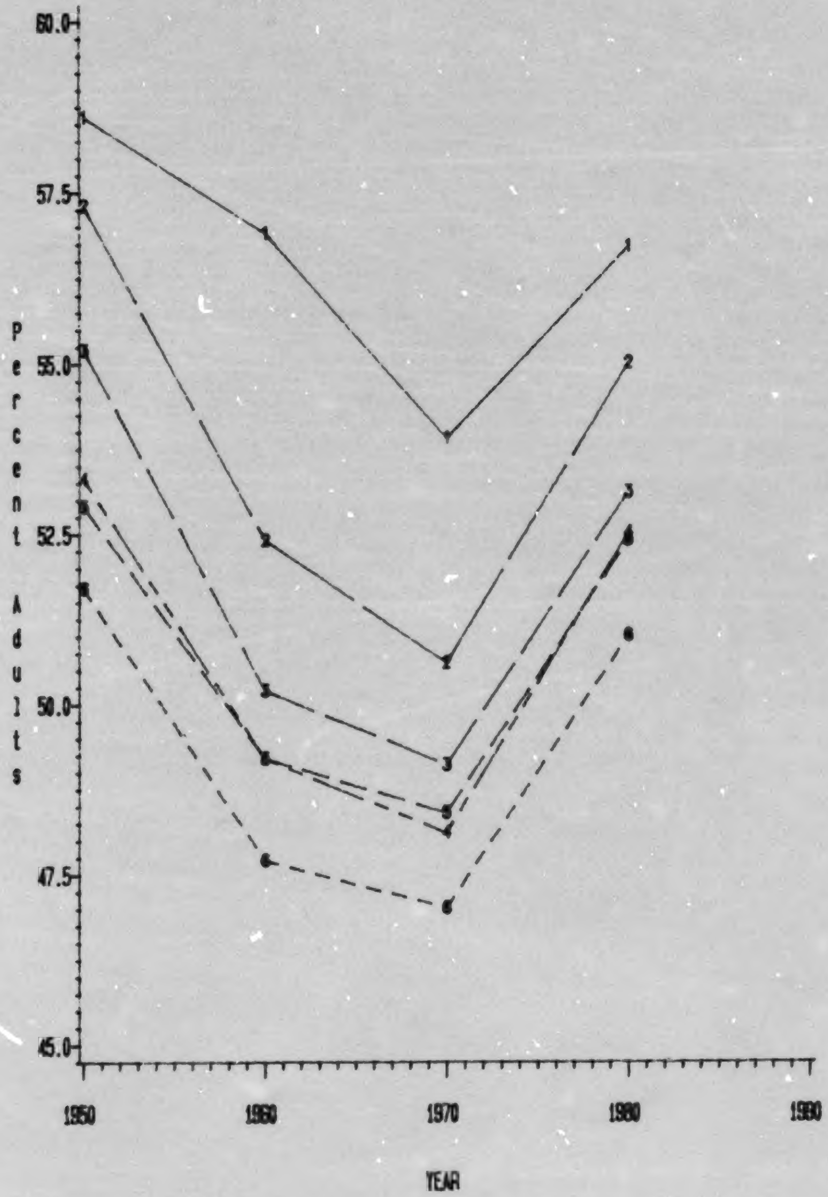
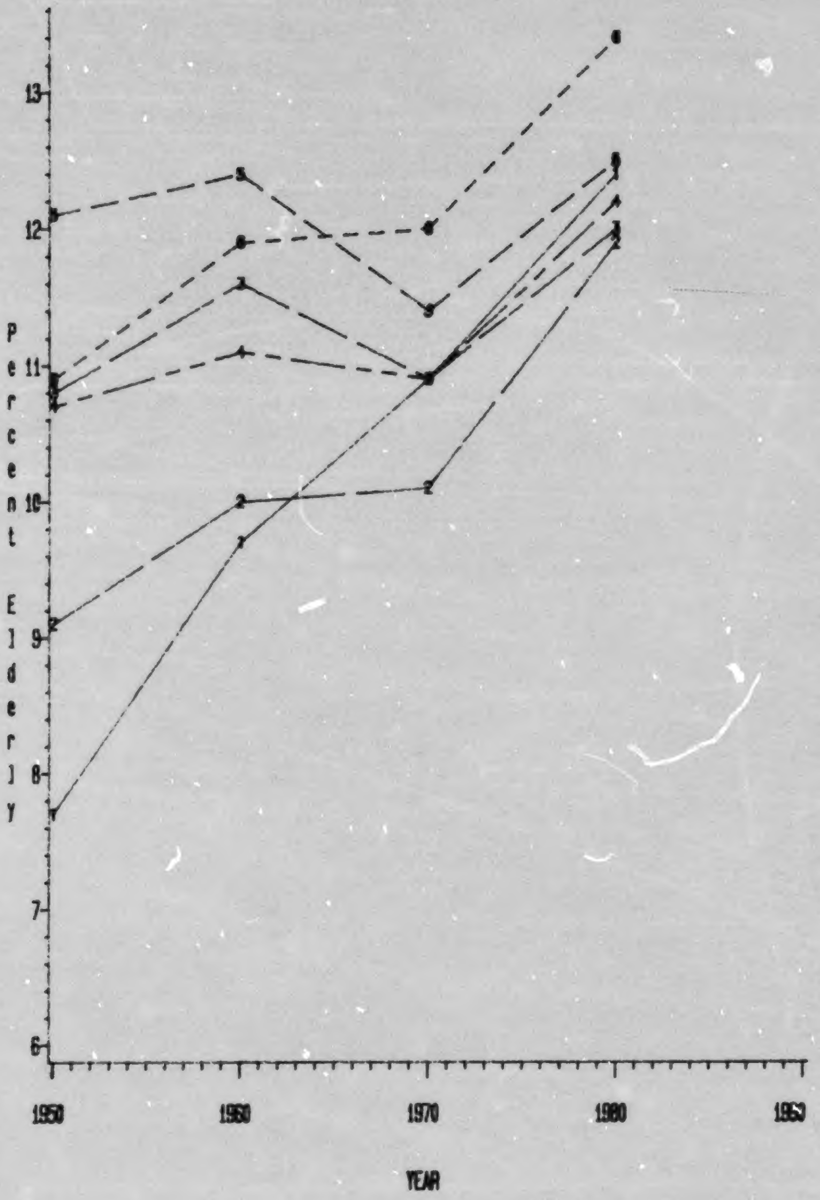


Figure 6. Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



only 1.5 percent, whereas in 1950 there had been a gap of three percentage points.

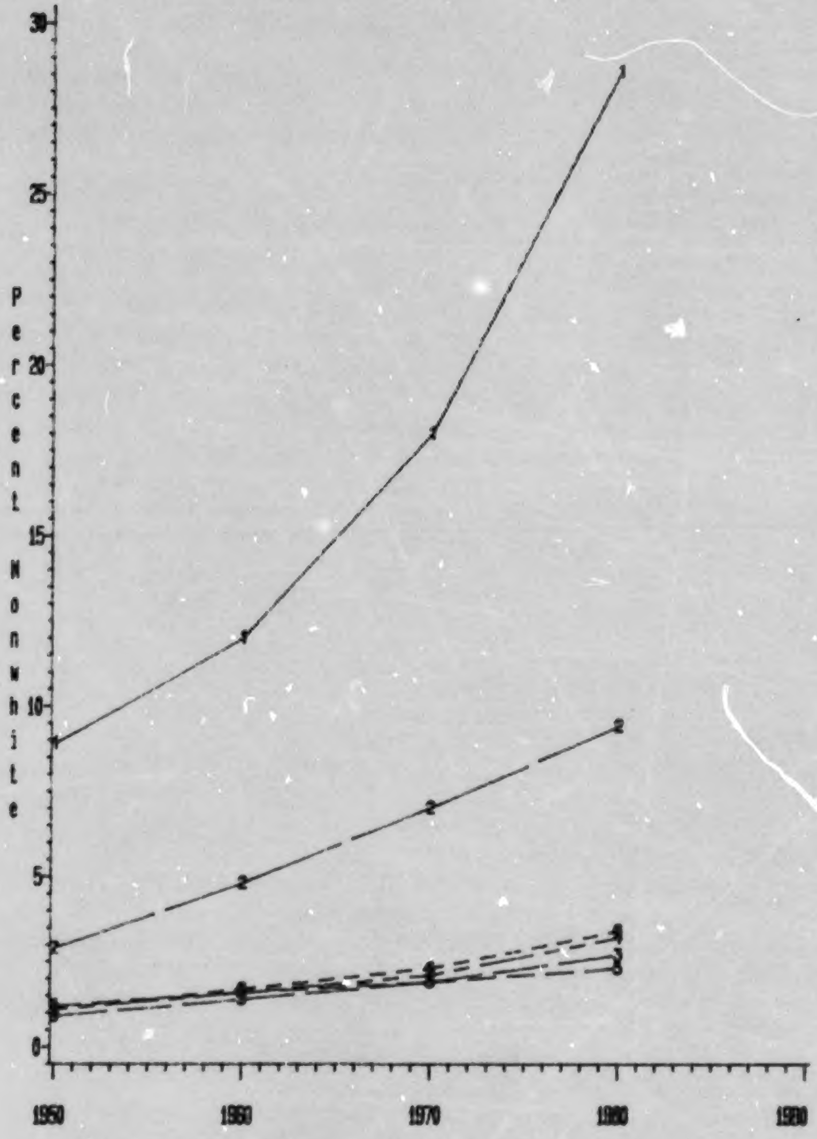
These shifts certainly imply changed needs regarding care of the elderly. Whereas in 1950 the largest proportion of the elderly were cared for--probably by their families--in rural areas, by 1980 services for the elderly were needed about equally in all counties. The situation is particularly acute in the most metropolitan and most rural counties. The greatest number of elderly and the greatest proportional growth in the elderly population occurred in these sets of counties. Aggravating the problem is the likelihood that many of the elderly in metropolitan counties are separated from primary family ties, having left their families for the cities when they were younger (as we have noted above). Services to the elderly therefore make up a major and increasing need which must be faced in all counties throughout the state.

Nonwhites. A final major demographic trend in New York State presented here is the growth in the proportion of the nonwhite population. Figure 7 shows that between 1950 and 1980 the percentage nonwhite increased in all county types, but increased most dramatically in the two sets of metropolitan counties. In downstate metropolitan counties between 1970 and 1980, the percentage nonwhite increased by more than 50 percent, rising from 18 percent to 28.6 percent. Despite the increase in the nonwhite population in all county types, the four rural county types still have a very small nonwhite population (less than 4 percent).

Demographic summary. Demographic trends, then, add up to the following conditions. New York State has a dynamic population in each county type, and has become increasingly heterogeneous in the decades since World War II. It has fewer people but more households, more adults in their productive years, more elderly, fewer youth, more nonwhites, and more people and greater density in the rural counties. No county type is so stable that it is immune to the changes. The gaps in the trends between metropolitan and rural counties are decreasing in most cases. Rural counties are thus more closely approximating metropolitan counties in their demographic structures. These shifts indicate that, as noted above, new public issues will continually arise in every type of county. Resources must be added or shifted to meet the new requirements demanded by these changes. New policies responsive to these changes must be formulated--policies which will moderate any negative effects and implement positive effects on the various population segments.

Meeting the resource needs generated by demographic changes in New York State hinges on trends in employment and the industrial structure in the state. These trends are examined in the following section.

Figure 7. Percentage of Population Nonwhite in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



III. Employment and Industrial Trends

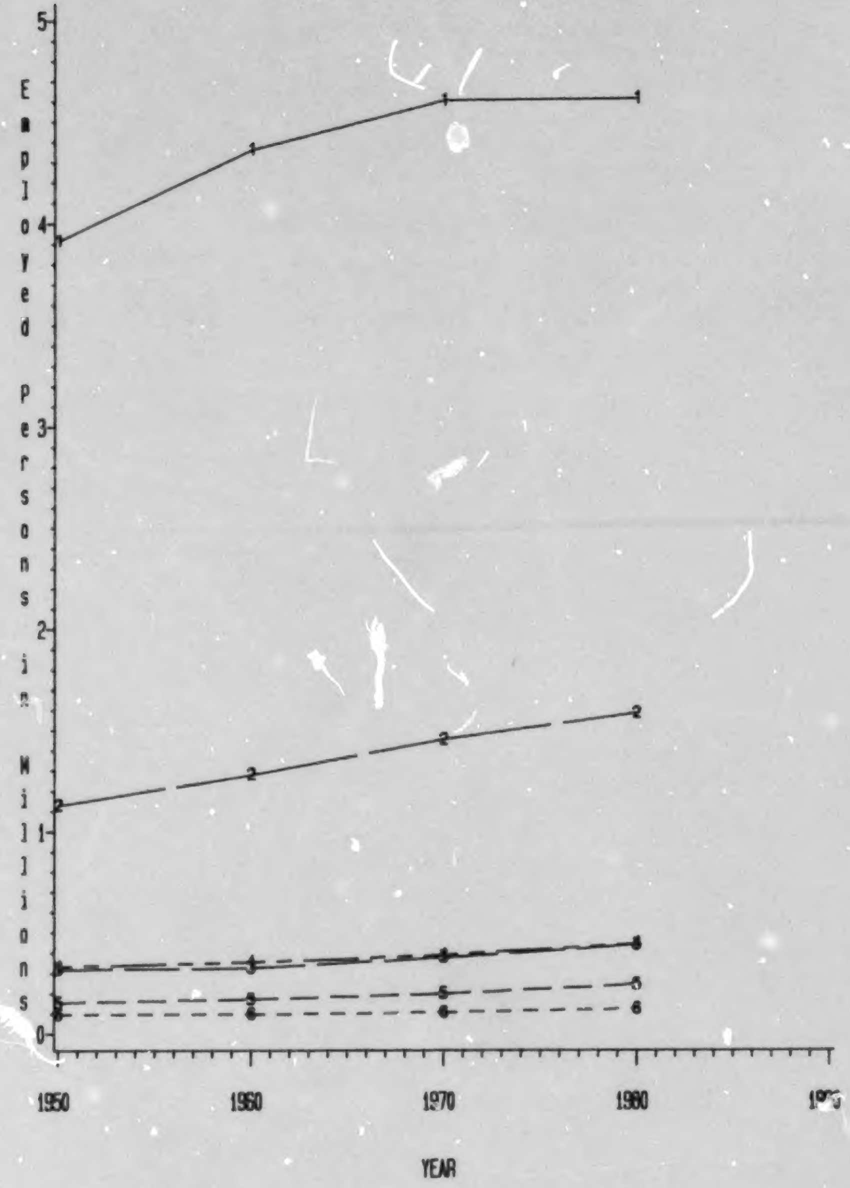
The types of jobs held by people in localities are fundamental both for characterizing the localities and for the well-being of residents. As noted in the introduction to this report, modern society has increasingly moved toward a postindustrial service economy. The jobs in such a society are generally cleaner, more sedentary, less dangerous, less rigorous physically, more bureaucratically organized, and—overall—more lucrative. Thus, on balance, for a society to shift toward a postindustrial service economy has definite benefits for most localities.

An important question for state policymakers is the extent to which such benefits are evenly distributed throughout the state, or whether some localities benefit more than others. Moreover, service jobs often do not form an adequate economic base for a state as a whole. Many of them imply redistribution of wealth within a state rather than bringing additional wealth into a state from other regions. Manufacturing and agricultural jobs, in contrast, often represent the basic ways in which money is attracted into a state. Manufacturing and agriculture provide products people in other states find valuable and are willing to buy, whereas many services—such as hospital care and elementary and secondary education--are primarily aimed at local populations.

In addition, indicators of employment and industries in rural and metropolitan counties are fundamental to understanding the dynamics of other kinds of county indicators. Indicators examined in this section include employment levels, industrial composition, numbers of manufacturing firms, and agricultural output.

Employment. The number of jobs held in the economy has certainly been a key indicator of economic well-being in a population. Figure 8 presents these data for each of the six county types. It shows a steady increase in employment in all county types between 1950 and 1980. Between 1970 and 1980, over 317,000 jobs were created in New York State. From the standpoint of number of jobs alone, therefore, the economy of the state as a whole looks healthy.

Figure 8. Work Force: Number Employed Aged 14 and Over (16 and Over in 1970, 1980) in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



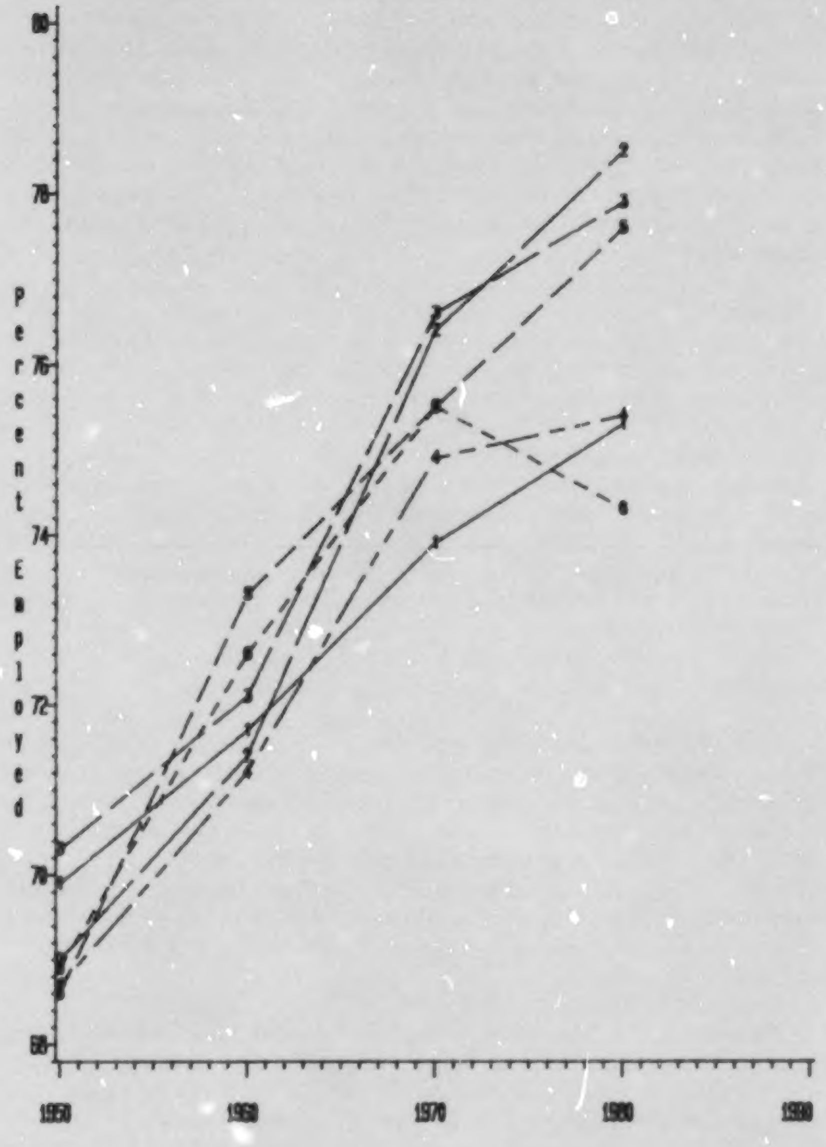
The largest growth in number of jobs has been in upstate New York, especially in those counties under greater urban influence. Figure 8 shows that, between 1970 and 1980, upstate metropolitan and high-commuting rural counties adjacent to upstate metropolitan counties gained the most jobs. Since the census counts people where they live rather than where they work, and since some of the jobs in high-commuting rural counties are those held by commuters, it is probable that these data underestimate the number of jobs being created in upstate metropolitan counties, and overestimate the number of jobs in the high-commuting rural counties. Still, these data support the suburbanization-of-jobs hypothesis--that more jobs are being created in metropolitan counties, but on their peripheries, than in the central cities. Most of the largest central cities in both upstate and downstate metropolitan counties lost population between 1970 and 1980 while jobs increased in these counties as whole sets.

On the other hand, despite growth in numbers of jobs in every county type both upstate and downstate, the growth has definitely slowed down compared to previous decades. Downstate metropolitan counties showed a growth of 450,000 jobs between 1950 and 1960 and 240,000 jobs between 1960 and 1970, but less than 10,000 jobs were created between 1970 and 1980. Likewise, in upstate metropolitan counties 152,000 jobs were created between 1950 and 1960, and 227,000 between 1960 and 1970, but only 128,000 between 1970 and 1980. Jobs in the four rural county types, however, have increased at a steady rate from decade to decade since 1950, with the total number of jobs in the 1970-1980 decade actually (even if barely) exceeding the increase in number of jobs in both metropolitan county types combined.

The situation, therefore, is not simply the suburbanization of jobs in New York State, but a slow movement toward ruralization of jobs. Despite high unemployment rates in 1980, more New Yorkers found jobs than ever before, and found them disproportionately in nonmetropolitan, rural counties. Thus, in terms of employment as well as demographic shifts, the gaps between county types are slowly closing--jobs are slowly being distributed more evenly throughout the state.

Potential labor force employed. Another interesting statistic regarding employment is the proportion of the potential adult labor force (ages twenty-one to sixty-five) who are actually employed. The data, presented in figure 9, are somewhat inaccurate because their numerators and denominators are based on dissimilar populations. That is, the numerator from which the percentage is derived is the number of people fourteen or more years of age, and the denominator

Figure 9. Work Force as a Percentage
of the Potential Labor Force
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



is the number of people twenty-one to sixty-five. Still, the percentage has some validity because one can imagine the substitution of younger and older workers for those between twenty-one and sixty-five who are not employed. Also, these data include part-time employees in the numerator, so that underemployment is not accounted for here. To handle the data in any other way, however, would require the complexities of double counting (adding and subtracting) in dealing with the student population.

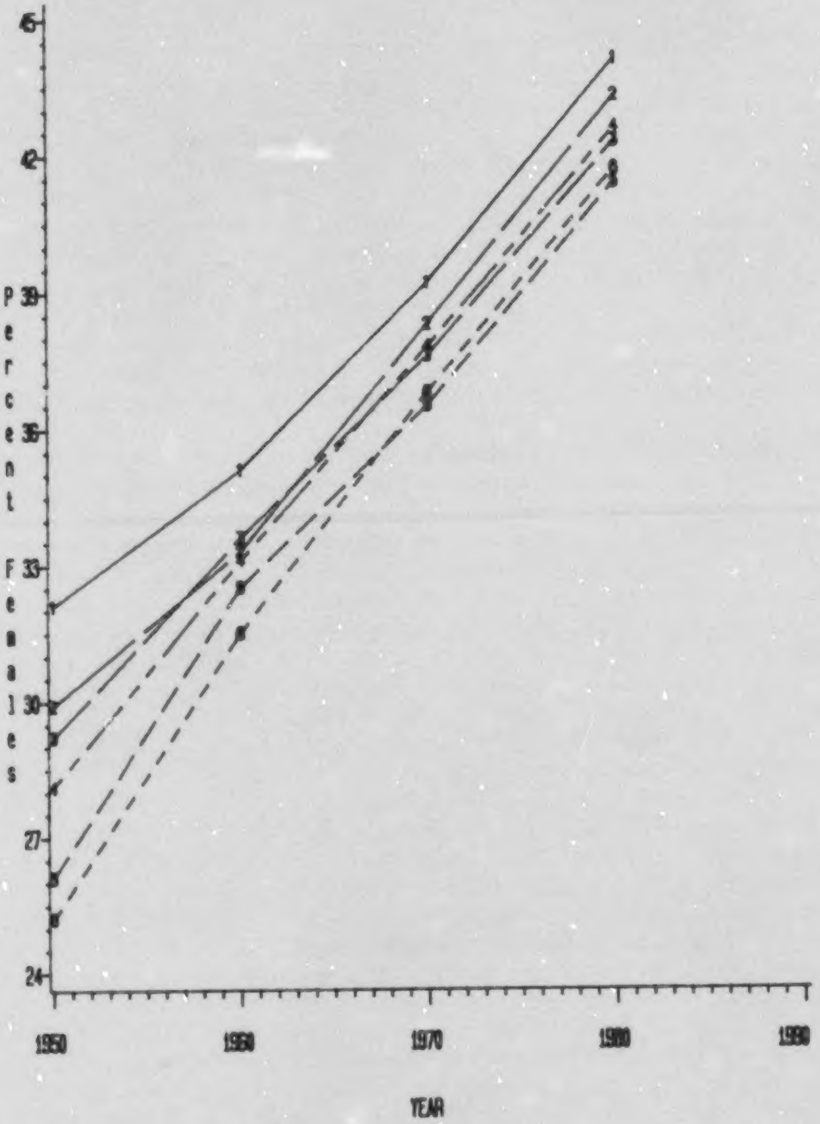
In any event, figure 9 shows an increasing proportion of people (or their substitutes) of the potential adult labor force who are in the work force. (Technically, the work force consists of those presently employed, while the labor force includes both those employed plus those unemployed but looking for work.) The most important thing about figure 9 is the growth of roughly 2 percent per decade in all counties since 1950, and the extremely high proportions (over 75 percent) shown for all county types in 1980. Despite what some may feel, on the basis of these data a work ethic of some kind is alive in New York State, if not always well. New Yorkers today are entering the labor force (for whatever reason) in increasing numbers and proportions.

Women in labor force. A major explanation for the increasing proportions working, of course, is that more women have entered the labor force. Figure 10 presents data on this indicator, and shows clearly the astounding changes occurring in this phenomenon since 1950. All county types show increasing proportions of women in the labor force. But the greatest proportional increases have occurred in the rural counties. The overall averages of women in the labor force in 1980 ranged between 41 and 44 percent of the work force in all county types in the state, while in 1950 only 28 percent of women were employed in the rural counties and 31 percent in the metropolitan.

The gap between the lowest and highest percentages of females employed during these three decades has decreased from nearly 7 percentage points in 1950 to only 2.7 percentage points in 1980. These trends indicate that the most marked changes in female employment took place in the rural counties. They also indicate that working women--because of a desire or need for a second income, because they have become heads of households, because they have a desire for increased self-fulfillment, or because they have a commitment to work and career--are now found almost equally distributed throughout New York State, whereas just thirty years ago working women were a much more metropolitan phenomenon.

Industrial sectors. Another set of indicators of economic performance portrays the enterprises which employ

Figure 10. Females as a Percentage
of the Work Force
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



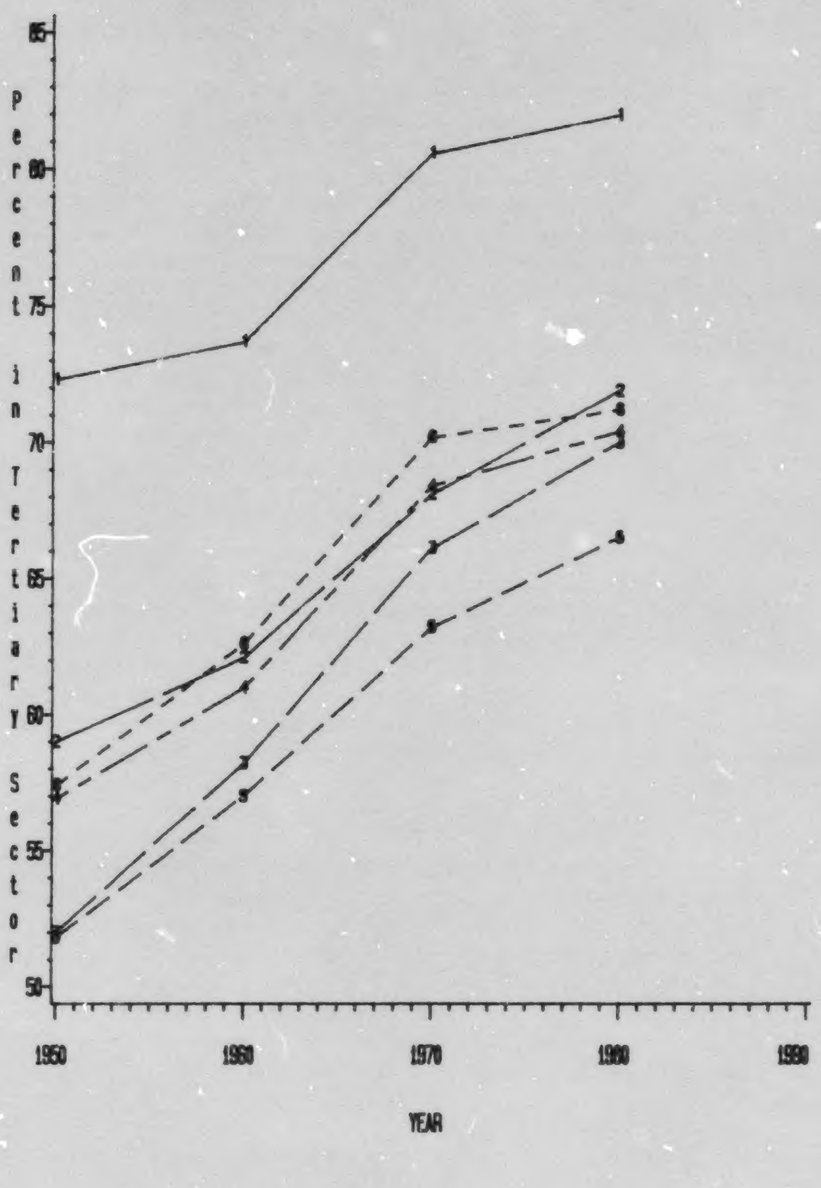
people and contribute resources (taxes, infrastructure, or expertise) to the economy. The fundamental distinctions among the different types of enterprises are caught in the terms primary, secondary, and tertiary industries. Primary industries are those concerned with extraction of products from natural resources—farming, forestry, fishing, mining, and so forth. Secondary industries are those which process primary resources into other usable products, and include durable and nondurable manufacturing enterprises. Tertiary industries are generally called service industries, and include a wide range of services--everything not in primary or secondary industries. Thus the tertiary sector includes such industrial categories as professional and business services, education, health, government, construction, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, safety, finance, insurance, real estate services, and so forth. Together, these three industrial sectors make up 100 percent of the employed population or work force (as noted above, the term "labor force" also includes the unemployed).

Tertiary industry employment. Because the overwhelming majority of employment in New York State in 1980 was in the tertiary or service sector, data for tertiary industrial employment will be presented first. Figure 11 shows that for 1980, more than 70 percent of all people employed in New York State were in the tertiary sector, and this finding was true for all except one type of rural county (which had 66.5 percent in the tertiary sector).

Moreover, since 1950, the greatest growth in the tertiary sector has occurred in the rural counties. Over 70 percent of people in the work force were already in the service sector in 1950 in the downstate metropolitan counties. Proportional growth in the service sector in those counties has therefore been slower than the growth in rural counties. Service-sector employment in downstate metropolitan counties grew just less than ten percentage points between 1950 and 1980, compared to fifteen to eighteen percentage points in upstate metropolitan and rural counties. The greatest growth took place in rural counties where metropolitan influence was highest (type 3). Apparently in 1950 these counties relied more on metropolitan centers for their services, but by 1980 were developing their own service sector. In any case, it is clear from these data that the major growth in employment in New York has been in the tertiary sector rather than in the primary or secondary sectors.

It is important to understand the disparate dynamics inherent in tertiary-sector employment. The tertiary sector includes some of the highest-paying occupations--doctors, lawyers, and so forth--as well as some of the lowest--non-unionized day laborers, and many part-time employees such as

Figure 11. Tertiary (Service) Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980



most waitresses and clerks in retail stores. Thus, a shift of employment toward the tertiary sector is a mixed blessing for some people (whose employment opportunities are changed) and possibly for the health of the economy as a whole. Further analysis of these trends must be undertaken in order to discover the actual dynamics within the tertiary sector. It is impossible to present a complete analysis in this short space, but certain trends should be noted.

Wholesale and retail trade. First, of those employed in the service sector, the largest proportions are in wholesale and retail trade. Data on wholesale and retail trade in figure 12 show that, first, about 30 percent of the tertiary sector (and around 19 percent of the work force) consists of employment in wholesale and retail trade, and, second, the percentages have not changed much over time. Most counties showed only a percentage point or so change between 1950 and 1980. Growth in the tertiary sector as a whole, therefore, is not reflected in wholesale and retail trade.

Moreover, the gap between the extreme percentages of the metropolitan and most rural county types was 8.3 percentage points in 1950, but only 2.7 percentage points in 1980. The smaller gap in 1980 was the result of both a smaller percentage of downstate employment in the retail and wholesale sector and a larger percentage of rural employment in this sector. Thus rural and metropolitan county types again showed a trend towards convergence. Also, apparently the well-recognized growth in scale of some retail establishments--the big chain and discount stores, with their computer efficiencies--has been matched by growth in the number of items available for trade in more labor-intensive establishments. Consequently, although growth in employment in this economic sector has occurred mainly in the rural county types and although the gap with the metropolitan counties is closing, the character of retail and wholesale establishments has probably changed considerably in this period. Further study is required to specify the exact nature of these changes.

Public administration. As noted above, growth in the service sector is a result of growth in a series of services in this overall sector. Another example is given in figure 13, the proportion of the work force employed in public administration. This figure shows very small but steady growth throughout the state, except for the downstate metropolitan area, where there was a slight decrease in this category between 1970 and 1980. The much-heralded growth in public administration and government throughout New York State, then, appears to refer more to dollars spent than to additional people hired.

Figure 12. Retail and Wholesale Trade Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

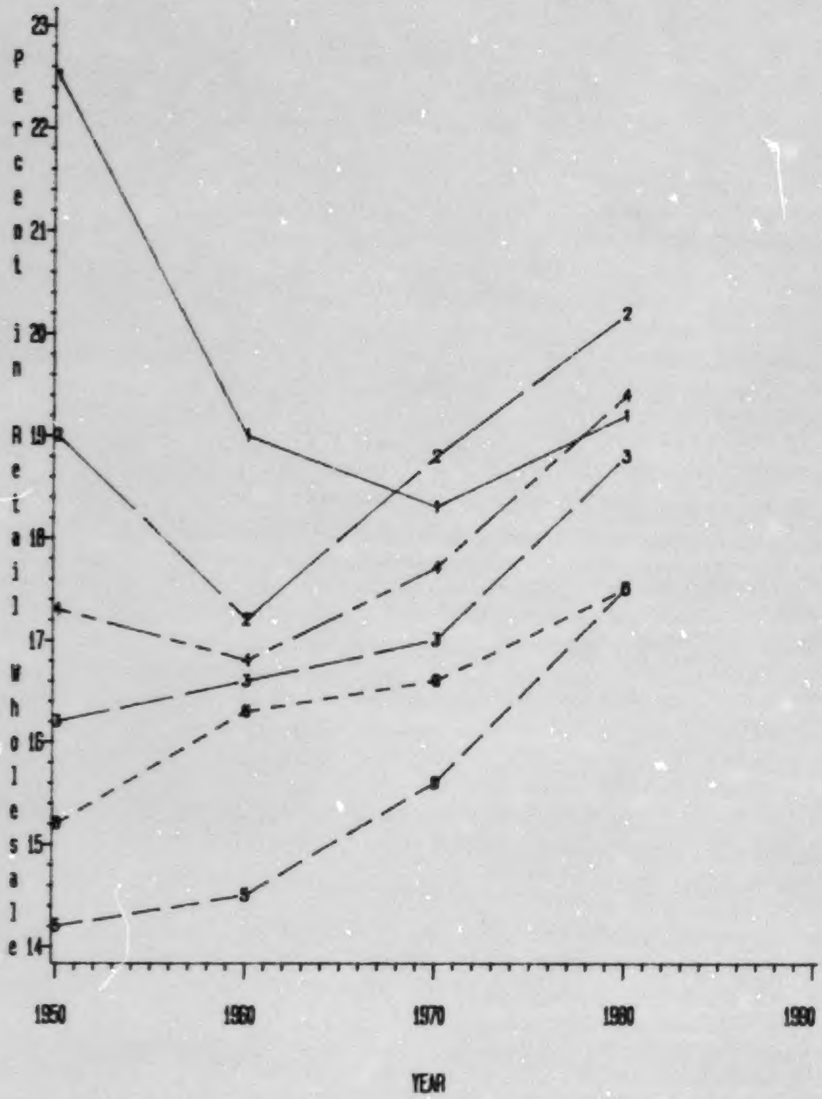
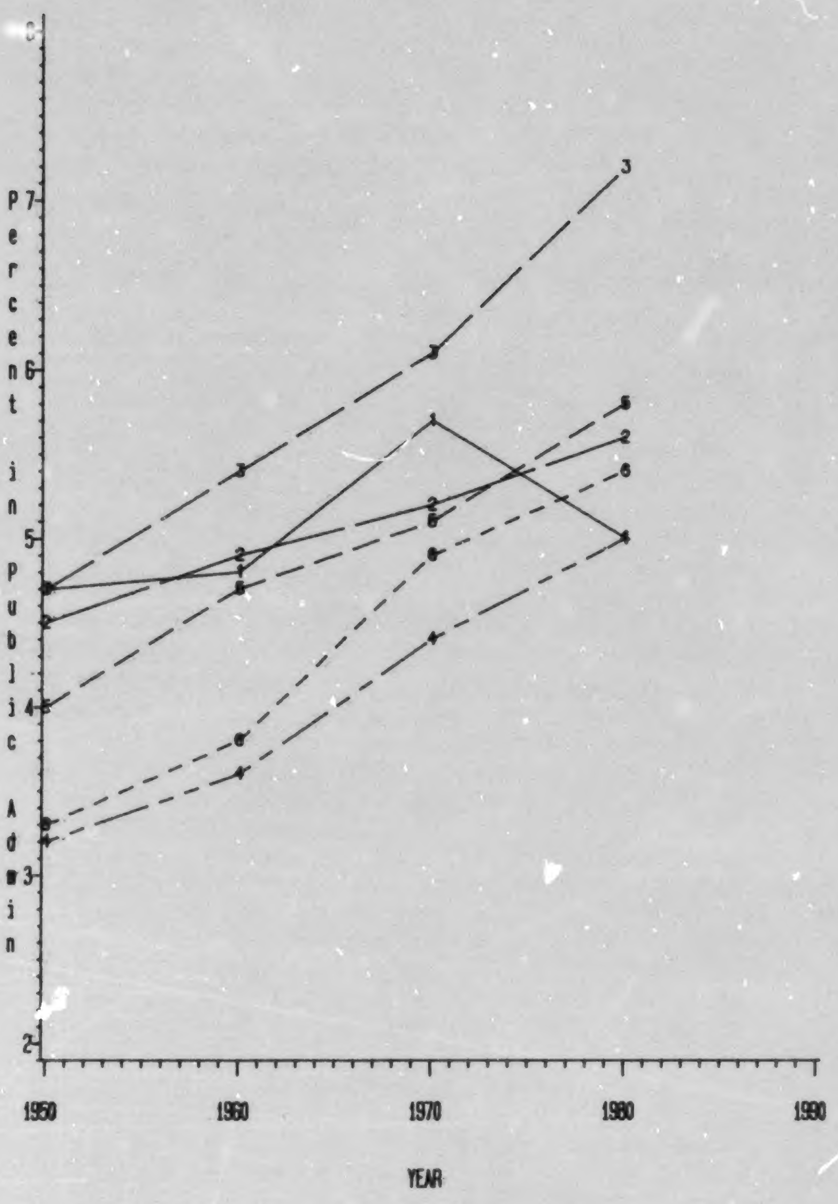


Figure 13. Public Administration Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



Education. Education is another of the local public sectors which has had phenomenal growth since World War II. Figure 14 reports the proportions of local work forces engaged in education for each of the county types. Indeed, these data do show that education has been a major growth sector for all county types in the 1950-1980 period. In 1950, between 3 and 5 percent of the work force was engaged in educational occupations; by 1980, 8 to 14 percent were. Employment in education grew in every county type by more than two and a half times between 1950 and 1980, with rural counties showing slightly higher rates than metropolitan counties. Undoubtedly, the growth of the State University of New York system--many of whose units are located in rural counties--as well as the expansion of elementary and secondary education in localities due to the baby boom--which hit the hardest in rural localities--affected these high growth rates in the proportion of the work force involved in the educational sector.

Health. Another service sector which has experienced considerable growth since 1950 is the health sector. As seen in figure 15, every county type experienced a high rate of increase in the health sector, more than doubling the proportion of the work force engaged in health occupations between 1950 and 1980. In 1950, every county type showed 3 or 4 percent of the work force engaged in health services; by 1980, 8 or 9 percent were in this sector. Metropolitan counties consistently showed greater proportions, doubtless reflecting the large hospitals, greater number of physicians per capita, greater number of clinics, and other more specialized health facilities found there.

Finance, insurance, and real estate. As shown in figure 16, the finance, insurance, and real-estate sector also experienced slow but steady growth between 1950 and 1980. In 1950, from 2 to 7 percent of the work force was engaged in this sector; in 1980, the proportions were from 4 to 11 percent. The downstate metropolitan counties clearly dominate in this area. They had 7 percent of their work force in this sector in 1950, and 11 percent in 1980. The other counties had 2 or 3 percent in 1950, and 4 or 5 percent in 1980. The banking system, of course, is in a highly interrelated network. Funds get shifted easily from one bank to another for a variety of purposes, including check clearing and buying certificates of deposit, as funds become accumulated for further large investments. New York City banks are clearly hubs of these activities, but other metropolitan centers also appear to be nodes for similar, though less extensive, activities. Rural banks are in the peripheries of this network, and thus require smaller proportions of the work force to take care of necessary local and smaller numbers of banking functions.

Figure 14. Employment in Education
as a Percentage of Work Force
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

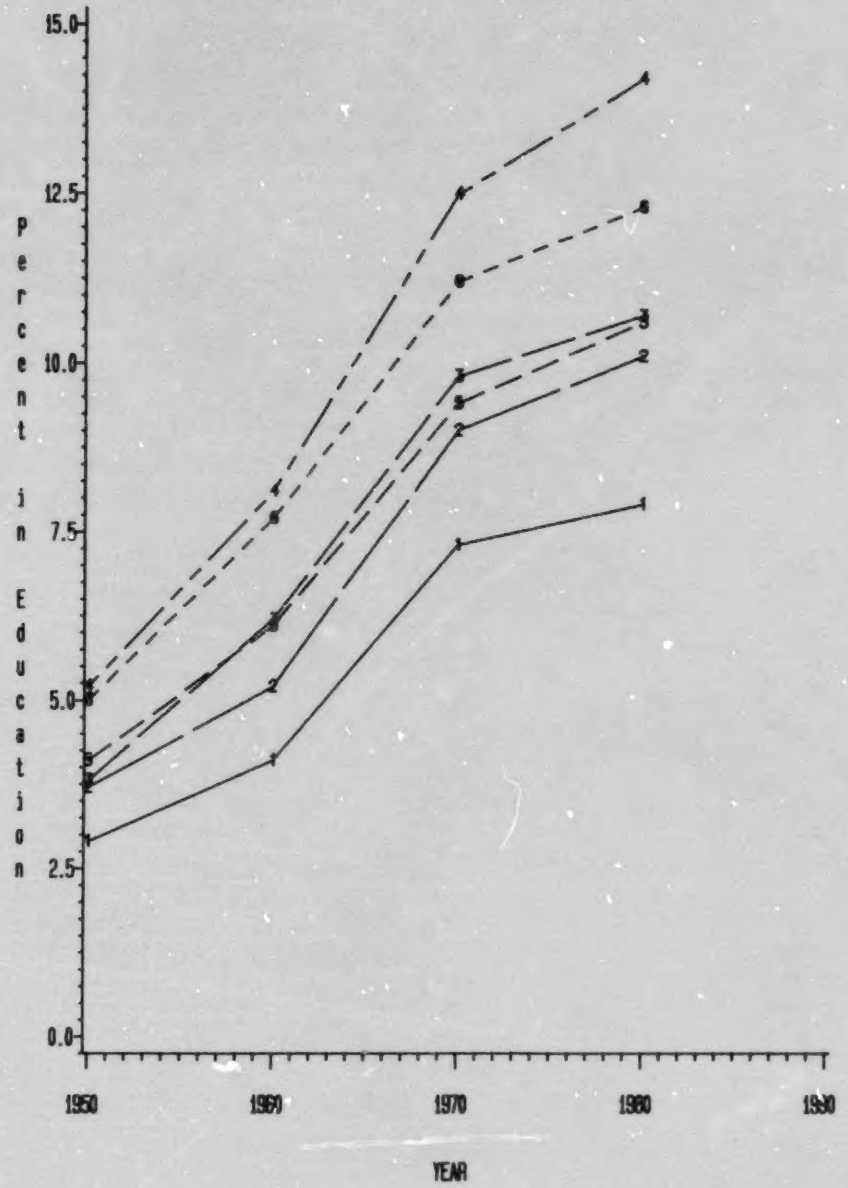


Figure 15. Employment in Health Services as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

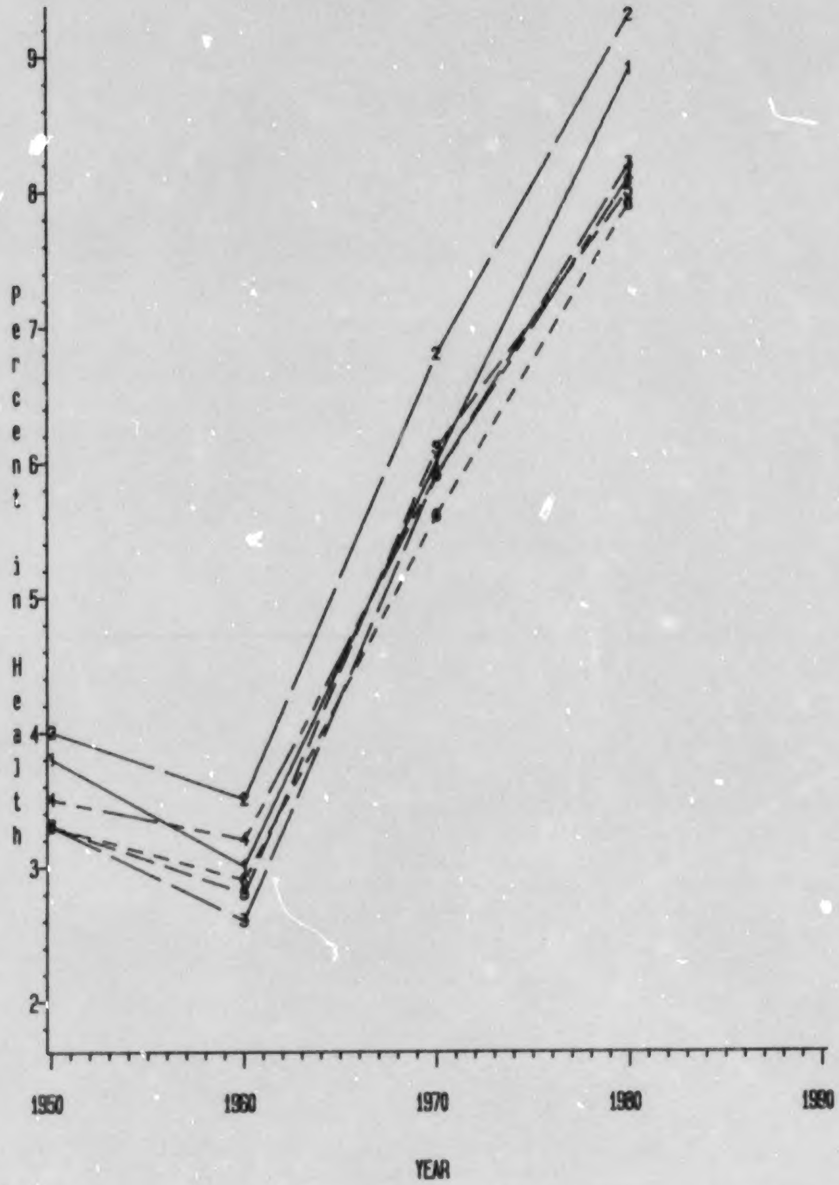
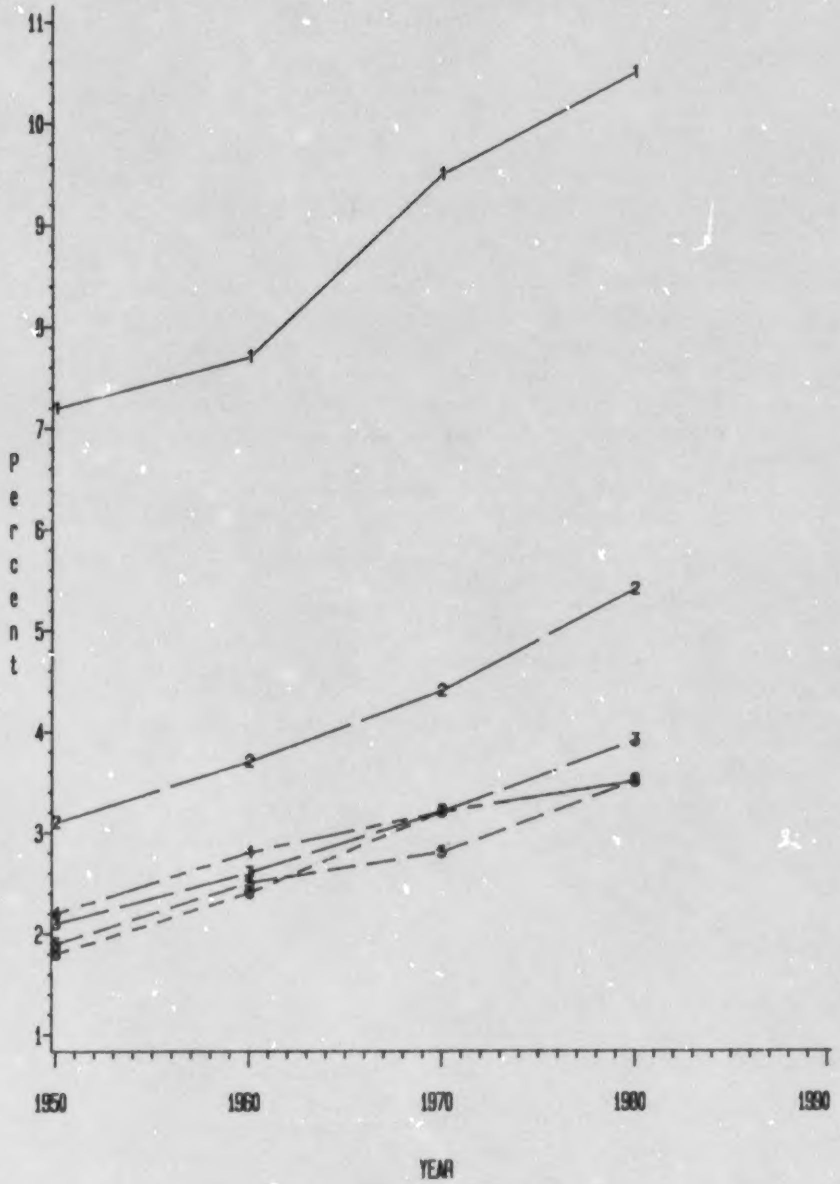


Figure 16. Employment in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



Similar small but steady gains in proportions of the work force also characterize the other service sectors, including transportation, communication, utilities, construction, public safety, and so forth. These other sectors, however, usually comprise even smaller proportions of the work force than those presented in figures 12 through 16. Still, the result of all these changes is an increase both in numbers and proportions of jobs in the various services which make up the tertiary sector.

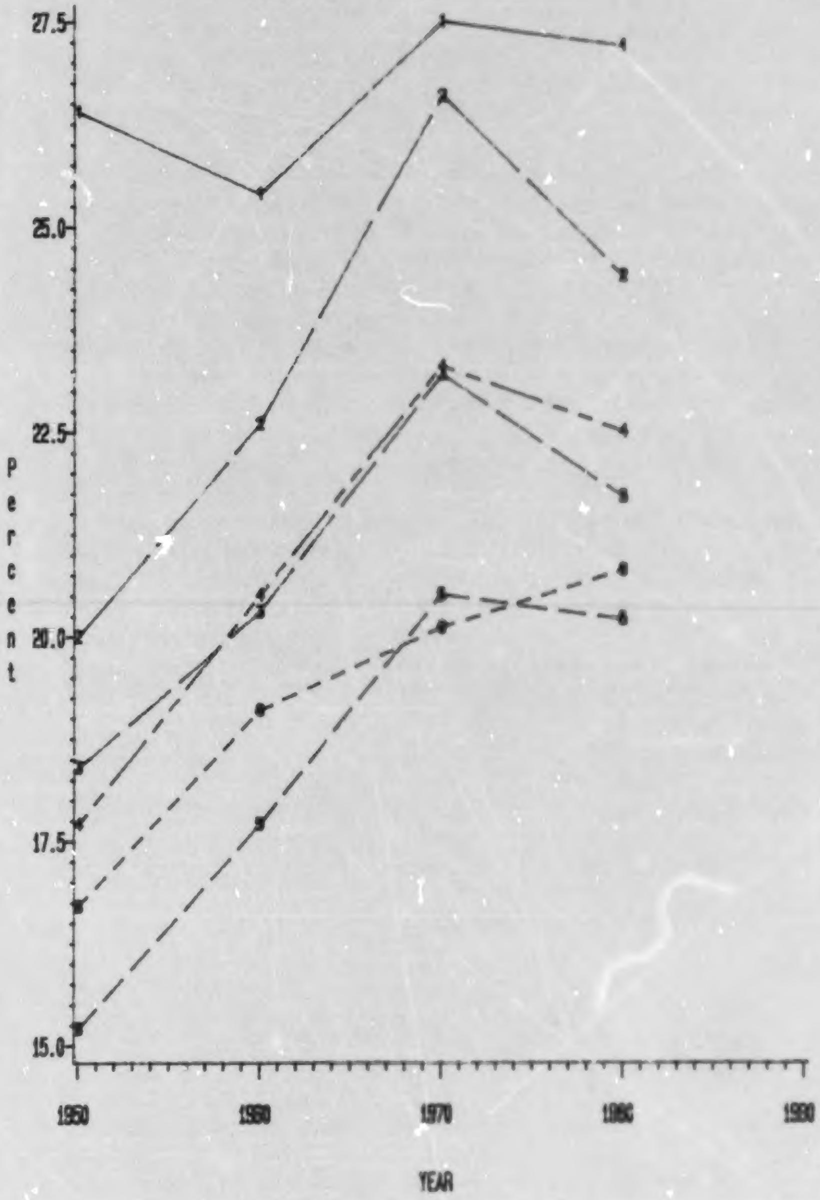
Managers and professionals. Another way to think about the tertiary sector is in the extent to which the management, control, and planning functions of society are expressed through it. The tertiary sector includes the legal, accounting, financial, consulting, and planning parts of industries which are not associated directly with extraction or processing.

Some data relevant to this notion are presented in figure 17, the trends in proportions of the work force engaged in managerial and professional occupations. Not everyone represented in these data, of course, is connected to management and control in society. The data also include medical personnel, educators, lawyers, ministers, and so forth, as well as managers and professionals in the other two industrial sectors. Still, these are also people concerned with management, control, and planning issues.

The trends show considerable growth in these occupations in all county types from 1950 to 1970, and reasonable stability between 1970 and 1980. This stability is in part due to new census definitions of professional and technical workers in 1980, so that 1980 data are underestimated compared to 1970. Downstate metropolitan counties changed the least in these occupations. Still, at 27.2 percent in 1980, they contain the greatest proportions of people in the managerial and professional occupations. All rural counties also show steady growth in these occupations, with slightly over 20 percent of their work force in these occupations in 1980.

Tertiary sector in the future. The tertiary industrial sector certainly has been and appears to be increasingly important in all parts of the state. Even if the rural counties still lag behind metropolitan counties on this important set of indicators, the gap between them is narrowing on almost every indicator for this sector. Although some people may find it difficult to believe that the service sector represents a viable economic base, the future of New Yorkers probably requires this assumption. Actually, it is an assumption that has been around for more than a decade. Those commentators who characterize America as a

Figure 17. Manager, Professional, Technical Employment as Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



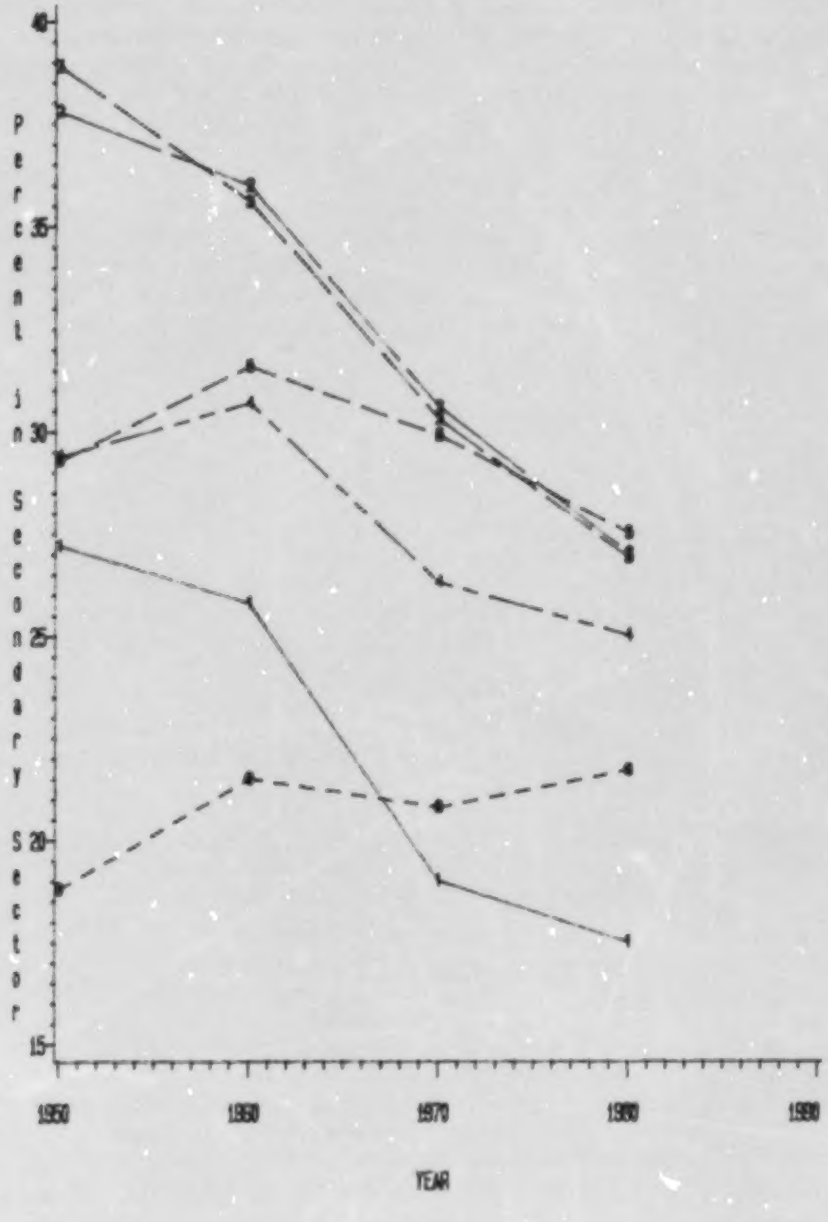
postindustrial society point out that automation, computerization, and even robotization of many tasks in primary and secondary industries require fewer people to produce the same amount of--or even more--products in these two industrial sectors. The remaining work force, then, can concentrate on other types of jobs which most people find necessary or desirable--education, health, trade and commerce, banking and business services, research and development, politics, public administration, and so forth. Indeed, the application of these services, especially through more efficient and effective management, control, and planning, often produces greater efficiencies in the primary and secondary sectors and makes possible greater well-being in society as a whole.

The corporate headquarters of multilocational firms found throughout New York State are examples of management, control, and planning specializations found in New York. Moreover, it should be underscored that all these parts of the tertiary sector, singly or in combination, can certainly provide an economic base for any given locality as well as for any given region or the state as a whole. Thus movement into the tertiary sector in New York should be understood largely in the same terms as movement into any other industrial sector, and should be given similar support for training and for creating improvements.

Secondary industry employment. Employment in the secondary industrial sector mainly consists of the manufacture of durable and nondurable goods. Figure 18 presents data on this sector for the various county types. It shows that in most counties in New York, as is true throughout the United States, manufacturing represents a declining proportion of the work force. Both downstate and upstate metropolitan counties lost roughly 10 percent between 1950 and 1980, with a 3 percent loss occurring in the last decade. Only the most rural counties show stability on this indicator, with just over 20 percent of their work forces still engaged in manufacturing. This percentage, however, is about five percentage points below the other rural county types.

The loss in manufacturing employment is especially important to localities because the products are generally sold outside the localities where they are produced, so that new dollars are brought into localities from the outside for use within the community. Thus manufacturing employment is generally an important form of export base, and becomes a very important form of economic base and economic engine in any locality. Communities simply must engage in trade with other localities in order for them to be healthy even if, as noted above, the trends can be in terms of services as well as manufactured products.

Figure 18. Secondary Sector Employment as Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



Manufacturing firms. Another indicator of manufacturing as an economic base is the number of manufacturing firms found in the various counties. Figure 19 presents data for the number of manufacturing firms employing twenty or more persons found in the various county types. It shows a steady loss in the number of such plants for the state as a whole since 1950, and especially for the downstate metropolitan counties since 1960, with over 3,500 firms moving out. The other counties also show a net loss in such enterprises since 1950, but in smaller numbers. Upstate metropolitan counties show a net loss of 195 such firms, and rural counties together lost 198 such firms, roughly one-tenth the net loss in the downstate metropolitan counties.

Similar data are found for the number of manufacturing firms employing 100 or more employees. Figure 20 presents these data. The one set of counties showing a continual increase in the number of these larger manufacturing firms is the most rural set—that is, rural counties under the least metropolitan influence. Otherwise, between 1970 and 1980 considerable losses (of 269 larger firms) continue to be registered in the downstate metropolitan counties, while smaller losses (a total of 30 firms) are found in the other upstate, including rural, counties.

Primary industry employment. Another possibility for a dynamic economic base for certain localities in the state is found in the primary extractive industries of farming, forestry, fishing, and mining. Figure 21 presents data on this economic indicator. It, too, shows a rather stark picture of industrial shifts. Employment in the primary sector, as a percentage of the work force, is virtually gone from the metropolitan areas, and has decreased dramatically over the last three decades in all New York counties. Indeed, in the last decade alone the proportion of the work force in primary-industry employment has declined at a rate between 15 and 25 percent even in the rural counties. Overall, in rural counties an average of only 5 percent of the work force is engaged in primary industry, probably mostly in farming.

Agriculture. Likewise, a decline is evident in the agricultural indicators of percentage of land in agriculture, given in figure 22, and total number of farms by the various county types, given in figure 23. The huge loss in number of farms between 1950 and 1970 includes in part several definitional changes. The relative stability from 1970 to 1980 reflects an increased demand for local agricultural products probably due to several domestic and international factors, including world trade in food and energy.

Interestingly, the figures show that the upstate metropolitan counties consistently have more land in

Figure 19. Total Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 20 or More Persons in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

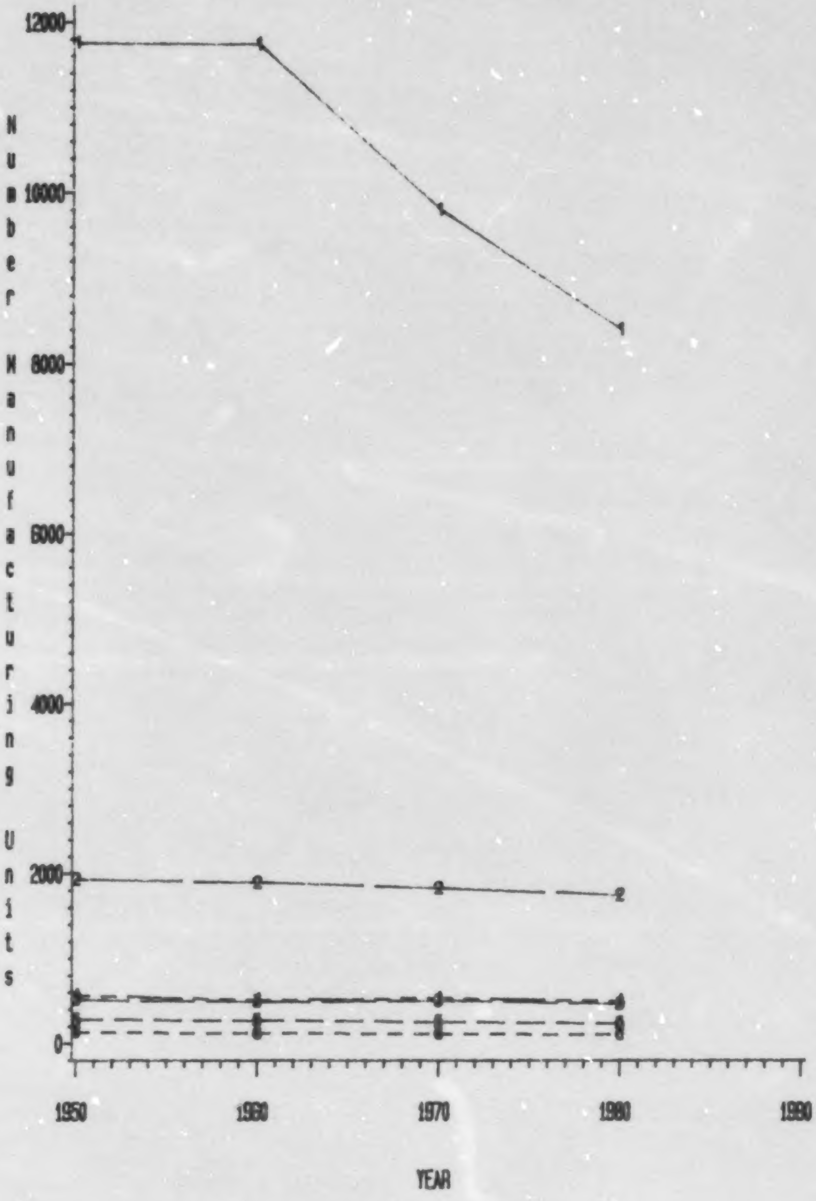


Figure 20. Total Number of Manufacturing Units
Employing 100 or More Persons
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

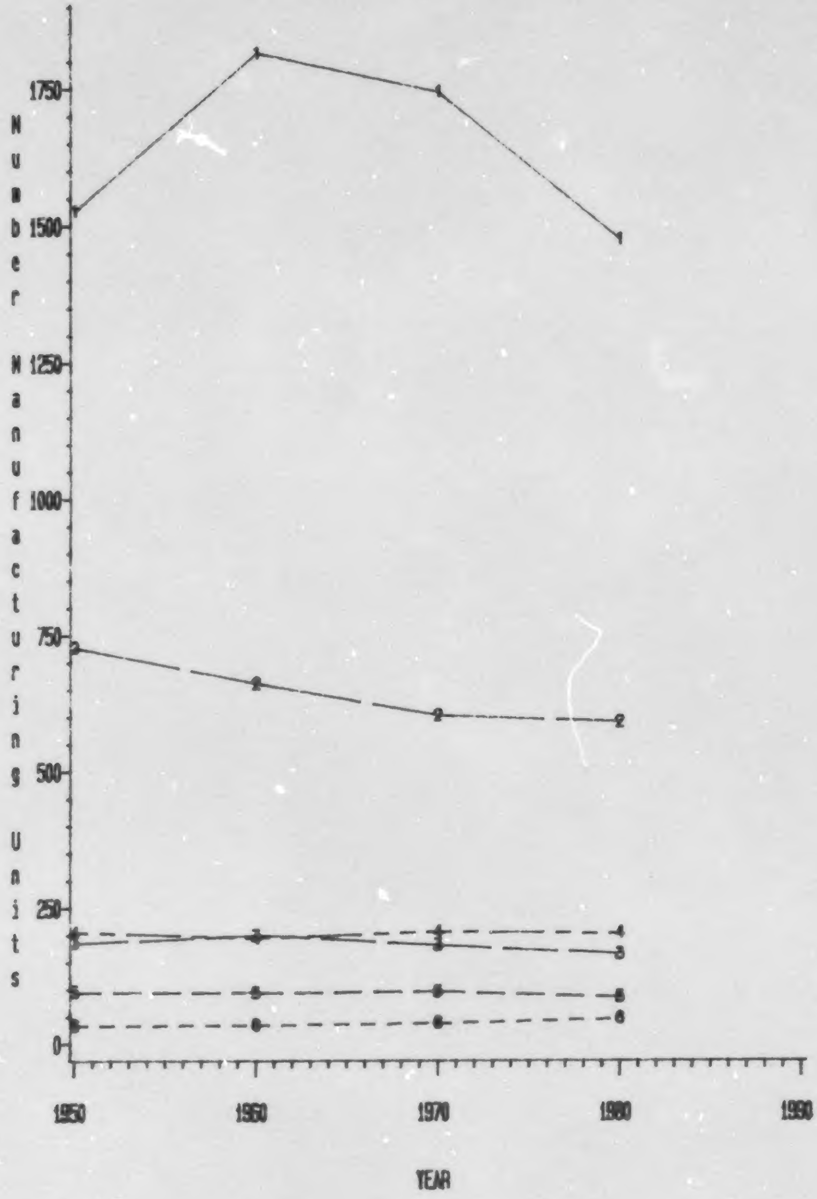


Figure 21. Primary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

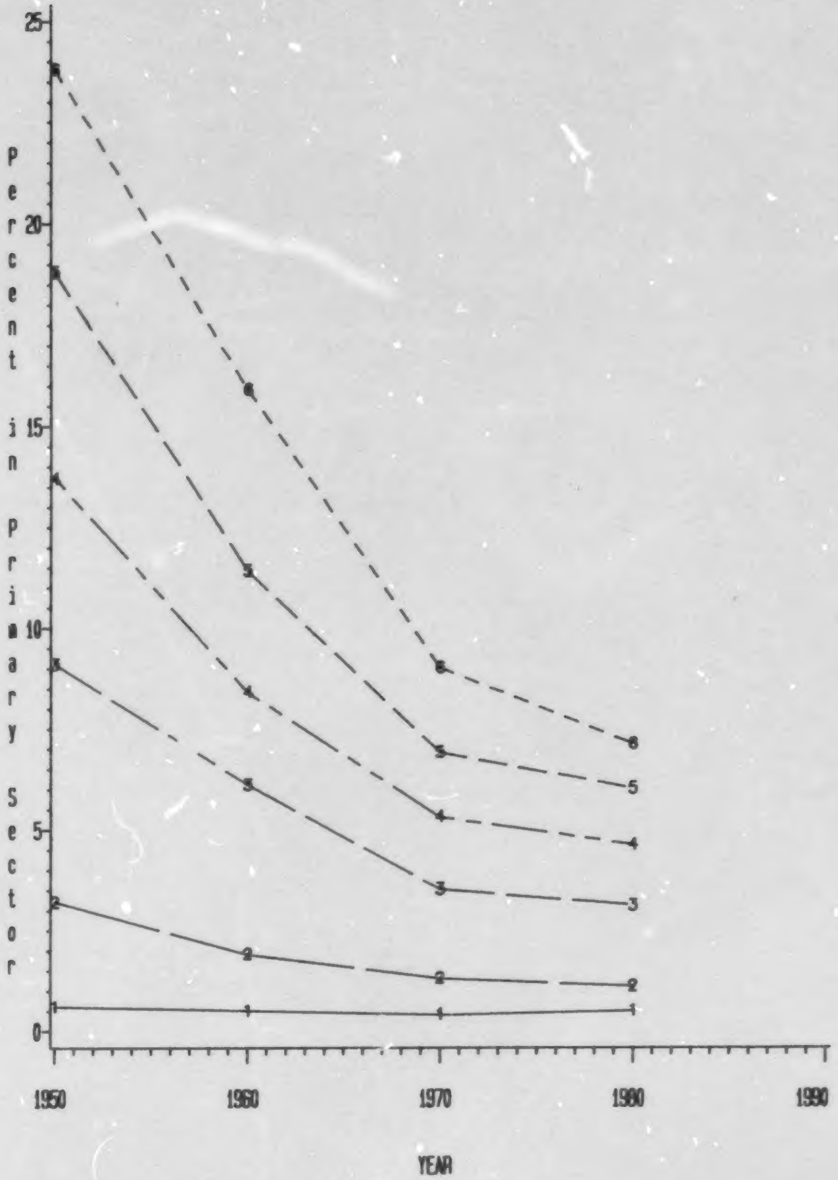


Figure 22. Average Percentage of Land in Agriculture
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

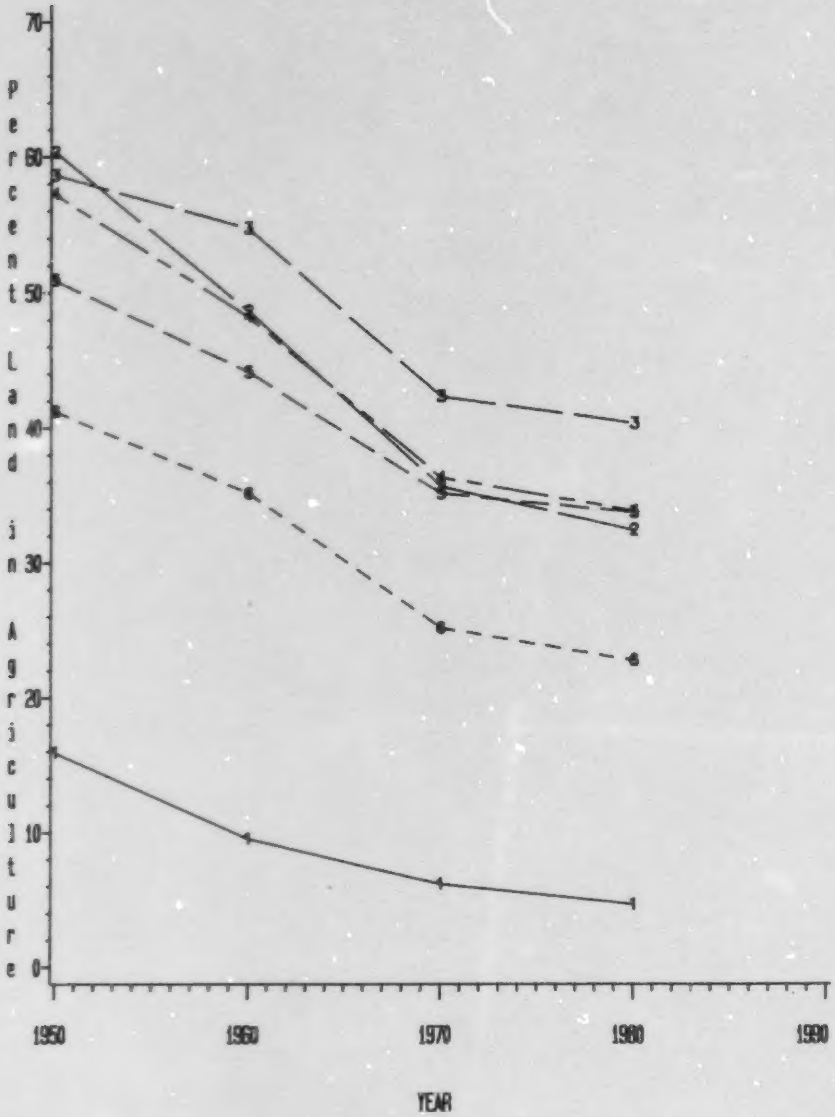


Figure 23. Total Number of Farms
in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

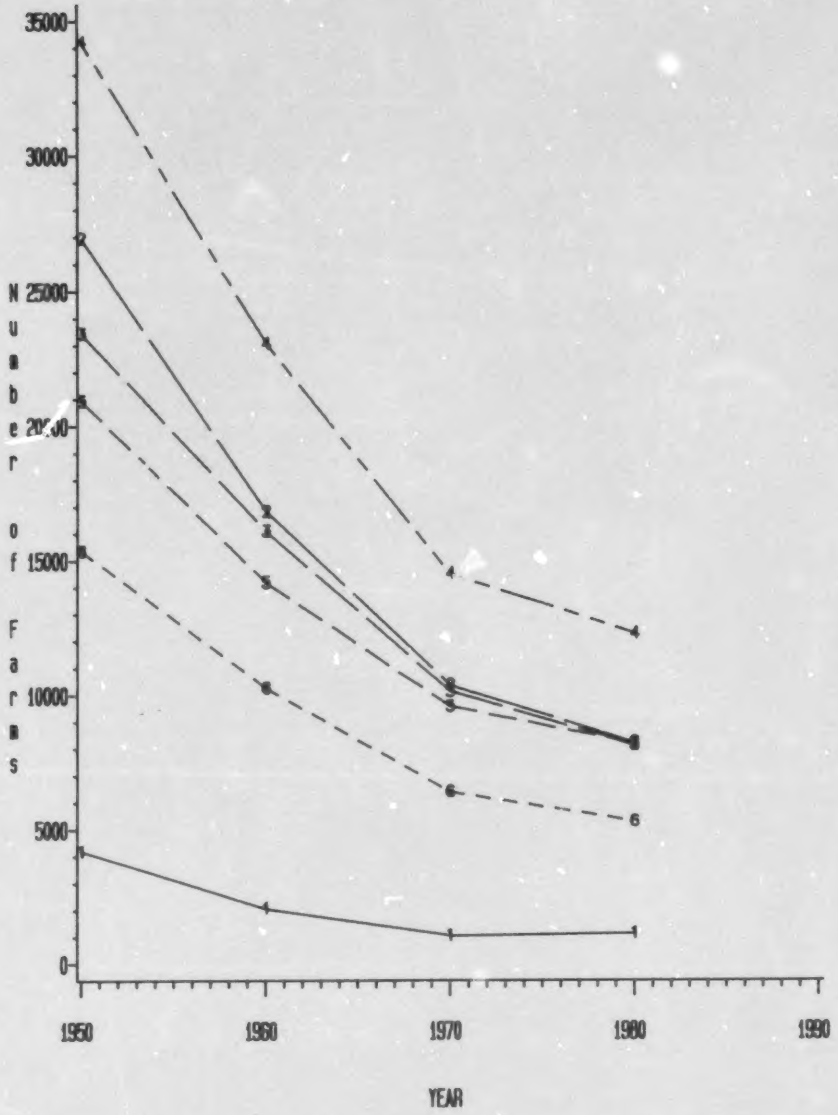


Figure 24. Total Acres Harvested in Agriculture in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

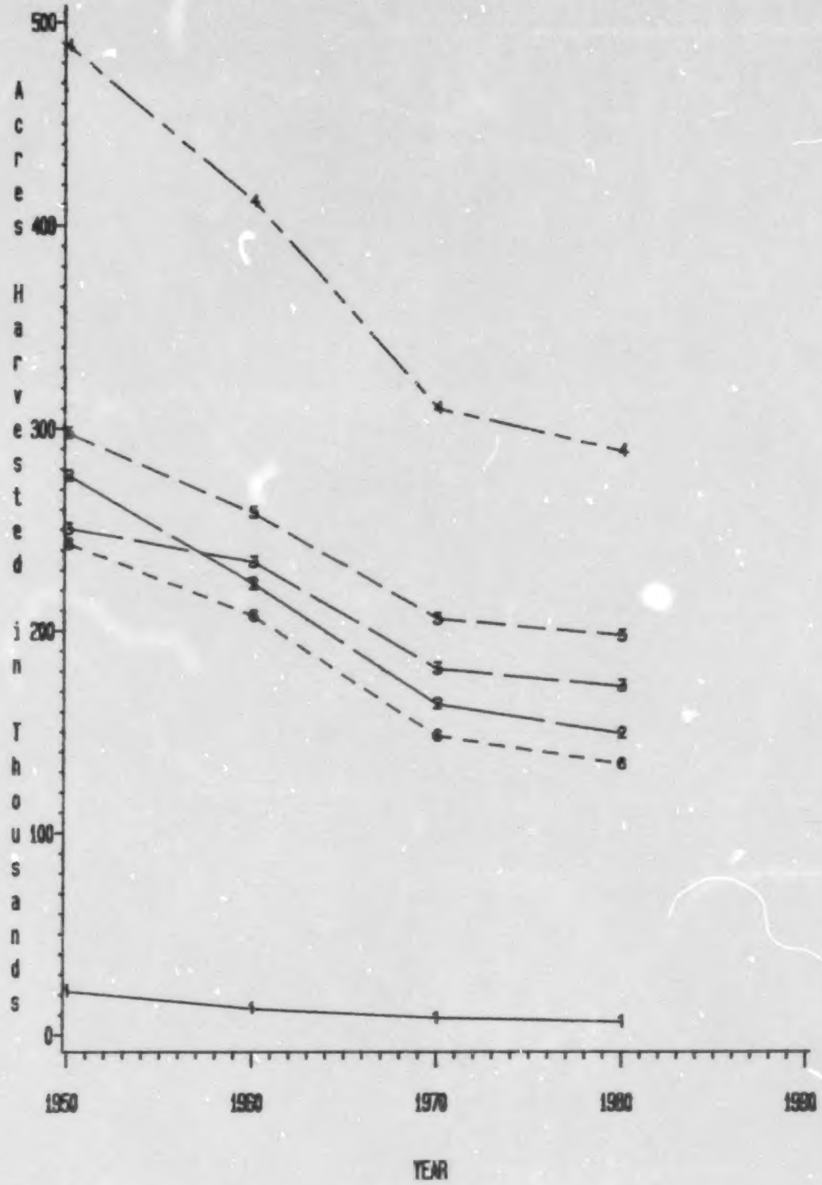
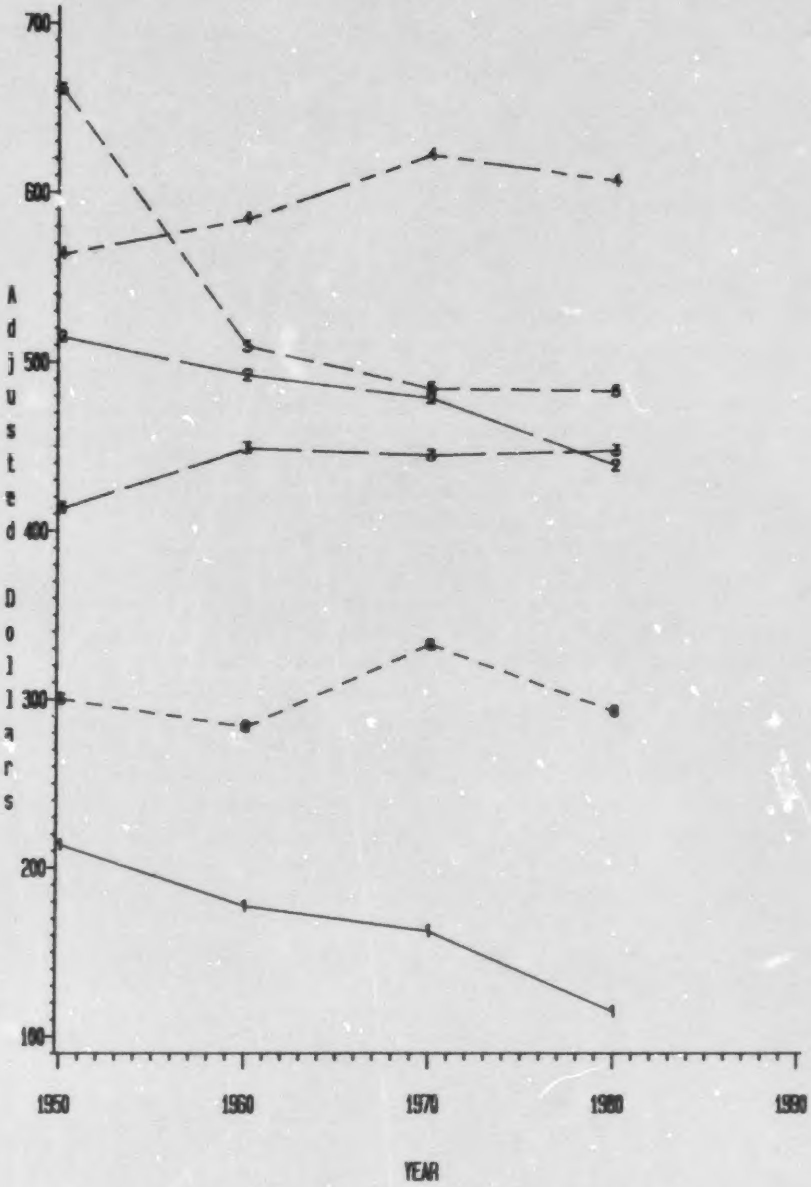


Figure 25. Total Market Value of Ag. Products Sold (Millions of 1980 Dollars) in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



agriculture than the most rural (type 6) counties, and a greater number of farms than all but one of the rural county types. The large population sizes and markets of the metropolitan counties still keep productive farms in them despite pressure to convert land to other uses. Indeed, some of the most productive land in the state is found within the metropolitan counties. The large primary-industry employment in the most rural counties (7.1 percent), given in figure 21, therefore undoubtedly refers to employment in activities other than agriculture—and primarily in forestry—more than in either mining or fishing.

Figures 24 and 25 ameliorate somewhat the previous findings on the status of agriculture in New York. Figure 24 presents data on total acres harvested, and figure 25 presents data on total market value of agricultural products sold adjusted to 1980 dollar values through an agricultural commodities index adjustor. Both of these figures present a picture of a more viable agriculture than the previous data on number of farms and percentage of land in agriculture. The number of acres harvested decreased only slightly between 1970 and 1980. Moreover, even if the total market value of agricultural products sold in general declined from 1970 to 1980 according to 1980-level dollars, the slippage was caused in large part by the high levels of inflation between 1970 and 1980 which affected all dollar values during this period. The greatest declines were in the metropolitan counties and in the most rural counties.

Employment and industry summary and conclusions. Dramatic shifts are taking place in New York's economy. More New Yorkers--including more women and a greater proportion of the available work force--are remuneratively employed today than ever before in the state's history. But comparatively they are not in the same types of jobs as they were in previous decades. The number of larger manufacturing firms, as well as employment in manufacturing, is down, the number of farms is down, and farm income (in terms of 1980 dollars) is slightly down, even if the total manufacturing product is relatively stable, and the size of farms and the value of agricultural products continue to increase. New York's employment trends certainly parallel those of other states in that—at least from the standpoint of numbers of jobs—the United States is undergoing a structural shift away from manufacturing. This trend is most apparent in certain types of manufacturing production, especially those which formerly employed large numbers of people in large plants. These facilities are apparently becoming more automated, computerized, and robotized--their output continues high, while employment in them declines.

The most dramatic growth industries, of course, are in the tertiary or service sector. Indeed, it appears that the service sector is becoming an increasingly important economic base of New York State. These shifts are reflected in nearly every New York county, although most fundementally in the downstate metropolitan counties, where over four-fifths of the work force are engaged in tertiary employment.

In any case, the decline in manufacturing and the rise in services as permanent structural changes comprise and document the trend toward a postindustrial society in New York State.

The question of the meaning of these trends for movement toward the twenty-first century deserves further exploration. A continuation of these two trends raises two specific and extremely important questions. First, can the tertiary sector provide a viable economic base for New York State, and, second, what are the effects of these changes on rural localities in the state?

Census data are not particularly well-suited for indicating the extent of economic base in any locality or set of localities. This is true mainly because census data do not indicate where products are produced and sold. The economic base of a locality is its export base. In other words, the local economic-export base is that part of an economy which is produced locally but sold elsewhere. A comparatively large local export base, especially when it is locally owned, usually produces more wealth (and economic health) for a locality than a smaller export base. Local policymakers, therefore, are often concerned to increase their local export base, because it permits localities to encourage growth in local services, which in turn usually produces better local quality of life.

Traditionally, analysts have considered primary-extractive and secondary-processing industries to be the major indicators of export base, whereas tertiary-service industries have been considered as becoming possible because of, built upon, and dependent upon the wealth created by the export bases of the primary and secondary sectors. Consequently, traditional analyses have shown great concern with the health of the manufacturing and extractive sectors over the service sectors.

The shift to a postindustrial society challenges these notions. The service sector is increasingly seen as a potentially viable export base, not only for certain localities but also for the state as a whole. For example, education is one of the service industries. In many localities educational institutions constitute the export base. Colleges and universities attract students from well beyond a locality's own borders. The students' parents who live in remote localities pay for the education of their children in the place where the educational institution is located. Consequently, a university—a service industry—can become a local export base in its community.

Similar arguments apply to other service institutions. State and federal government offices, hospitals, financial and legal offices, even tourist resorts, prisons, and county seats, can be considered viable export bases for certain localities in contrast to other localities. All of these are part of the tertiary sector.

Moreover, part of the agricultural and manufacturing product is consumed locally, so that primary and secondary industries should not be assumed in their entirety to be contributing to local export base.

In other words, the notion of local and state export base needs considerable reinterpretation in a postindustrial society, especially to include the service as well as primary and secondary sectors. Census categories alone, therefore, are misleading for representing the key indicators of export base in a postindustrial society. Certainly in New York State three components of the tertiary sector's export base are the financial and insurance sector, the communications sector, and the export-import and wholesale trade sectors. Some of the largest firms in the world in these three sectors are located in the downstate metropolitan counties, either as headquarters or as offices. Wall Street, the Avenue of the Americas, and Lower Manhattan in New York City certainly must be considered viable export bases in the tertiary sector. In addition, foundations, law firms, accounting firms, and even the headquarters of major corporations in a variety of industrial sectors, which provide management, control, and planning services to a variety of industries, represent potentially vigorous export bases for the state. Furthermore, excellent educational, health, and charitable institutions--all in the tertiary sector--surely contribute to the state's export base, and are found throughout New York State as well as in New York City.

The management functions--rather than commodity-production functions--implied in the above aspects of the tertiary sector now constitute a highly organized set of very specialized services. Indeed, in these cases occupational categories rather than industrial categories also represent indicators of export base. Professional managers, computer technicians, international and corporate lawyers, financial analysts and investors, insurance specialists, economists, accountants, professors, myriad clerks, and so forth, are engaged in services, part of which undoubtedly constitute a local export base. Moreover, managerial and control functions apply both to individual firms and to whole sectors of firms through interlocking directorates and interlocking financial arrangements. They apply not only to economic establishments, but also to economic aspects of whole institutions, such as those even in health, education, and public administration.

Based on such considerations, there can be little doubt that the service sector can be, and is, a viable export base for New York State as it moves toward even greater service specializations in the postindustrial era of the twenty-first century.

An important policy issue within the state, therefore, concerns the second question raised above—namely, can rural counties partake proportionately as equals in these trends? Postindustrial functions and services currently tend to be concentrated in metropolitan centers. It is probable that rural counties are increasingly dependent on metropolitan places and criteria for some of these services and disproportionately lose control over their own resources and futures in the process, even as their resources are actually growing due to the metropolitan dominance.

For instance, despite comparatively greater employment growth in rural settings, the growth appears to be increasingly generated under metropolitan leadership, influence, control, management, and planning. Thus decision making in the rural growth may be dominated by the criteria of metropolitan people, institutions, and communities rather than the leadership and criteria of local communities and control. In this condition, commitments and loyalities often shift from the primacy of rural localities and local people to the primacy of jobs and organizations representing remote metropolitan-based institutions. In this sense, rural localities may be undergoing a continuing eclipse of the close interpersonal relations which used to characterize small rural communities.

Instances of predominant influence on rural localities by metropolitan-based institutions occur in virtually every form of economic and institutional life. Rural banking is increasingly dominated by branch banks headquartered in metropolitan centers, whose managers in the remote centers must approve at least all major investment applications for loans from or for rural localities. Multilocational manufacturing firms from remote metropolitan headquarters increasingly determine where plants open and close. In fact, more than occasionally the additional criterion of how much a community is willing to pressure itself financially in offering the best terms on tax breaks and other infrastructural benefits plays an important role in the specific location decisions for branch plants of multilocational firms.

In addition, local mass media--television, radio, and print--have long relied on and been dominated by decisions made in remote metropolitan centers. Programming, reporting, and even advertising are now very nationally (and less locally) oriented. Likewise, massive changes in the quality and form of transportation systems and their routes are largely determined by metropolitan institutions and criteria, although they can have profound negative as well as positive effects on certain rural localities. Even local educational and health-care institutions conform to standards set in remote metropolitan centers by people who are only very indirectly accountable or sensitive to local rural needs and institutions.

Metropolitan institutions exert their influence through public and private multilocational firms and bureaucracies, whose basic criteria are those associated with the rational calculations of optimum resource-use and profit (or at least minimization of loss in financial status or market share), and the localities in which they exist are often treated simply as possibly temporary bases of operations, essentially interchangeable with a variety of other localities. These criteria are at least contrary to, and sometimes--if not often--detrimental to, the well-being of rural people, institutions, and communities.

The criteria are most detrimental when they result in the large metropolitan-based institutions scaling down, shutting down, or pulling out operations from small rural localities. At best, the threat almost always exists. Indeed, many people now living in rural localities feel the stress of divided loyalities--loyalty to their jobs and a remotely controlled bureaucracy versus loyalty to their neighbors and community. Upper management, the highest trained and most influential people in these bureaucracies, are especially vulnerable to being transferred out of their community in quest of personal upward mobility in their employing bureaucracies.

The resolution of the issues for returning humanitarianism and local control to local rural institutions is not simple. Even if rural resources are increasing, local people may not have control over these resources to meet community needs. The remote metropolitan-based firms and institutions either directly or indirectly both soak up parts of the resources generated in rural localities, and exert disproportionate influence and control over large parts of the rest. Moreover, this situation occurs in nearly every institution and sector--primary extractive industries, secondary manufacturing industries, and tertiary service industries.

At some point public policy issues and their implications suggested here must be examined in detail. The various aspects and trends in the tertiary sector which form a viable export base for the state and its localities must be identified. How rural localities can fit into these trends with a minimum amount of disruption and a maximum amount of commitment to the important traditional values of liberty, democracy, justice, equality, and humanity for all must also be specified.

In any case, New Yorkers should take advantage of all three employment sectors as they face the twenty-first century--the primary, the secondary, and the tertiary. Positive aspects of growth in the service sector should be emphasized and supported in various state and local programs. New Yorkers certainly should take advantage of the state's lead in an economy based on management, control, planning, health, education, public administration, and other forms of the service society. Likewise, New York should be concerned about training people to understand and participate in creating cost-effective and cost-beneficial efficiencies and well-being for the various institutions in these service sectors as well as for individuals to participate in these sectors. Furthermore, New Yorkers should not simply deplore the loss of manufacturing and agriculture as the dominant forms of export base. With the huge Northeast and Middle Atlantic markets--one-third of the nation's population--virtually at New York's doorstep, all three employment sectors should be viable as economic-export bases for the state.

New Yorkers should also expect the nature of the manufacturing and agricultural sectors to change. The advent of automation, computerization, and robotization will find a smaller percentage of the work force engaged in these operations in the future than in past decades. The relative mix of resources which the state should invest in the three types of industrial sectors, therefore, will continue to be an important policy issue in the future.

An equally important policy issue for the future concerns the location of the investments in these three sectors throughout the state. The above data show that jobs and people (and, in this sense, resources) are moving disproportionately toward more rural localities. But control and influence over resources seem to be moving disproportionately toward metropolitan-based institutions. This generalization is supported both by the above data showing comparatively greater growth in finance and banking employment in the metropolitan counties, and numerous illustrations of metropolitan-based bureaucratic institutions unduly (and sometimes negatively) influencing rural localities. The quality of life in rural localities appears increasingly dependent on the goodwill of metropolitan-based decisions and control. The issue of control over rural resource growth, and the amelioration of certain potentially negative effects inherent in the inequalities in control over resources by rural and metropolitan people, could well become important policy concerns as New York moves toward the twenty-first century.

IV. Socioeconomic Attainment Trends

Shifts in industrial and occupational structures of localities can have considerable, and sometimes adverse, effects on their populations' socioeconomic attainment and well-being. Almost any social change is disruptive to institutional and personal well-being, and changes in industries and occupations can be especially disruptive, even if beneficial in a longer run, because they are so fundamental to both daily routines and long-term well-being. Since government policies should be responsive to the population's well-being, it is important to consider socioeconomic attainment and well-being indicators as part of the general understanding of different localities in New York State. Data on such indicators often do not show equal distributions throughout the state's population, and thus deserve further examination.

Family income. The most generally accepted factor in personal and social attainment is socioeconomic status, and the most generally accepted indicator of socioeconomic status is "median family income." Even before analysis begins on this point, it should be noted that this indicator is far from perfect, either conceptually or empirically. Conceptually, median family income indicates only part of the overall wealth of families or individuals, and the sources of income--whether wages, salaries, dividends, or pensions--are not identified in it. Empirically, median family income as identified in the censuses is only an estimate of income, since much income is unreported or distorted. In the 1980 U.S. Census of Population it is estimated that in some localities as much as 25 percent of the population declined to answer the income question.

The hope is that such data distortions are equally and randomly distributed throughout the counties, so that county comparisons are still possible and reasonably accurate. Most analysts believe that the comparative patterns found using median family income are about right, even if the actual dollar figures may be unreliable. The indicator is widely used, therefore, largely because it is readily available and does have a degree of face validity for comparing one locality to another on socioeconomic status.

The median family income, of course, means that it is the middle income, with one-half of the families receiving greater income and one-half receiving less. In general, for large numbers of families, such as all families in a county, the median income level approximates the mean (or average) income, as well as the modal income (the income level received by the largest number of families). Figure 26 presents the average of the median family income for the counties in each county type from 1950 through 1980, and figure 27 presents the same data adjusted to the 1980 level using the consumer price index as the adjustor.

As expected, the unadjusted data in figure 26 show considerable growth in the median family income between 1950 and 1980 in all county types. Figure 27 for the adjusted data displays a similar pattern of growth between 1950 and 1970, but then a slight decline since 1970. In most cases, the median family income doubled between 1950 and 1970. Thus, income throughout all the counties far exceeded inflation up to 1970 but fell slightly below inflation following 1970.

Another distinguishing feature of figure 27 is that most of the county types maintained their rank order throughout these three decades. The two sets of metropolitan counties began this period at the top of the rank order and ended at the top. The only county types to change position were types 4 and 5, and the shift occurred between 1960 and 1970. Probably this shift happened because of the greater commuting patterns to metropolitan counties by the work force of type 5 counties, whereas type 4 counties, due to their lower rates of commuting, had to rely more strictly on their own resources for their family income growth. Similar patterns are also found below with regard to poverty and affluence. Having a larger population engaged in commuting, therefore, gives these rural counties a definite socioeconomic edge over otherwise comparable counties with lower rates of commuting.

The most disturbing feature of figure 27 is that rural counties tended to fall behind metropolitan counties in their family income growth rates over these three decades. In 1980 real-dollar terms, the gap between the most rural counties and the downstate metropolitan counties (which had the lowest and highest incomes, respectively, throughout this period) increased from around $3,600 in 1950 to just over $6,150 in 1980. This difference represents about a 60 percent higher rise in income in three decades for metropolitan people over the most rural people. Similar but smaller gaps can also be observed in figure 27 for the other rural county types. Put another way, this $2,550 per year difference represents a 10 to 15 percent higher income per year

Figure 26. Median Family Income in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980

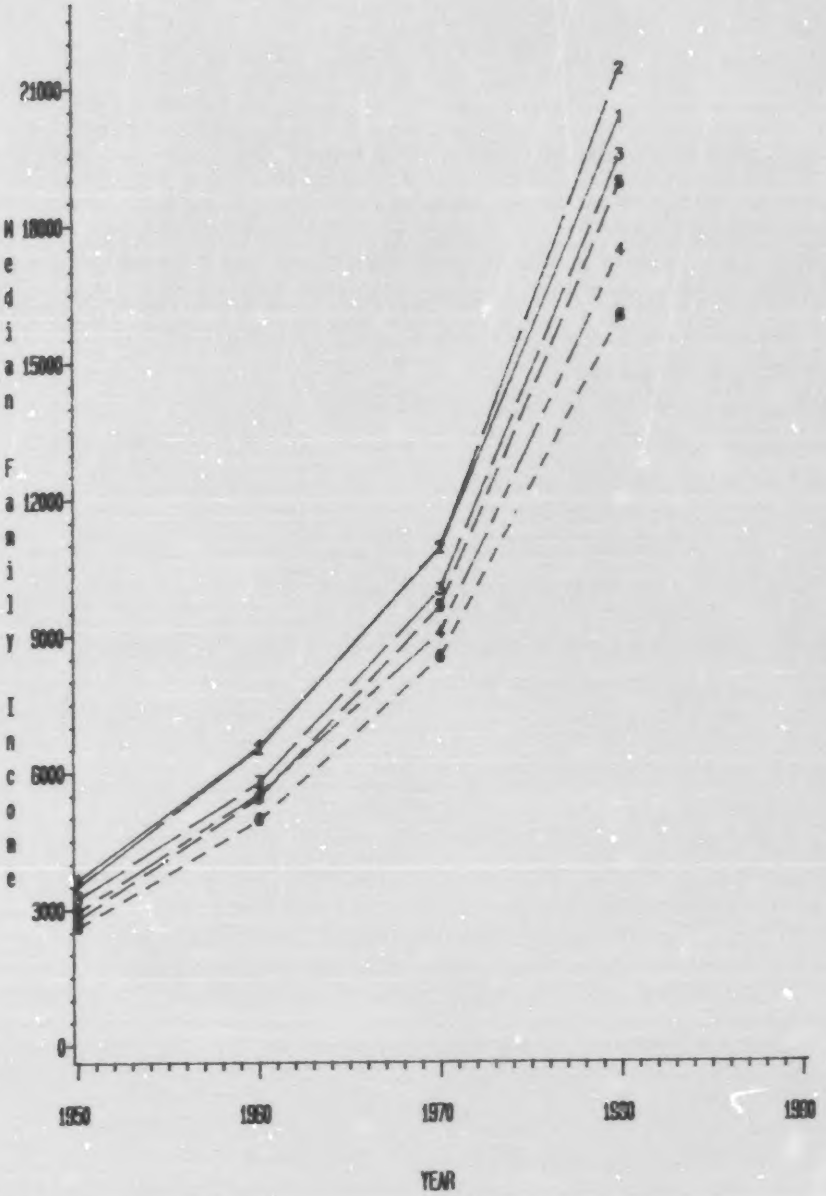
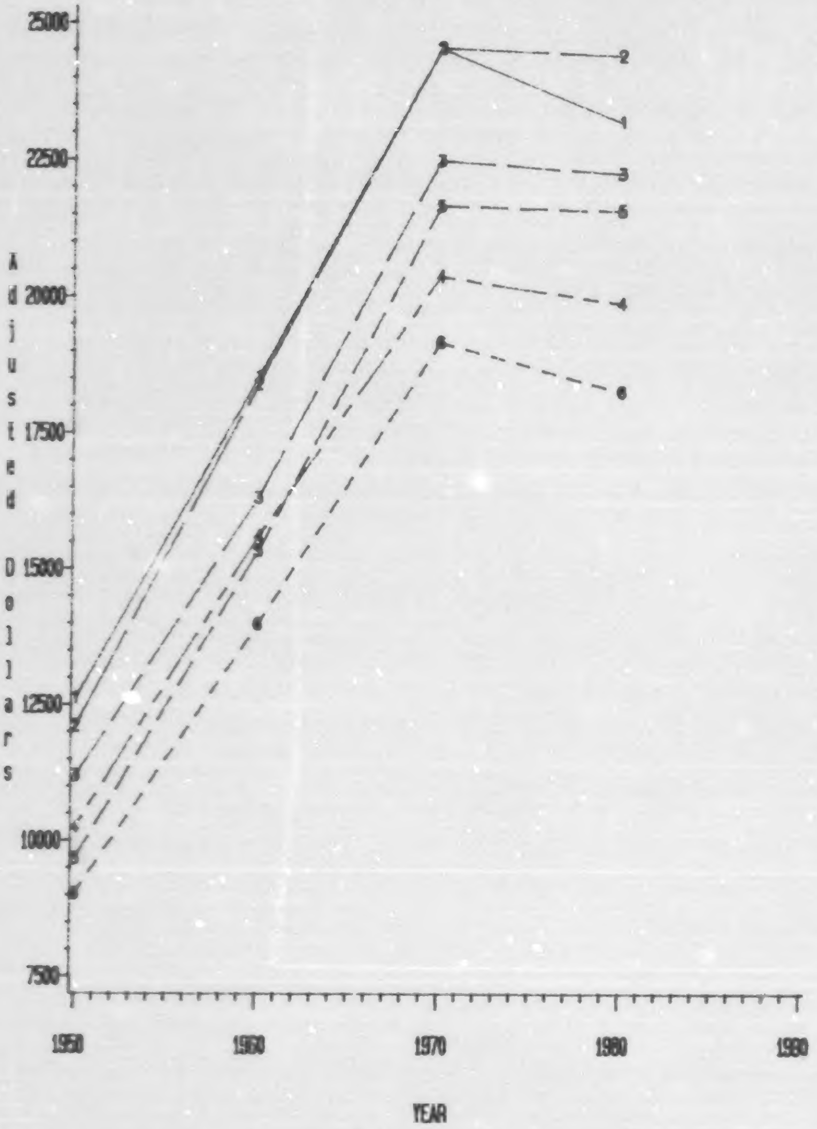


Figure 27. Median Family Income Adjusted to 1980 Dollars by the Consumer Price Index in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



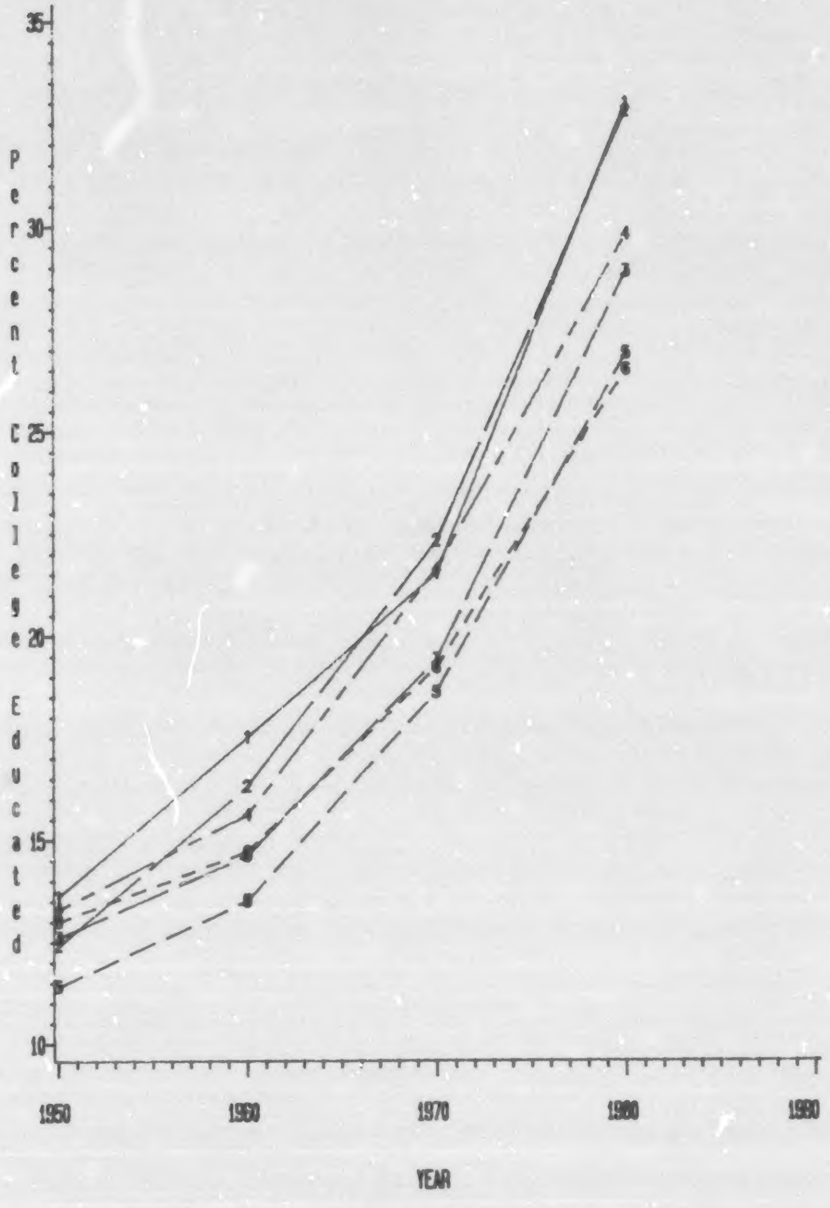
for metropolitan families (depending upon which base is used). Put still another way, it represents an average $76,500 difference in total family income over these thirty years. Perhaps the cost of living in metropolitan areas is somewhat higher, so that there is some equalization between these incomes. But the fact of the differences still remains to be explained, understood, and responded to by policymakers. For example, the costs of certain essential goods and services such as fuel, clothing, transportation, and food are generally higher in rural than in metropolitan counties.

In general, these changes in median family income might have been expected because they parallel the occupational changes noted in the discussion of the tertiary sector above. As seen back in figure 17, the number and proportion of the state's work force employed in managerial and professional occupations (which are generally the better-paying occupations) increased up to 1970, and then leveled off in 1980 (in part, as noted in the discussion of figure 17, because of changes in the census definitions of the categories so that the 1980 data for professionals are underestimated compared to 1970). In any case, over the three decades rural areas are increasingly lagging behind on this important indicator of family economic well-being. The gap between the county types is increasing.

Education. Since socioeconomic status itself is often conceived as a combination of income, occupation, and education, figure 28 presents data on the percentage of the population over twenty-five years of age who have completed one or more years of college. The patterns in these data also approximate the income and occupation data, except that they show a steeper trend toward higher education between 1970 and 1980. About 13 percent of the adult population had attended at least some college in 1950. The proportion increased to about 16 percent by 1960, to 21 percent by 1970, and to 30 percent by 1980. The dramatic increase for the college attenders in 1980 is undoubtedly due to the larger number of young people with better education entering adult ranks. In turn, this increase is probably a result of the increased wealth of families to support young people in college, and to the ready availability of the State University of New York (SUNY) system, including community colleges, to the students. More New Yorkers have college experience now than ever before in the state's history. Furthermore, the general trends are found in all county types. Each county type shows increasing proportions of adults with higher education experience.

Nonetheless, the rural counties have lower proportions of their adult populations with college experience than do

Figure 28. Percentage of Persons Aged 25 and Over Completing Some College or More in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980



the metropolitan counties. Moreover, the gap has increased throughout the last thirty years. In 1980 the gap had become a difference of 6.5 percentage points between the metropolitan and the most rural counties. In other words, around 25 percent more adults in metropolitan counties than in rural counties have some college in their personal backgrounds.

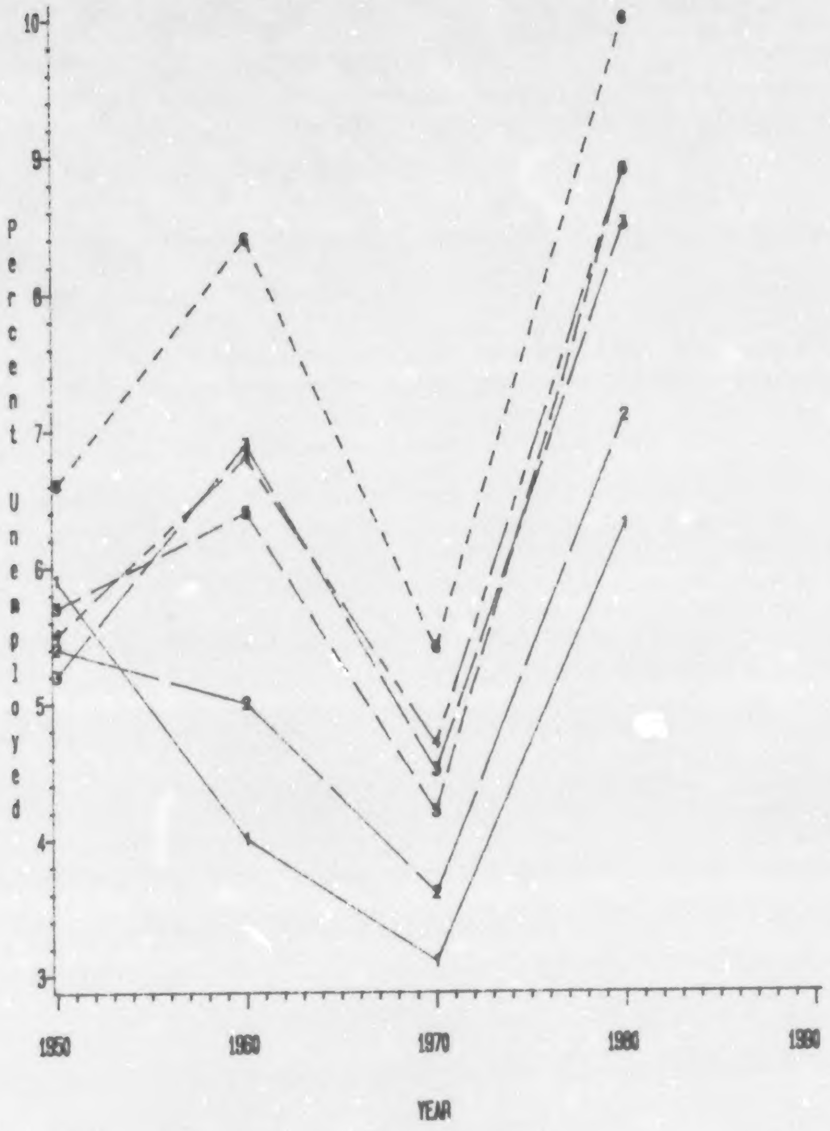
Such a large difference undoubtedly gives people from metropolitan counties numerous advantages in the competition for better jobs. It might also retard the success of rural counties and rural people in taking advantage of the changes occurring in New York's shift toward a postindustrial service economy as the economic base.

Such an inconsistency is both an individual and a structural problem. It is an individual problem because relatively more highly educated people find greater employment opportunities compatible with their education level in metropolitan settings, and therefore can easily become frustrated with their work situation in rural localities. It is a structural problem because investment policies of institutions may not be making the most creative use of the educational quality of the available labor force. It is also a rural problem because rural counties lag behind metropolitan counties on the skills associated with college education.

Unemployment. Another way of looking at issues of socioeconomic status and personal well-being is in terms of the lower ends of the distributions—the percentages of the population unemployed who are looking for work and the percentages in poverty. Figure 29 presents data for the percentage unemployed, and figure 30 presents data for the percentages in poverty. Figure 29 shows a slightly shifting unemployment pattern between 1950 and 1980. In 1950, downstate metropolitan counties had the highest percentage unemployed, with the most rural counties second, followed by virtually identical rates in the remaining county types. By 1960 a different pattern emerged, which has been followed since then. Downstate metropolitan counties had the lowest percentage unemployed, the most rural counties had the highest—about 50 percent higher than downstate—and the remaining counties fell in between.

A second important observation about figure 29 concerns the high levels of unemployment found in New York in 1980. They are the highest not only in these three decades, but actually since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Part of the reason for this situation is undoubtedly the general national trend which started during the late 1970s, and

Figure 29. Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



probably has to do with the shifting of the secondary manufacturing sector over to automation (and in some cases out of the state and country).

As in figure 9 earlier, another reason for the higher unemployment rates in rural areas is that nearly all available family members in America in general and New York in particular are entering the labor force for employment--including women and older youth. America is a cash economy. Cash is needed. People must work for the cash. They know it, they want it, they need it (especially in economic hard times), and they do work for it. This combination--more people working and wanting to work at the same time that labor-intensive manufacturing and farming jobs are disappearing--probably explains the high unemployment rates.

Moreover, the fact that unemployment rates are higher in rural counties than in metropolitan counties indicates that the move to the tertiary sector in the rural counties as the new form of economic base is lagging behind this move in the metropolitan counties. There is no question that rural counties should seek as many manufacturing jobs as they can. But there is also no question that a fundamental change is occurring in the United States in terms of the automation, internationalization, and deindustrialization of America. This fundamental change must be accompanied by new ways of thinking about economic production and the distribution of wealth. Otherwise, it appears that the more rural counties will bear the brunt of the dislocations caused by these basic structural (as well as cyclical) shifts in national and state economies.

It should be noted that the percentage underemployed generally follows the same pattern as the percentage unemployed, although no consistent trend data from 1950 to 1980 are available for counties on this indicator. The percentage underemployed--through part-time employment and through having educational levels well above average for a given occupation--is roughly double the unemployment rate. Also, the unemployment of young people under twenty-five is generally double the unemployment rates of other adults.

If such findings apply here, then a considerable proportion of the labor force in most rural counties was underemployed or unemployed in 1980. Indeed, the situation was reaching disaster proportions. Even if it is "only" second and third members of families who are unemployed or underemployed, the disaster might still have been imminent because so many families found it possible and desirable to live on two or more family members' incomes during the sixties and seventies. Consequently, in a society which has strongly encouraged people to consume beyond their means, families are now not prepared to live on only one income.

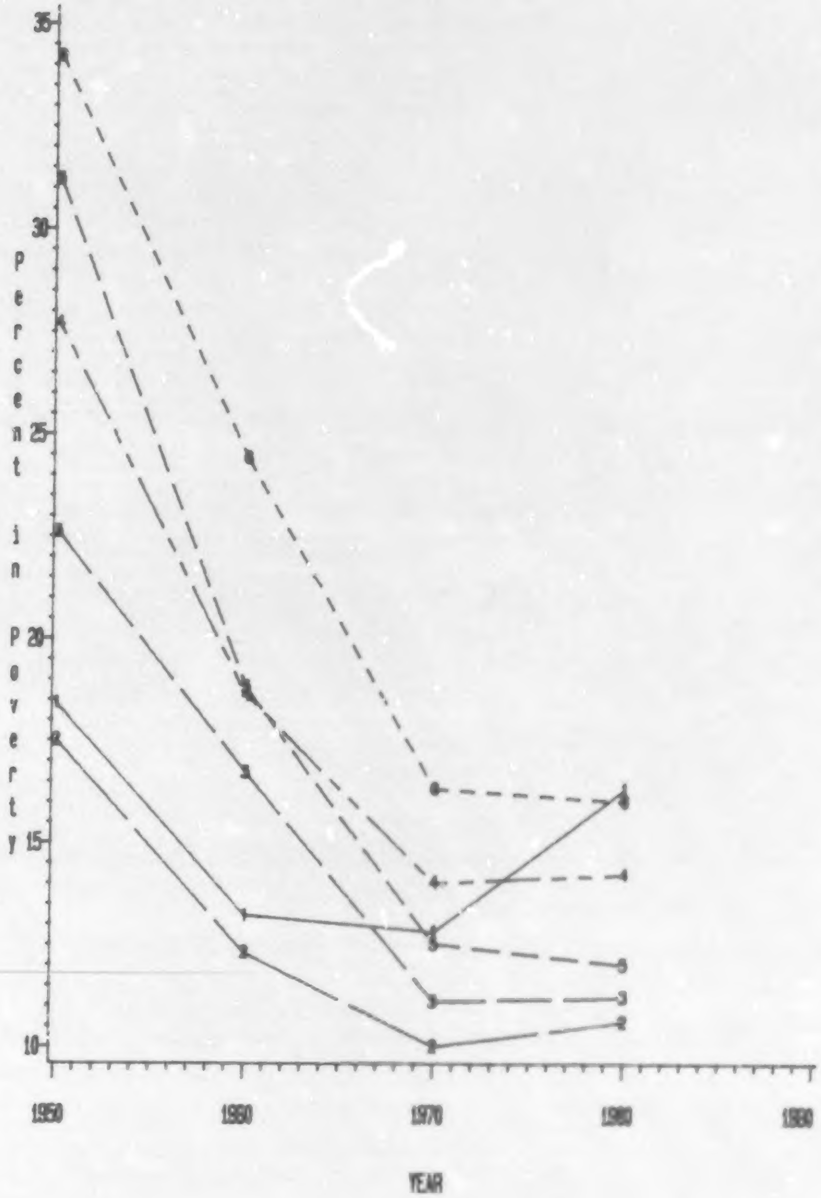
Poverty. Figure 30 presents data for the percentages of people in poverty. Since the middle 1960s, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has computed a decennial index of poverty. In essence, it is based on the USDA's conception of how much money is necessary in order to live a healthy life, with adequate food, clothing, and shelter. For 1960, the break-point level for poverty was put at $3,000 or less for a family of four; in 1970 it was $4,000 or less for a family of four; and in 1980 it was $7,500 or less for a family of four. The data in figure 30 are the percentages of families below each one of these levels. Our data did not take into consideration family size and were not standardized to families of four. Still, they are comparable to the USDA index which was calculated for families by county only for 1970 and 1980. Figure 30 also shows a computation for 1950 based on the percentage of families which had a total family income of $2,000 or less.

Figure 30 shows that in general poverty has decreased considerably in New York over the last three decades. Still, in the downstate metropolitan counties since 1960 poverty declined very little, and has actually increased since 1970. In 1950, over one-third of families in the most rural counties were in poverty; now less than half that percentage (16 percent) are below the poverty level. The remaining counties also have shown decreases in the percentage in poverty by approximately one-half of their 1950 levels. Now less than 15 percent of these counties' families are still in poverty. The upstate metropolitan counties and their neighbors with high commuting and some urbanization show the least poverty--at 10.6 percent and 11.2 percent--while the most rural and the downstate metropolitan counties show the greatest, at 16.0 percent and 16.3 percent.

In any case, in 1950 the gap between the most rural county type, which had the most poverty, and the one with the least poverty was approximately seventeen percentage points. By 1980 that gap had been reduced to approximately six percentage points. In other words, the poverty that once occurred overwhelmingly in New York's rural counties is now distributed more evenly throughout the state.

The most disturbing trend in the whole figure, of course, is the actual increase in poverty among the downstate metropolitan counties, from 12.8 to 16.3 percent during the last decade. Various reports indicate that increases in percentages of families in poverty have been

Figure 30. Percentage of Families in Poverty in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



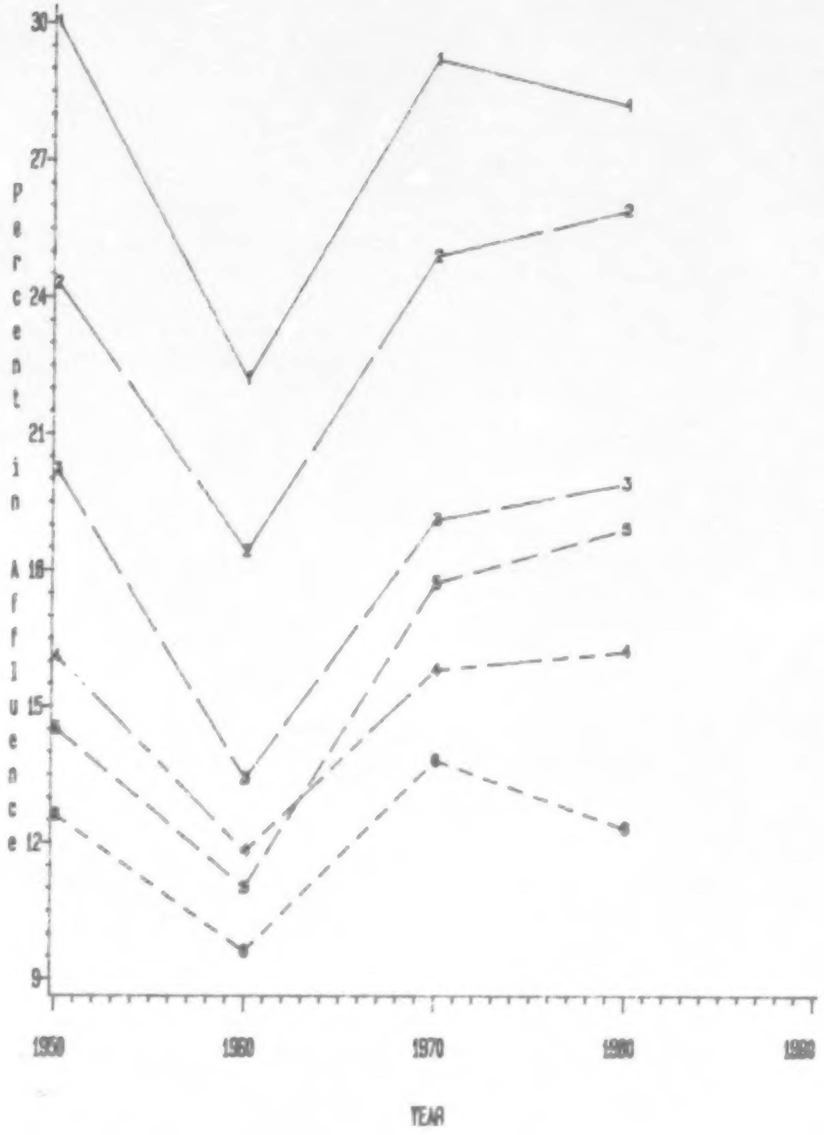
widespread throughout the population since 1980. If this is a new trend, it would reverse the trend in figure 30 of a decrease in this important indicator of family well-being, and should be a matter of great concern to policymakers in all governmental jurisdictions.

Affluence. Another issue associated with the distribution of income should be noted. Although the percentages of families in poverty have declined in the various county types over the last three decades, the distribution of affluence has hardly changed at all. Figure 31 presents data on an indicator of affluence for the various county types. Affluence here was defined somewhat arbitrarily as the percentage of families with a total family income of $5,000 or more in 1950, $10,000 or more in 1960, $15,000 or more in 1970, and $30,000 or more in 1980. These levels put an aggregate average of slightly over 20 percent of the population in affluence for every county type in every time period (except 1960, when an average of only 17 percent was defined as the break-point because data for those with $8,000 or more were not readily available from computer tape).

Two aspects of the data in figure 31 are especially noteworthy. First is the astonishing growth in the absolute income which is necessary in order to aggregate 20 percent of families into the affluent category. From only $5,000 or more being defined as affluence in 1950, in 1980 it took a total family income of $30,000 or more in order to be defined as affluent (that is, to be in the top 20 percent of all families in New York). According to 1980 constant dollars, using the consumer-price-index adjustor, $30,000 in 1980 is indeed greater than $5,000 in 1950 by about $17,000 in 1980 real-dollar terms. This extent of income growth in only a thirty-year period is just short of miraculous. Probably no other comparable period in all of history has achieved so much wealth for so many people in so short a time as has this period in the history of New York State as it moves from an industrial society to a postindustrial society.

A second noteworthy aspect of figure 31 is more disturbing. During the last three decades the county types have not changed their rank ordering, or even narrowed the gap between them to any appreciable degree. Downstate metropolitan counties had the greatest percentage in affluence in 1950 (around 30 percent), and they still had the greatest percentage in affluence in 1980 (around 28 percent). Likewise, the most rural counties had the lowest percentages of families in affluence in 1950 (around 13 percent), and still had in 1980 (around 12 percent). Thus,

Figure 31. Percentage of Families in Affluence in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



even if the most rural and the most metropolitan counties had similar proportions in poverty in their counties, their relative affluence was dramatically different.

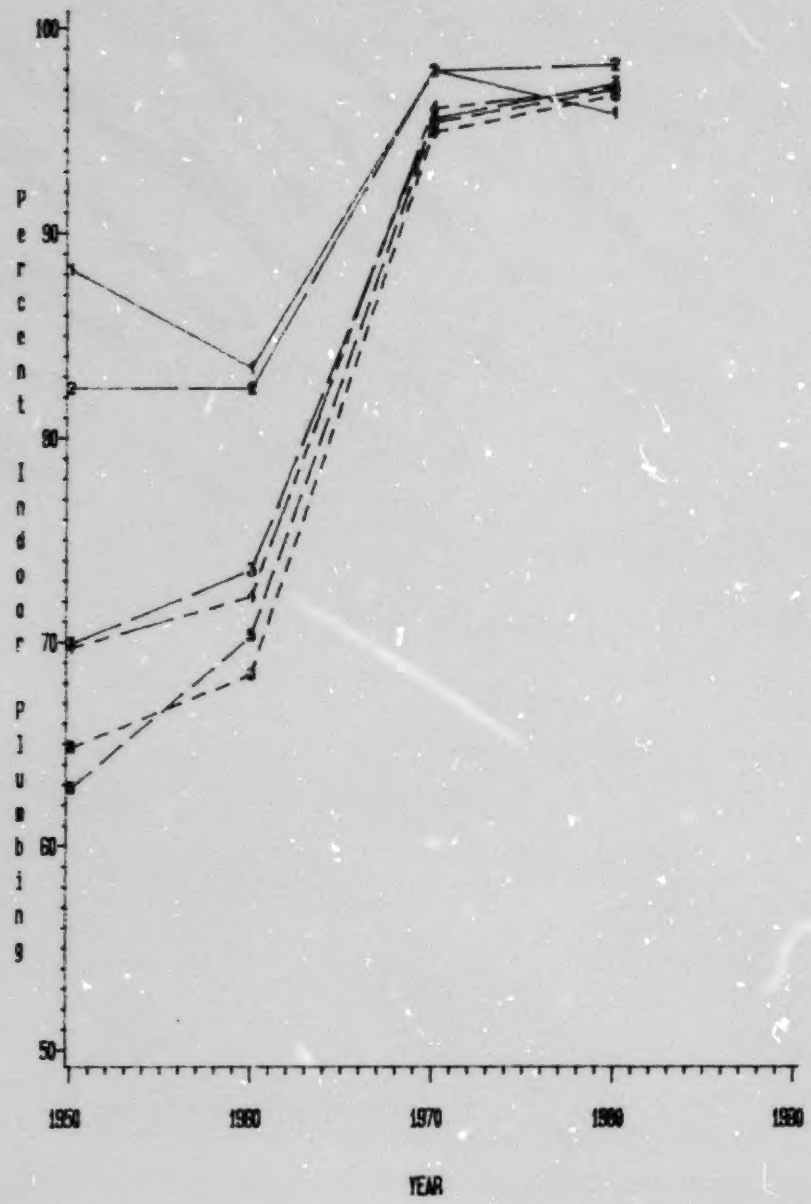
One implication of these data is that the continuing affluence of those in metropolitan counties throughout these last three decades in all likelihood serves to enhance and reinforce the wealth and influence of the affluent in metropolitan areas over state and regional decisions of all kinds. The continuing wealth of the wealthy enables them to consolidate their influence through institutionalized structures whereby they gain differential access to decisions in a variety of settings. Thus such wealth probably becomes one of the bases for the continuing dominance by people and institutions in metropolitan areas (and their immediate suburbs) over what happens in the rural hinterlands.

Socioeconomic attainment summary and conclusions. The overall data on socioeconomic status, then, present reasonably consistent findings about New York county types. Metropolitan counties have higher median incomes, a greater proportion of families in affluence, more college-educated adults, more (upper-middle-class) managerial and professional-technical positions, and lower unemployment rates than the rural counties. The extent of their socioeconomic resources is consonant with their industrial influence, even if downstate metropolitan counties are about equal with the most rural counties in proportions of people in poverty. The most rural counties consistently lag behind the others on each of these indicators. Sometimes they are not very far behind, but they are behind nevertheless. The issue is certainly more serious because the gaps grew throughout this period.

These data, then, round out trends noted in the previous section on employment and industrial sectors. Industrial trends in New York show that the planning, control, and management sectors are found disproportionately in the metropolitan counties, and this gap too appears to be growing. On this basis, it was expected that metropolitan counties would also show disproportionate growth in accumulating socioeconomic resources. The data in figures 26 through 31 definitely support this expectation. On five of the six indicators of socioeconomic attainment, the gap is growing between rural and metropolitan counties for the period from 1970 to 1980, and on four of the six indicators from 1950 to 1980. It is probable that these trends are continuing into the present. Thus, it is also probable that people in rural New York as a whole are comparatively not as well off today as they were earlier in this half century, even if fewer are currently in poverty.

There is no question that rural New Yorkers are getting richer on nearly all the standard measures of socioeconomic status. But there is also no question that people in metropolitan counties are, in general and comparatively, increasing their socioeconomic resources faster than people in rural counties are increasing theirs. The situation is not, in general, that the richer metropolitan counties--using the term "richer" here to stand for all the indicators of socioeconomic attainment--are getting richer while the poorer rural counties are getting poorer. But it is the situation that, in general, the richer metropolitan counties (especially the upstate metropolitan counties) are getting richer faster than the poorer rural counties are getting richer. This growing inequity between the metropolitan and rural counties between 1950 and 1980 in both industrial control and socioeconomic attainment should definitely be a cause for concern among all policymakers concerned with the well-being of people in New York.

Figure 32. Percentage of Occupied Dwelling Units with Indoor Plumbing in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



V. Personal and Social Well-Being Trends

Several indicators of personal and social well-being have become standard because of their importance for different areas of life, their relative accuracy of measurement, and their general availability for analysis. These are the percentage of occupied dwelling units which have indoor plumbing, infant mortality rates, suicide rates, homicide rates, and the percentage of adults who have disrupted marriages. These indicators tap the important life-issue areas of housing, family formation, personal alienation, crime, and personal crises. They certainly affect the well-being of many people in every locality in the state.

Housing. Figure 32 presents the percentages of dwellings which have indoor plumbing. Although these data may not be the most desirable as a measure of housing quality, they certainly represent a minimum level of housing quality. Moreover, the definitions of the indicator have changed over the years. In 1950, a single census item reported whether the dwelling unit had "hot running water, private toilets, and was not dilapidated." Part of the gap in the distribution of the data in figure 32 for 1950 is undoubtedly a result of the lack of training and standardization among interviewers in making their estimate of whether a given house was "dilapidated." In 1960 the census reported whether the house had "all plumbing facilities." By 1980, a battery of questions was used to determine housing quality. The data presented here for 1980 are based on the single item of whether the house had indoor toilet facilities, which is certainly a core item on housing quality.

The patterns in figure 32 are quite clear. They indicate a marked improvement in housing quality in the last three decades (even taking into account changing definitions). By 1980 over 95 percent of dwelling units in all county types had indoor toilet facilities, whereas rural counties had only between 60 and 70 percent meeting similar housing criteria in 1950. In general, this aspect of housing is no longer a major problem in New York State, although other aspects may be, such as the number of persons per room in a dwelling unit.

Infant Mortality. Figure 33 presents trends on infant mortality as a percentage of live births in the various county types. Infant mortality here means that the child dies within one year of being born. The rates in figure 33 are also averaged over a three-year period for each census year in order to achieve additional accuracy (except for 1950 where there was only a two-year average). The pattern in figure 33 is quite clear. Since 1950, infant mortality has been declining in all parts of the state at a steady rate. Indeed, by 1980, the overall infant mortality rate was about one-half of its 1950 rate, and now averages about 12 deaths per 1000 live births. Since 1970 the gap between the counties has increased, but largely because type 5 of the rural counties reduced their rates so dramatically, to 8.7 infant deaths per 1000 live births, while downstate metropolitan rates declined to only 13.8 infant deaths per 1000 live births.

In general, these infant mortality rates are comparable not only with the best in the United States, but even with the best in the world. Further policy attention may be helpful in the downstate metropolitan localities, however, where access to well-baby clinics and hospitals as well as dietary and other obstetrical information may be more limited. It should be noted that issues of access refer both to the physical presence of facilities and to the motivation of mothers to use the facilities. Such issues are well known in the metropolitan counties, even if downstate counties have not entirely solved the problems. Many mothers, especially those in poverty families, are much less likely to use available medical facilities. It may be that both parts of access to medical facilities--physical as well as motivational--are problems in certain of New York's counties.

Suicide. Figure 34 presents trends on suicide rates in the various county types. Suicide is the most extreme means of escape from personal alienation, but it is well known that localities with high suicide rates are also places with high alcoholism rates and deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. Suicides are not merely isolated incidents, therefore, but are intertwined with a series of social conditions. Older, often lonely adults, divorced and separated women, and young people are especially prone to suicide in our society. The rates shown in figure 34 fluctuate somewhat by county type, probably because data for three-year averages were not readily available.

Three patterns are easily discernible from figure 34. First, suicide rates declined in New York State between 1950 and 1980; second--perhaps surprisingly to some observers--metropolitan counties have consistently lower suicide rates

Figure 33. Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) per One Thousand Live Births in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

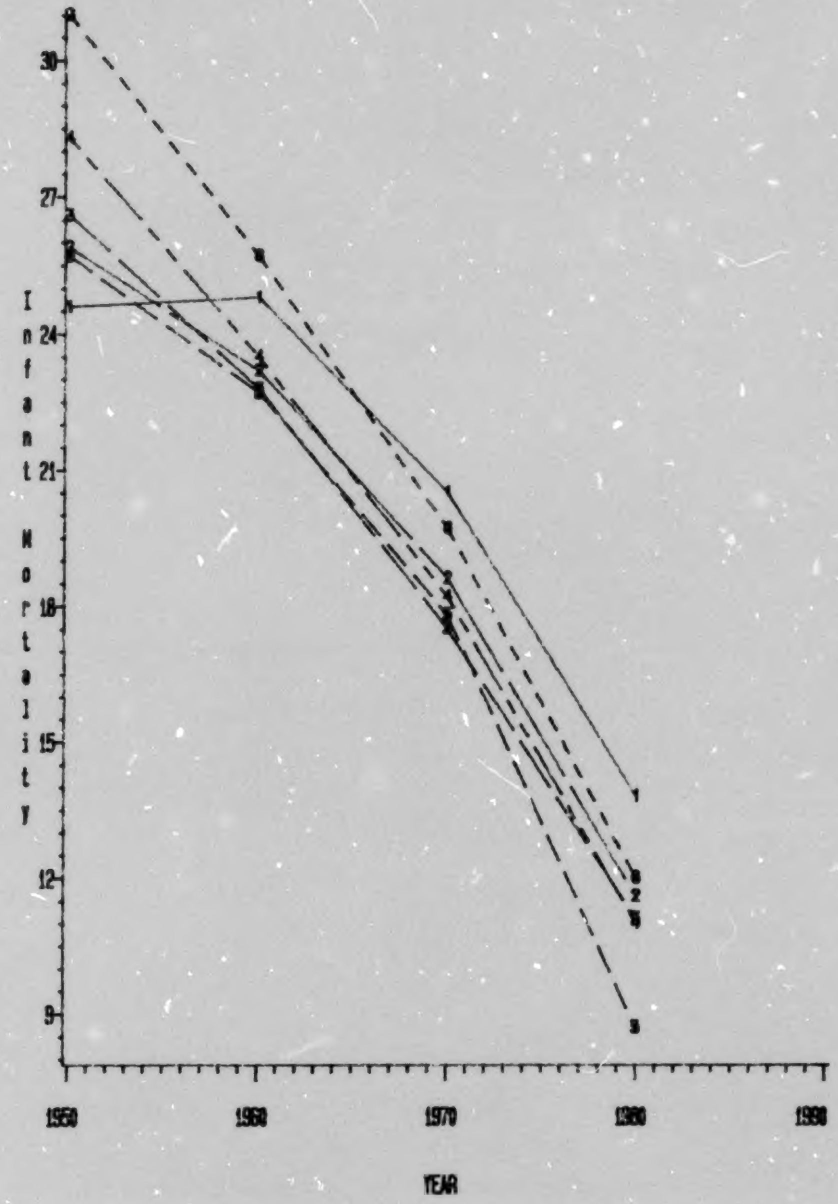
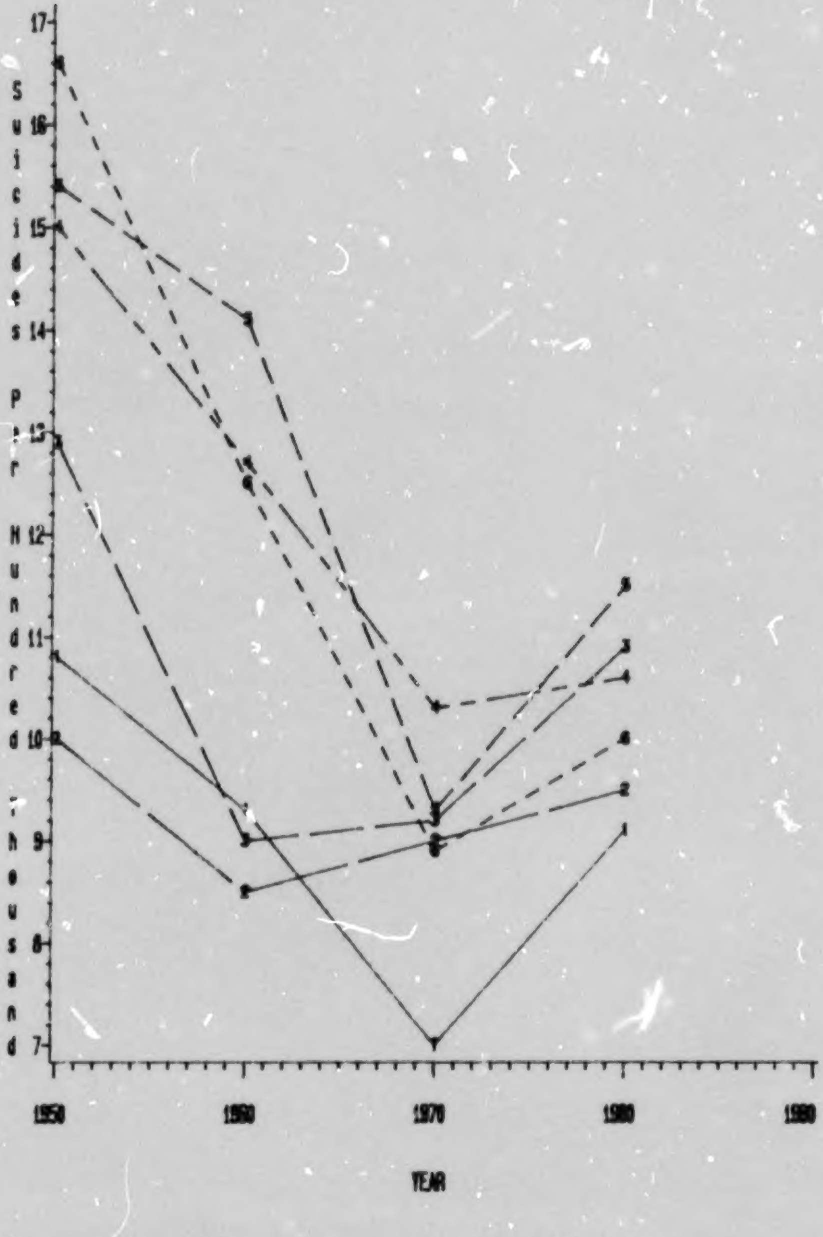


Figure 34. Number of Suicides per Hundred Thousand Persons in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



than rural counties; and, third, gaps between county types with the lowest rates and the highest rates have consistently narrowed since 1950.

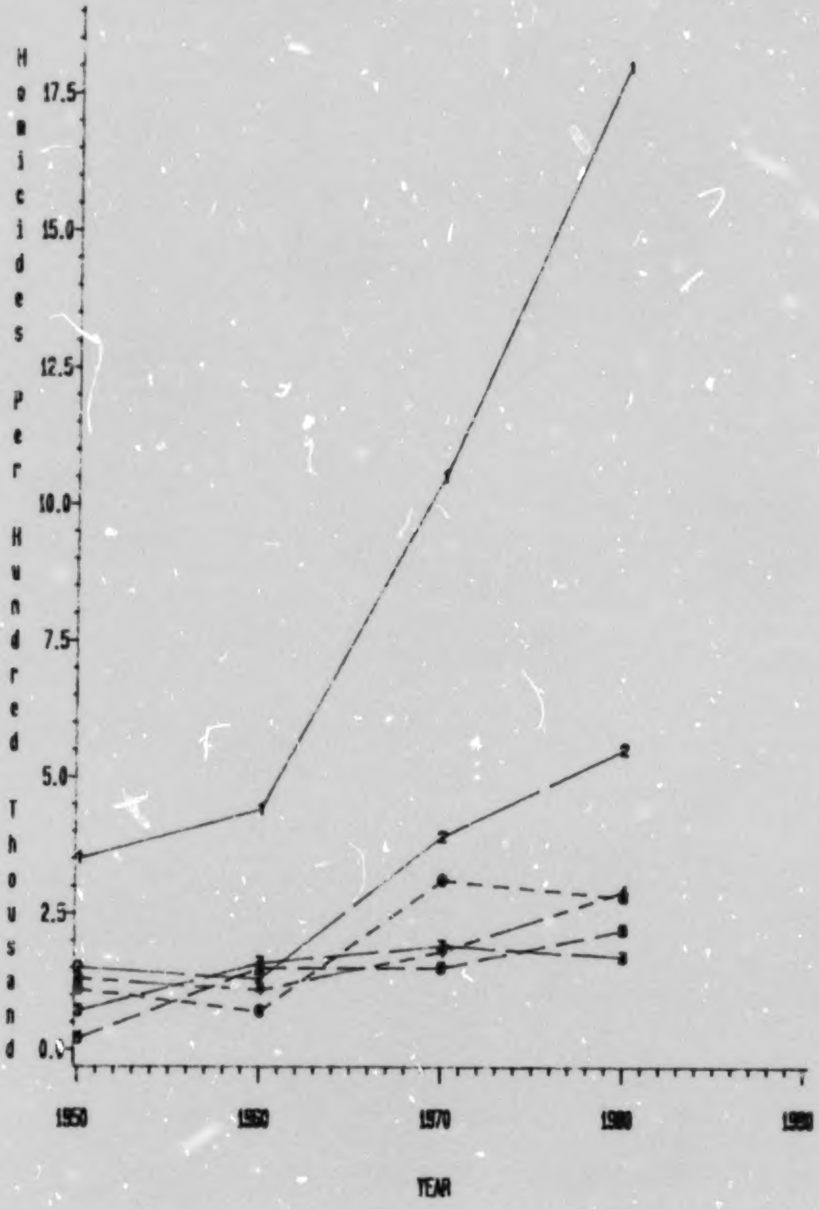
The dramatic changes in declining suicide rates between 1950 and 1970 took place primarily in the rural counties. On the average, the metropolitan counties show a decrease of only two deaths per 100,000 in these two decades, while the more rural counties have seen a decrease of about six per 100,000. From the standpoint of personal alienation, therefore, one could argue that rural counties became, for a period, more attractive places to live, while the attractiveness (in terms of this form of low personal alienation) in metropolitan counties did not change very much. It should also be noted that these suicide rates again compare favorably to those found generally in the United States and the rest of the world.

A disturbing feature in figure 34, however, is the trend in all of the six county types for increasing suicide rates between 1970 and 1980. Since suicide rates historically tend to decrease during times of economic expansion and increase during times of economic recession, the pattern of data shown in figure 34 fits well with the pattern of median family income growth and decline in 1980 real dollars, presented in figure 27 above. Expansions and depressions of the business cycle--reflected in fluctuations in personal financial well-being--create parallel impacts on the feelings of individuals. These generalizations are certainly supported by the data for New York counties.

Homicide. Figure 35 presents trends on homicide rates for the six county types. In New York State, as in the United States more generally, homicides have been increasing since World War II, probably partly due to the war training of young males and to the boom of young people since 1950. Homicides are associated with a variety of crimes of violence, and generally are committed by males under age thirty. Homicides in themselves are serious enough, but they also indicate other aspects of violence and fear of violence in society. Thus homicides represent a grave social problem both for the authorities and for many individuals--especially lonely elderly people--as they attempt to cope with the violence around them and the fears induced by such violence.

The seriousness of the problem in New York is easily seen in figure 35. Again, the data were for individual years rather than three-year averages. It is clear in figure 35 that homicide rates have more than doubled in all

Figure 35. Number of Homicides per Hundred Thousand Persons in County Types 1–6, New York State, 1950–1980



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

county types since 1950. The most dramatic rise has been in downstate metropolitan counties, where homicide rates have more than quadrupled since 1960, and are the highest rates of all, at 18.0 per 100,000. Rural rates, too, doubled by 1980 compared to 1950; but they have not come anywhere close to reaching the dramatically high proportions of downstate metropolitan rates, where about five homicides per day are recorded.

Homicide rates historically run about one-third the rate for suicides. Unlike suicide rates, homicide rates tend to increase during times of economic expansion and decline during economic recession (with a short lag period). Historically, also, homicide rates tend to rise the fastest where there are many young males living in places with much affluence and relatively little poverty.

Indeed, figure 35 shows that these patterns are found during these three decades in rural New York as well as in the metropolitan counties. Metropolitan counties differed from the historical pattern in that homicide rates continued to increase from 1970 to 1980, despite the plateau and slow reversal in the business cycle for this period. Still, from 1970 to 1980 the growth in affluence (some of it was real even if artificially induced by inflation) relative to poverty in the metropolitan counties (seen in figures 30 and 31 above) and the increasing numbers of young adults in the metropolitan counties apparently kept homicide rates increasing in the metropolitan counties.

People in the lower socioeconomic brackets (especially lower-paid young people) feel considerable relative deprivation during economic expansion—so the theory goes—and take out their frustrations on each other in various forms of violence, including homicide. During times of recession, greater personal depression about financial and career conditions apparently induces more people to commit suicide, but homicide tends to decrease. With the uncertain current economic situation in the United States and New York in particular, and with the baby-boom cohort becoming older adults, there might be a reversal in these trends during the present decade. In fact, some recently reported data find lower homicide rates for the whole United States, in support of this reversing trend. If the suicide and homicide patterns hold for New York, then the homicide rates for metropolitan counties too may start declining.

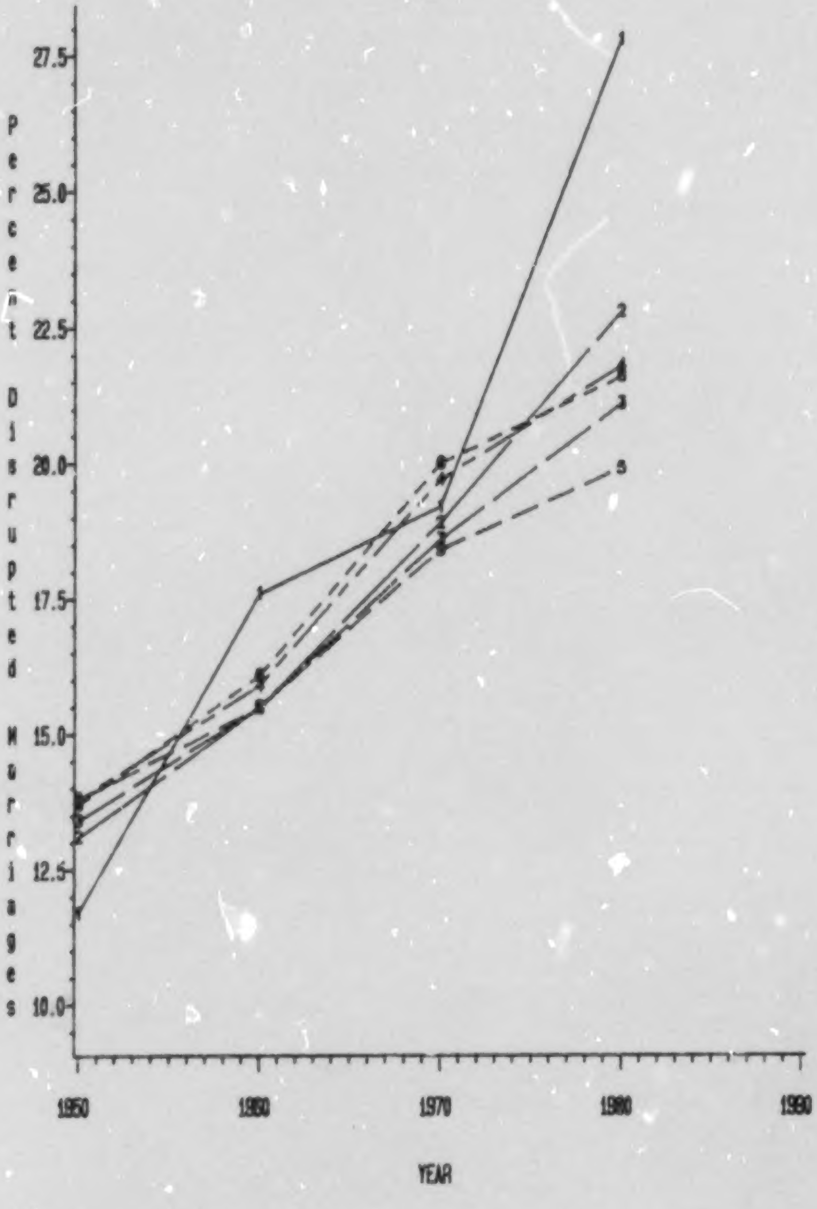
In other words, there appears to be some trade-off in the dynamics of suicide and homicide rates. As one goes up, the other goes down, and vice versa. To counter a rise in either rate may require similar public-policy solutions in the long run, but probably different solutions in the short run. On the basis of the above theory and data, the most effective long-run solution would seem to be to stabilize the business cycle in a pattern of modest and long-term growth, and to reduce the inequalities between the affluent and the poor, especially in counties suffering from the greatest inequities. This solution should at least be a goal, and intermediate steps toward this goal should be formulated and taken in order to handle the suicide and homicide problems.

The basic short-run solutions formulated thus far in our society have been to increase police-force size to counter the homicides, and a variety of counseling services to counter suicides. These programs are surely attacking symptoms rather than fundamental causes. If they work, of course, they should be supported, especially in times of rises in suicide or homicide rates. It is probable, however, that other solutions should be formulated and implemented, perhaps on the basis of further research. Any solution takes political commitment and will, which depend upon a complex balance of competing interests and cost-effective policy options. Even though the homicide problem is extremely severe—especially in the downstate metropolitan counties--political considerations and lack of research on cost-effective strategies to deal with the problem may prevent any effective programs from being implemented to combat it. Moreover, a downturn in the business cycle, along with the reduced numbers of young adults, may appear to make the homicide problem go away, at least until the next economic upturn.

Marital disruption. The final indicator considered in this report is the one on marital disruptions. It is measured here as the percentage of people who are separated, divorced, or widowed, of those who were ever married. Although apparently some people find that to get out of a marriage is liberating, even they experience a number of personal crises in the necessary adjustments, at least during the process of leaving and often for a considerable period thereafter. For some it is downright traumatic, comparable to the death of a spouse.

In these data, death of a spouse generally accounts for over half of the marital disruptions. The data obviously, then, underestimate the extent of marital disruption in New York. Most people who experience marital disruption due to separation and divorce actually marry again. To find an average of around 20 percent currently disrupted of those who were ever married, as the data in figure 36 shows, does not uncover the percentage who ever experienced some form of marital disruption. Most observers put this percentage at a

Figure 36. Percentage of Ever-Married Persons Whose Marriages Are Currently Disrupted in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

much higher level--possibly twice as high as the percentages shown in figure 36--when all forms of marital disruption are counted.

Figure 36 presents trends in marital disruptions for the different county types. The data show a clear trend toward increasing marital disruptions, at approximately equal rates for all the county types, with downstate metropolitan counties showing considerably higher rates than the rest from 1960 to 1980. A distinguishing feature of figure 36 is the closeness of the county types during these three decades. The gap between them for 1950, 1960, and 1970 was around two percentage points, and increased only to around six percentage points in 1980.

These forms of personal crises, then, are increasing throughout New York, and increasing about equally among all upstate county types, but still being led by the downstate rates. That the marital disruption rates are reaching levels of between 20 and 25 percent of the population--and increasing--is not to be taken lightly. Such crises are time-consuming and enervating; they often produce scars, even if many people who separate and divorce feel that overall the crises are finally worth it. Apparently marital disruptions are on the increase. The policy issue is whether any additional public programs will be undertaken to alleviate the proportion of personal and social traumas and disruptions they will generate.

Personal well-being summary. Of the five indicators of personal well-being, from the perspective of the state as a whole two show more satisfying trends--dwellings with indoor plumbing and infant mortality; two are definitely not more satisfying--increasing homicides and suicides; and one, marital disruptions, is increasing in magnitude, but its effects on personal lives and on social life in localities are somewhat ambiguous although initially at least traumatic. On these five indicators, rural counties are generally better off than metropolitan counties in one (infant mortality), better off even if experiencing increases on two (homicides and marital disruptions), about equal in one (housing), and worse off in one (suicide).

It is probable that these trends hold for places within counties just as they hold for the whole state. Rural places and people are physically distant from each other, and this condition has its effects on their personal emotional life and behavior, especially in contributing to their higher rates of suicide (and alcoholism). Moreover, lower income and education levels, and higher unemployment levels in rural localities cannot help but exacerbate these aspects of their disadvantaged situation.

People closer to the metropolitan parts of the state also have their troubles, but generally in lower proportions. Although between 1970 and 1980 jobs grew comparatively faster in rural counties, and rural people were better off because of this, greater socioeconomic rewards and certain aspects of associated personal well-being still accrued disproportionately to people in metropolitan counties. All three indicators on which metropolitan people are worse off--homicides, infant mortality, and marital disruptions--are also income-related, but in these cases related to the distribution of income. Greater poverty is strongly related to infant mortality. Downstate metropolitan counties (type 1) and rural counties with limited urban influence (type 6) both have the highest poverty rates and infant mortality rates (see figures 30 and 33).

Marital disruptions also are correlated with both poverty and affluence. The rich can afford separation and divorce, and the poor do not have strong enough economic bonds to hold them together. Downstate metropolitan counties experienced all three of these conditions between 1950 and 1980--the highest rates of affluence, poverty, and--perhaps consequently--marital disruptions. Upstate metropolitan counties have comparatively high affluence and the most rural counties have comparatively high poverty. Both of these county types also have comparatively high rates of marital disruption.

Homicides are also correlated with affluence, poverty, and marital disruption. In addition to the high poverty rates in certain downstate counties, both downstate and upstate metropolitan counties display the highest rates of affluence, marital disruption, and relative-deprivation inequality in income (affluence rates divided by poverty rates indicate the relative deprivation of the poor when so many in a locality are affluent). These two sets of metropolitan counties also have the highest homicide rates, at least in part due to these factors. In addition, the most rural (limited urban influence) counties (type 6) and rural-noncommuting counties (type 4) show relatively high homicide rates throughout 1950 to 1980, due in part at least to their comparatively high rates of poverty and marital disruption.

It should also be noted that metropolitan counties in general have higher percentages of their populations in the twenty- to thirty-year-old age cohorts. These are the cohorts which are much more likely to commit homicide. All in all, then, as shown in figure 35, the highest homicide rates are found predominantly in metropolitan counties, because it is in these counties where most of the causal factors converge.

It is probable that homicide rates reflect other forms of violence against persons in localities, such as child and spouse abuse, just as suicides reflect alcoholism and emotional depression. It is also significant that these two forms of personal crises are found in different types of counties. In figures 34 and 35, the metropolitan and most rural counties show higher homicide rates (aggression against others), whereas the other three rural county types show higher rates of suicide (aggression against the self). Possibly the higher suicide rates (or self-oriented aggression) are related to the higher unemployment rates in these rural counties. Self-oriented aggression is often the result of feelings of guilt, and at least some unemployed people do feel guilt about their unemployment when so many others have jobs. In contrast, homicide is probably due to increased frustration and rage in individuals, and these feelings are more common under conditions where a person is employed but poor in the midst of many others who are employed and much richer.

Such considerations as these document how inequalities and social problems interrelate with trends in industrial employment and socioeconomic attainment to produce given levels of personal well-being in the various localities throughout the state. These findings call into question the popular theory that income growth alone enhances quality of life in localities. Rather, these data support the contention that income growth has its most beneficial effects when it is distributed more equally throughout a locality, and throughout a set of localities, rather than leaving some people poor in the midst of others who are comparatively rich, or that some people are left unemployed when others are profitably employed.

The issues are not simply suicide, homicide, and marital disruption. These phenomena are just the symptoms of underlying problems. They are the most manifest forms of many prevalent and underlying feelings and behaviors associated with rage, alcoholism, depression, and other forms of physical and emotional abuse of self and others. Affluence alone, according to these data, is not an insulator from these abusive feelings and behaviors. Indeed, it can both directly and indirectly contribute to them.

On the basis of such considerations, trends in inequalities and their effects require close monitoring by policymakers. It appears that several significant inequalities associated with people's well-being are in danger of continuing into the twenty-first century in New York State. The data in figures 27 through 36 show clearly that even in this most wealthy of states, inequalities among people have not been ameliorated in the last three decades. Certainly, the effects of inequality--if not the structural conditions causing inequality--must be ameliorated by relevant and effective public policies in order to enhance quality of life throughout the state as New York moves toward the twenty-first century.

VI. Summary and Conclusions: Toward the 21st Century

This report has aimed at responding to Abraham Lincoln's advice that we should first ascertain "whither we are tending" so that we can then determine where we want to go and how to get there. The report examined trends on thirty-six indicators for six different types of counties in New York State. The six county types included two metropolitan sets of nine counties each, one downstate clustering around New York City, and the other upstate largely following the New York Thruway from New York City to Buffalo, with Binghamton on the Southern Tier as the one exception. The four sets of rural counties were grouped under varying degrees of urban influence. High-commuting counties (where 20 percent or more of the work force commute outside the county for employment) and with larger incorporated places in them (of 10,000 people or more) were considered to be under the greatest urban influence; their opposites were under the least urban influence. The other two types of counties, of course, fell between these extremes.

The trends in socioeconomic indicators which were examined provide a basis for a series of responses on the issue of whither we are tending. The key issue is whether there is a consistent and identifiable pattern in the directions in which rural New York is heading. Trends examined include indicators of changes in population size and age structure, work force and industrial structure, socioeconomic attainment, and personal well-being.

Overview of the trends. Our data show changes, often rapid, that occurred between 1950 and 1980; undoubtedly, changes continue to occur. Virtually no figure shows stability. Even in those figures reporting on numbers of people--which appear in the graphs to show reasonable stability--the changes in the actual numbers are most often quite large. Trend lines in the vast majority of cases show clear, often dramatic, patterns between 1950 and 1980, with many shifts probably continuing into the twenty-first century.

A second major conclusion is that socioeconomic trends in New York's rural counties are increasingly similar in a number of important ways to those occurring in its metropolitan counties. On all but two of the 36 indicators

The previous numbered page in
the original document was blank

(population size and population density being the exceptions), trends in rural counties parallel those in at least one of the metropolitan types of counties. The data show that patterns in rural counties are different from metropolitan counties in only the two population size-related trends. Even these two trends are not overwhelmingly distinct or diverging from metropolitan patterns. That such patterns of convergence emerge, however, does justify using the present typology to examine these trend data.

Probably the driving force behind this increasing convergence between rural and metropolitan county types comes from the rural counties' economic changes. Agriculture was once _the_ economic engine in rural counties. It is still _an_ economic engine. But, as these data show, it no longer is _the_ dominant force in most rural areas. Even if agricultural productivity and total acres harvested have stabilized from 1970 to 1980, these trends are due to smaller numbers of farmers producing from larger sizes of farms. Likewise, although manufacturing is still a large force in rural counties, it too has recently lost its larger plants so that a slightly smaller percentage (even if a slightly greater number) of people in rural areas is engaged in manufacturing in 1980 compared to 1970. Manufacturing is, therefore, still a powerful economic engine in rural counties, even if a declining force in metropolitan counties. Overall in the state, total product from manufacturing still holds up. As automation and computerization in manufacturing continues, the percentage employed in this sector declines. This trend looks like it will be a permanent structural change into the twenty-first century.

Manufacturing has been a traditional even if declining industry of metropolitan areas. Consequently, the relative influence of manufacturing, plus the increasing predominance of service-oriented occupations in rural localities--the new force in the postindustrial service society--generally makes most rural counties increasingly similar to metropolitan county types in their industrial mix. Rural counties are showing fewer socioeconomic signs over time of a distinct rural character. Rural localities are becoming more like metropolitan counties in their socioeconomic character, but with a lag.

Another way to understand such a situation is through the notion that the rural localities are increasingly integrated with the metropolitan areas. When people leave metropolitan areas to live in more rural localities, they bring certain of their metropolitan orientations with them, at least in part because they very often commute to work in metropolitan counties. Thus, "old" manufacturing and "new" service functions of metropolitan areas are diffused, or decentralized, to rural localities. Those counties more distant, as the above data show, receive these functions with a greater lag than those closer to the metropolitan areas so that localities closer to metropolitan counties are more influenced by their institutions and general character including their criteria for decision-making.

The two sides of the coin in the overall processes and implications seen in these data, then, are:

1. greater integration of the rural counties into what has historically been the metropolitan functions of manufacturing and services, and

2. greater decentralization from metropolitan localities to rural localities of these functions, primarily through participation by people from rural counties in metropolitan-based institutions.

"Metropolitanization" of rural counties, then, is taking place both through the decentralized operations of metropolitan-based institutions in rural counties, and through rural people commuting to metropolitan counties for employment.

Data summary of the trends. Data for a more comprehensive view of the trends and gaps between county types are summarized in table 8. The table is included not in order to play a numbers game adding and subtracting pluses and minuses, but as a reminder in a general way of the data for the various indicators. Plus signs in table 8 mean that something is increasing (not that it is "good" or "better"), and minus signs indicate that something is decreasing (not that it is "bad"). The minus sign next to infant mortality, for instance, simply means that infant mortality rates (item 33 in table 8) are decreasing. Likewise a plus sign next to homicide rates (item 35) indicates that the rates are increasing.

Table 9 summarizes the patterns found in table 8. A combination of a plus in the trends and a minus in the gaps indicates that on the specific trend rural county types are becoming more like metropolitan county types. This combination is especially important for the generalization that New York's rural counties are into the postindustrial phase of their development. It occurs in 14 of the 36 indicators.

Convergences and metropolitan integration. In addition, 6 indicators show a minus-minus pattern, a decreasing gap, with the trends also decreasing. All the indicators in this pattern have to do with losses in primary and secondary industries. Here, rural county types again are becoming more like metropolitan county types, even if the trends are not beneficial to either the metropolitan or rural counties.

Table 8. Summary of 36 Trends in Rural Counties and Changes in Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan Counties, New York State, 1950-1980*

Figure	Rural Trends 1950-1980	Rural Trends 1970-1980	Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan 1950-1980	Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan 1970-1980
I. Population				
1. Population Size	+	+	+	-
2. Population Density	+	+	+	-
3. Occupied Housing Units	+	+	+	+
4. Adults 21-65 (Potential Labor Force)	+	+	+	-
5. % Potential Labor Force (Adults 21-65)	-	+	-	-
6. % 65+	+	+	-	-
7. % Nonwhite	+	+	+	+
II. Economy				
8. N Employed (Work Force)	+	+	+	-
9. Work Force as % of Potential Labor Force	+	+	+	+
10. % Females in Work Force	+	+	-	-
11. % in Tertiary Industries	+	+	-	-
12. % in Retail-Wholesale	+	+	-	-
13. % in Public Administration	+	+	-	-
14. % in Education	+	+	+	+
15. % in Health	+	+	+	+
16. % in Finance, Ins., R.E.	+	+	+	+
17. % Managers, Profess'als.	+	+	-	-
18. % in Secondary Industries	-	-	-	-
19. N Mfg. Units 20+ Empl's.	-	-	-	-
20. N Mfg. Units 100+ Empl's.	-	-	-	-
21. % in Primary Industries	-	-	-	-
22. % Land in Agriculture	-	-	-	-
23. N Farms	-	-	-	-
24. Total Acres Harvested	-	+	-	+
25. Total Mkt. Value Agr. Products (Adjusted)	+	+	+	+

Table 8. (Continued).

Figure	Rural Trends 1950-1980	Rural Trends 1970-1980	Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan 1950-1980	Gaps Between Rural and Metropolitan 1970-1980
III. Socioeconomic Attainment				
26. Median Family Income	+	+	+	+
27. Adjusted Median Family Income	+	-	+	+
28. % College Ed.	+	+	+	+
29. % Unemployed	+	+	+	+
30. % in Poverty	-	+	-	-
31. % in Affluence	+	+	-	+
IV. Personal and Social Well-Being				
32. % Indoor Plumbing	+	+	-	-
33. % Infant Mortality	-	-	+	+
34. Suicide Rates	-	+	-	-
35. Homicide Rates	+	+	+	+
36. % Marital Disruptions	+	+	+	+

* A plus (+) sign means the trend or gap is increasing between one or both of the metropolitan county types and at least one of the rural county types; a minus (-) sign indicates the trend or gap is decreasing.

Source: Figures 1-36.

Table 9. Patterns of Differences Between Rural and Metropolitan County Types, New York State, 1970-1980.*

	Trend 1970-1980	Gap 1970-1980	Number of Figures
Pattern I.	+	-	14
Pattern II.	-	-	6
Pattern III.	+	+	14
Pattern IV.	-	+	2
		Total	36

*Source: Table 8.

Overall, then, in 20 of the 36 indicators examined in the figures, trends in rural counties are converging with those in metropolitan counties. Moreover, these indicators are found in each of the four general categories in which they were examined.

Fourteen figures showed a plus-plus pattern, increasing trends within rural counties, and increasing gaps between rural and metropolitan county types. Two of these were on agricultural indicators (total acres harvested and adjusted total market value of agricultural products sold), two were on well-being (marital disruptions and homicides), two were on population (number of occupied housing units and percent nonwhite), four were on employment (work force as percent of total adult population, and percent in health, education, and finance-insurance), and four were on socioeconomic attainment (median family income, percent college educated, percent affluent, and percent unemployed). Furthermore, two figures showed a minus-plus pattern--adjusted median family income, and infant mortality.

Divergences, inequalities, and rural deprivation. Increasing gaps in the indicators in most cases should be of considerable concern to state and local policymakers because they indicate potential inequalities between rural and metropolitan counties. Of the indicators showing increasing gaps, the five on which rural counties lag in the most negative sense are: the two family income indicators, percent college educated, percent unemployed, and percent affluent. All these are different aspects of socioeconomic attainment.

In addition, even though the gaps are closing with metropolitan county types, three indicators--suicides, homicides, and marital disruptions--show increasing trends (a plus in the 1970-1980 trend columns). These also should be of some concern to state and local policy makers responsible for well-being in rural localities. Moreover, the losses in secondary industries in terms of employment and number of larger plants moving out, and the losses in employment in primary industries are hardly comforting in the state as a whole, and especially in the rural counties. Likewise, slower growth in certain aspects of the tertiary sector in rural localities, particularly in finance, insurance, and real estate, can leave rural people relatively worse off.

These data point to a major conclusion, namely that rural people experienced certain forms of relative deprivation between 1950 and 1980, affecting how much rural people earned, how they behaved, and probably what they felt. It is also probable, by all appearances, that these trends both have continued into the present and will continue into the twenty-first century.

The wages of rural people increased between 1950 and 1980, but they still fell behind the wages of people in metropolitan counties which increased even faster. They saw themselves getting greater levels of college education during this period, but they watched even greater proportions of metropolitan people receiving college educations (and, possibly, they watched college-educated rural people move to metropolitan localities and vice versa).

Rural people do have improved housing and fewer of their children are suffering mortally in infancy than before. But they also have higher and increasing suicide rates, and their homicide and marital disruption rates are also increasing. These behaviors probably are the manifest outcomes of complex sets of intermixed feelings of aspiration, frustration, guilt, rage, abuse, dejection, and depression. They might be due, in part at least, to the relative deprivation rural people experienced between 1950 and 1980 in terms of their higher unemployment rates, lower incomes, lower education levels, and lower occupational attainment compared to metropolitan people and general societal aspirations.

Metropolitan control and rural institutions. A particular and subtle form of relative deprivation among rural people is in terms of their participation in decisions which control the major institutions of rural life. Rural institutions are increasingly dominated by management, control, and planning from metropolitan-based institutions, where participation by rural people is minimal if not nonexistent. Those that are not directly dominated must almost always respond to initiatives from other institutions which are metropolitan-based.

The exact effects of this form of relative deprivation in terms of loss of control by rural people over their own institutions are difficult to assess. Certainly many rural people resent the "rights" of large corporations to move plants out of rural localities almost at will, just as they resent the intrusion of mandated state-government programs into their local budgets. Certainly also many rural people often feel inundated if not overwhelmed by the "red tape" of metropolitan-based bureaucratic forms to which they must increasingly conform.

A popular image is that people move to rural localities in order to escape inundation by the urban and metropolitan scene. Undoubtedly the inundation takes different forms in rural localities, and perhaps it is not as great as in metropolitan localities. Still, problems of responding to metropolitan-initiated changes do occur in rural localities, and often have their detrimental effects too.

Many of these issues apparently disturb the serenity of an otherwise relatively pastoral rural life. Policymakers should not take lightly the inequalities between rural and metropolitan localities in the state identified in these trends. Their effects are too pervasive and without new policy initiatives are likely to continue into the twenty-first century.

Effects of trends on rural localities. An additional major conclusion from these data is that they implicitly indicate massive changes in locational and therefore environmental decisions for rural counties. Many examples can be given. Some farms are being abandoned; others are consolidating. Plants are closing down on the one hand, and opening on the other. People and families are relocating their residences. All these changes stimulate further changes in service delivery, both public and private. Roads and utility lines must be built and maintained. Service facilities for water, sewer, electricity, natural gas, even telephone and television must be expanded. Existing schools and hospitals also often need to relocate, close, or consolidate. Businesses, shops, and shopping centers also often relocate due to changes in other institutionalized sectors. The list can certainly go on.

All these locational changes will induce further public and private policy decisions both at the state and local levels. All the new facilities found in the expansion and decentralization from metropolitan localities are expensive to build and maintain. Questions of equity again raise the issue of the proportion of contribution by people in rural counties to the building of these new facilities. In most cases, as noted above, rural people did not initiate the changes even if they might potentially benefit from the changes. The changes were mostly initiated from and by metropolitan institutions.

In fact, part of the attractiveness of decentralizing operations to rural localities is that metropolitan-based institutions can often reduce their costs in the process of decentralization. Often these reduced costs are possible because rural people are willing to subsidize metropolitan institutions in various ways. Two common subsidizations by rural people include asking for (or accepting) lower pay scales, and underwriting the costs of certain public utilities paid for by local governments and hence by all people in a locality rather than by those who benefit directly.

The economics of this set of costs and benefits to localities and institutions are often ambiguous, and, even if clear, are difficult to pinpoint. Equity issues are still more difficult to handle. They can best be understood through comparative studies and hindsight rather than foresight. Still, local and state policymakers must also grapple with these issues lest rural localities again find themselves experiencing even greater inequities into the twenty-first century because of changes now underway in their communities.

Summary conclusions from the trends. In sum, the following conclusions are drawn from current trends in New York State.

1) New York is rapidly moving into advanced phases of a postindustrial society, where private and public services (education, health, finance, insurance, real estate, retail and wholesale trade, public administration, and so forth) will increasingly form its economic base.

2) Although poverty in New York State has been reduced since 1950, rural localities still lag significantly behind people in metropolitan localities in income, affluency, education, and employment. These inequities have not been reduced effectively by past local and state policies.

3) The relative deprivation of rural people implicit in these inequities have increasing negative effects on personal well-being in rural areas as measured by such behavioral consequences as increasing suicides, homicides, and marital disruptions, and undoubtedly the feelings of rage, guilt, depression, and frustration from which such behavior arises.

4) The control, management, and planning functions of rural people and localities is increasingly dominated by metropolitan-based institutions (and their resource-optimization criteria for decision making). This form of control over rural localities again leaves many rural people feeling frustrated and helpless even as it may contribute to their well-being in other ways. It also appears to reward metropolitan people more than rural people.

In other words, movement toward the postindustrial society is happening in New York, and the consequences of this movement are in some ways comparatively detrimental to rural people, resources, and localities. Apparently past policies have not been effective in dealing with these issues equitably.

VII. Policy Responses to the Trends

The empirical conclusions based on the trends presented in the figures and graphs throughout this report portray an important set of perspectives on the progress and prospects for rural New York. A major issue remains of how New York policymakers at both state and local levels are going to respond to these trends. To paraphrase Lincoln's ideas, now that we have some clarity in where we are heading, what goals are going to be set and what policies are going to be adjusted and established to reach the goals?

Ultimate goals of U.S. society. The general policy goals for governments in the United States are set down in our founding documents, and captured in some key phrases from these documents. The Declaration of Independence uses phrases like:

> "... all men are created equal..."
>
> "... they are endowed... with certain inalienable rights... life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
>
> "... to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..."
>
> "... to institute... government... organizing its powers in such form... to effect their safety and happiness."

The Preamble to the Constitution of the United States uses many similar phrases as goals to be achieved, but adds:

> "We the people... perfect union... establish justice... insure domestic tranquillity... common defense... promote the general welfare... secure liberty... to ourselves and our posterity."

The founding goals of what our government and its policymakers should strive for are established in these statements. In short, they explicitly include the goals of liberty, equality, justice, democracy (consent of the governed), strong individualism (inalienable rights) for taking initiative to pursue life and happiness as well as safety (human dignity), promoting welfare for all (and thus mutual support for those most in need), and the insurance of domestic tranquillity (undoubtedly within the bounds of also insuring liberty, equality, justice, and democracy).

Possible paradoxes of goals in modern society. To achieve these goals is a big order and a complex task, especially in the context of millions of people, hundreds of localities, and thousands of social organizations. Moreover, the values themselves are sometimes in paradox if not downright contradiction. Is liberty compatible with equality? Is each person pursuing his or her own happiness compatible with domestic tranquillity? Is government involvement with the general welfare compatible with the happiness of all? Under these conditions, the rank ordering of these values for any given historical period is certainly problematic. The apparent contradictions in these issues demonstrate how society can never really achieve all these values simultaneously. On the other hand, the policy adjusting system created by our founding documents always constrains policymakers to attempt to align their actions with society's goals and values, even in the face of changing historical conditions.

Adjusting goals to historical changes through politics. Important forms for adjusting governmental policies to the changing conditions of history are found in various aspects of political processes. Policymakers learn about the conditions of people, organizations, and localities, and attempt to formulate actions to respond to inequities and injustices in these conditions. Through bargaining and negotiating particular programs into legislation, policymakers again learn about the conditions and the complexities of dealing through legislation with so many organizational and institutional conditions. Through legislative oversight, policymakers seek to assess program effectiveness.

Often political processes respond mainly to short-term inequities and injustices, and to those people and organizations most easily mobilized to express the problems, injustices and inequities, who may, in reality, not be those suffering the most. Research of a more general nature on the longer range trends over time is also important, therefore, in pointing to potential problems which might or will arise in the future, and for which current policy planning should be undertaken. These trends exist whether individuals and organizations are noticing their immediate effects or not. And, they should guide the rank ordering of the values to which concerned policymakers should respond.

Ultimate societal goals and major historical changes in rural New York. Historical conditions often move society further from its goals rather than closer. The most important policy implications of this study are those which arise from recent historical trends in rural New York. Two major sets of trends were emphasized in the report—those where rural localities are becoming more like, and perhaps being dominated by, metropolitan institutions; and those where rural localities are increasingly more deprived in comparison to at least certain metropolitan localities. As seen in the figures and graphs, and summarized in table 8, these trends have many manifestations.

Thus, many indicators in these trends stand in contrast with the ultimate goals and values specified in our society's founding documents. The relative deprivations contrast with the goals of equality, and the domination of rural institutions by nonlocal metropolitan institutions stand in contrast with the notions of local individual initiative, dignity, and democracy. Moreover, the disruptions of increasing suicide, homicide, and marital disruption rates in rural localities stand in contrast with the goals of achieving domestic tranquillity and promoting the general welfare.

"Invisibility" of disadvantaged rural conditions. Since many of these conditions affect a range of unorganized individuals, and are occurring in a complex setting of other trends, they often produce no or few advocacy groups. A particularly difficult, yet important and not atypical, trend concerns income growth and inequality. The condition is one where, in general, people in the richer metropolitan counties are getting richer faster than people in the poorer rural counties. Because of the implied paradox in the condition, and because the effects of the trends on so many disparate individuals are difficult to perceive directly, the condition may go unnoticed at an organized and conscious level. A similar condition occurs in the case of unemployment rates, suicide rates, and rates in obtaining a college education. People in any given locality often cannot perceive their position relative to people in other localities.

Disadvantaged rural conditions, real in their effects, require policy adjustments. Depriving social structural conditions in rural compared to metropolitan localities have been demonstrated in empirical studies, and are therefore real. They are also real in their effects on people and localities. These conditions are themselves socially disruptive and contribute to other rural pathologies. These conditions, therefore, require adjustments in current policies and programs in order to produce greater equity and justice for rural New Yorkers in general, and for certain population segments within rural New York in particular. Effective policy adjustments that will counter negative trends should certainly become proximate goals for state and local policymakers in New York.

Difficulty in designing effective policy alternatives. Effective policies that will alleviate negative conditions and capitalize on strengths are themselves not immediately apparent. Considerable debate about the policies and processes for effectively responding to these conditions are both possible and occurring. To determine the causal relation between proposed policy and its success in alleviating the disrupting conditions requires considerable thought, debate, and additional empirical research.

Consensus on policy of increasing employment. Almost every policy analysis suggests that an increase in employment is a key for increasing income, education, and skills in rural localities and for reducing unemployment rates as well as the other social disruptions to domestic tranquillity found in rural localities. Probably most policymakers are looking to more effective policies for stimulating the manufacturing and agricultural sectors to alleviate the effects of relative deprivation in rural (and other) New York localities. Computerization, automation, and even robotization in manufacturing, and to some extent in agriculture, however, make huge employment gains in these two sectors most unlikely.

On the other hand, our data show that, despite losses in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, jobs in rural localities continue to grow. The principal growth in employment has been occurring in the tertiary-service sector, particularly in health, education, and public administration. These segments certainly contribute directly to overall well-being in rural as well as metropolitan localities. But they also have received little attention among both state and local policymakers. Most observers of policymaking hear policymakers saying "hold down costs" in these areas, even if the tertiary-services sector is contributing the greatest amount of growth in employment.

Growth in jobs and growth in income and equality. It should be noted that income growth may be less important than associated employment growth. A lot depends on the distribution of income. There is a positive correlation between growth in income, and growth in income inequality (by definition of the affluency-poverty ratio), as well as growth in suicide, homicide, and marital disruption rates. It is not at all clear, therefore, that growth in income is in itself satisfactory without a corresponding increase in equality in the distribution of income.

Necessity of detailed research on job-related issues. Certainly before policymakers formulate policies to deal with the growing rural inequalities and injustices, more research should be undertaken. One of the most important aspects of increased research is to have current and relevant data readily available. The data in this report, for instance, bring us only up to 1980. It is nearly half a decade since they were collected, and yet they became available for analysis only during the last year.

Importance of data bases and policy analysts. Data on current trends are most useful when they can be interrelated and analyzed conveniently with data on the same localities. Presumed causal relations between different aspects of rural society should be examined empirically in order to assess proposed policy changes and their final effects on the goals to be achieved under the constitution of our state and nation.

Thus, both data and qualified analysts to examine the presumed causal relations between different indicators in the data are two of the highest priorities for policymakers to support as necessary steps in achieving effectiveness in the policy-planning process for responding to society's trends. As we noted in the beginning of this report, policymakers need three kinds of information in their decision making:

1. knowledge of the trends in society;

2. clarity in the relation of these trends to the fundamental goals of our society;

3. clarity in empirically supported causal analyses of the way policies can actually alleviate acknowledged disruptive conditions in society.

Extensive data banks and technical support personnel seem to be two absolutely essential factors in achieving these subgoals which themselves are steps toward assisting people, localities, and organizations in our rural society.

Metropolitan and rural institutions. Beyond simply a call for more data, more research, and technical assistance, however, is an issue of major concern to rural localities--namely, the dominance and/or control over rural institutions by metropolitan-based institutions. This concern seems well-founded. Such a phenomenon may well be related to the previous issue of the relative deprivation being experienced by people in rural localities compared to those in metropolitan localities. Metropolitan-based institutions are simply moving directly into rural localities, integrating rural localities into their spheres of influence and operation, and then disproportionately appropriating resources from the rural localities and transferring them to people, organizations, and localities within metropolitan regions.

The relationship described certainly leads to frustrations, communication breakdowns, and small-to-great gains and losses experienced by large numbers of people and organizations in rural localities who become involved in this process. The general pattern of rural invasion by metropolitan institutions, with subsequent greater integration of rural localities with the metropolitan institutions, and then disproportionate rewards being acquired by people and organizations in metropolitan localities is consistent with the trend patterns between 1950 and 1980 examined here.

Metropolitan-rural structural relations require structural-level policy responses. The conditions described in this generalized pattern of relations between rural and metropolitan institutions are known as structural conditions. They are the work of no one, or even a few, individuals or organizations. But overall they are real. Effective responses for changing this structural pattern, therefore, must also be at the structural level. Policy responses should give rural institutions and thus rural people more of an opportunity to be self-determining and receive more rewards for their efforts.

The problems do not reside in individual people. The problems do reside, however, in the structure of exchanges and relations between rural organizations and institutions and metropolitan organizations and institutions. The bias and effective influence in these relations have favored metropolitan institutions over rural institutions in recent decades.

Three structural policy strategies. In order to correct these rural-metropolitan inequities, policymakers should give serious consideration to three structural factors in their deliberations:

1. increase investments in rural localities which produce reasonably large local multipliers for them;

2. stress rural locality self-sufficiency;

3. increase the number of rural institutions with state-of-the-art expertise in management, control, and planning.

The goals of these policies would be to increase the extent of local control over local rural institutions and to increase the extent of socioeconomic attainment by local rural people and organizations. These policy strategies would reverse the present trend toward dominance of rural organizations and institutions by metropolitan-based institutions and organizations, and would reduce the present drain of rural socioeconomic resources from the rural areas of New York.

Control by rural people and organizations is consistent with the fundamental goal of keeping democratic institutions as locally based as possible in our society, and an increase in local rural socioeconomic attainment is consistent with keeping more equality throughout all localities in New York.

State-level compensatory policies. In order to achieve greater financial investment in rural localities by rurally controlled institutions, it may be necessary to counter certain other tendencies which are current in rural New York, such as branch banking and branch plant operations of multilocational firms. These operations, especially the branch banking, seem to be shifting more resources from rural localities to metropolitan-based institutions than they are shifting resources to the rural localities. At the very least, more research should be undertaken on these issues. Perhaps new policies should require that a certain proportion of rural resources obtained by these kinds of operations be reinvested in rural localities.

Tertiary services as rural investment opportunity. State and local policymakers should assess the potential for growth in tertiary-service industries in rural areas. Additional research is needed in order to ascertain more precisely the nature of growth opportunities in these industries. Following are questions that should be answered. What kinds of jobs are being created? Where are investment funds for these jobs coming from? How can local money transfers take place so that people and organizations in rural localities optimize their own economic growth and development on the basis of tertiary services? Without such answers, optimization of resource utilization in rural areas will be greatly limited. Free market conditions and solutions, as a substitute for more policy research, apply in only restricted ways in rural localities. Most markets in rural localities are so limited that they are at best oligopolies and at worst monopolies, which helps explain why the cost of many goods and services in rural areas is higher than in metropolitan areas. Thus, in order to achieve optimum economic growth and development and greater equality in rural localities, new forms of cooperation between public and private investments will have to be developed. The subgoal of such cooperation would be more thorough integration of public and private capabilities associated with management, control, and planning in rural localities. Increased emphasis on cooperatives is one alternative.

Investments by the state public sector into rural localities' tertiary-services sector often act in the same manner as if they were important export bases for these localities. State and local policymakers understand intuitively that state support for the rural services sector is an investment. In many rural localities, state investments are the primary sources of economic base. However, many rural localities do not have the required expertise to take advantage of potential economic multiplier effects which are commonly found in more urban localities. In this sense, many rural localities could definitely obtain additional benefits if certain types of technical advice regarding management, control, and planning of rural locality self-sufficiency were available to people and organizations in these localities.

Decentralizing metropolitan functions to rural localities. Computers and other electronic and communication devices are definite aids for overcoming the friction of time and space experienced in rural areas. These modern tools make a rapid decentralization of metropolitan functions and transition to a postindustrial society under rural locality control eminently possible. If state and rural policymakers were to decide to commit themselves to such decentralization, the lags and gaps between metropolitan and rural quality of life might be able to be closed more quickly.

Some of the benefits which would accompany decentralization include:

1. being in harmony with existing societal trends toward decentralization to rural localities which apparently most institutions and people find more satisfying or efficient or both;

2. a more equitable distribution of jobs, income, and education levels, in which rural areas now lag;

3. a more efficient and productive economy overall because more resources--institutional, socioeconomic, natural (land, air, and water), and human--would be engaged in the economy, whereas capacity in rural areas currently is underutilized and underemployed;

4. perhaps a deceleration in some of the more disruptive well-being characteristics, such as suicides, homicides, and marital disruptions, all of which are now increasing, so that there would be greater overall quality of life for everyone.

5. a reduced need for public assistance and human services aimed at treatment of rural societal pathologies; less dependency and greater self-sufficiency.

Some of the costs of decentralization would in part depend upon how quickly it occurs. They might include:

1. costs due to not fully using facilities, services, and organizations currently in place in metropolitan counties (although some metropolitan facilities are in considerable disrepair at present);
2. costs of building certain new facilities in rural localities;
3. time and resources required in researching and planning how public strategies can most efficiently accelerate the decentralization and ameliorate the negative and inequitable effects;
4. costs in mobilizing and implementing these public strategies through public bureaucracies;
5. costs of training people to be able to perform the variety of functions necessary to the decentralization;
6. costs associated with convincing some people in rural localities that the decentralization is really beneficial to them individually and to the state as a whole;
7. costs associated with assuring greater local control, management and planning in the decentralization;
8. costs associated with handling presently unknown dislocations and frustrations which accompany disruptions for some people and institutions caused by social and structural changes.

Decentralization inevitable due to private decisions. The costs of decentralization are institutional, socioeconomic, physical, and human. However, it appears the major issue is not necessarily whether the benefits outweigh the costs. Decentralization and integration with metropolitan functions is inevitable for rural areas, due to private-level individual and organizational decisions, whether policymakers find them acceptable or not. The major questions are what will be the pace of decentralization, whether the public will aid or deter the pace, and whether local rural equity and control are probable in the decentralization. The major question is under whose aegis and to whose benefit will decentralization occur--people and organizations which are now metropolitan-based, or those which are rural locality-based?

The major direction of this change is toward a post-industrial service-oriented society--one featuring various kinds of trade, education, health, and financial transactions, but which also includes management, control, and planning activities. Although rural counties show a slight increase in the total number of manufacturing jobs, they show a net loss in the number of manufacturing establishments employing over 20 and over 100 workers.

Branch plants of multilocational firms as only a partial solution. "Smokestack-chasing" by localities as a long-term solution to enhance their economic bases is a limited and, fundamentally, a "beggar thy neighbor" solution. There are not enough of these firms to go around for all localities seeking them. There is no question that New Yorkers must and will compete successfully in this process. Manufacturing and farming in rural counties are still major contributors to rural economies. Indeed, to know how to optimize their development and their interrelations to an array of services in the tertiary sector is also an important study to be undertaken. But actual growth in jobs overall in rural localities will mainly come in the tertiary-service sector.

Services as the export growth sector in both the state and rural localities. Can the tertiary sector really become a new export economic base and take up the slack in creating new jobs? These are important questions. So far the distribution of rewards associated with the restructuring of the state and national economies over the past thirty years has veered more to people in metropolitan areas than to those rural localities even immediately adjacent to them. In order to achieve more equitable development in rural areas, new ideas, entrepreneurial know-how, and commitment must infuse all service institutions--commercial, financial, educational, governmental. As noted elsewhere, the advent of computerization and telecommunications theoretically makes possible still greater decentralization of the activities and rewards associated with management, control, and planning functions than has occurred to date in the state's rural areas.

Problems of equity in service-sector growth in rural counties. The prospects for equitable job and income growth in rural counties in such a situation look disturbing. Rural counties' poverty and income, unemployment and underemployment, and college education levels are all worse and tend to be diverging from those in the metropolitan counties. Such a situation calls for creative solutions.

The nature of adequate responses to these conditions must be reworked and thought out. People must be assured they have diagnosed the real problems and opportunities rather than being diverted into blind alleys. Moreover, coordinated state and local, private and public policies must be produced to handle the myriad institutional sub-issues necessary for a more effective resolution to the overall problems of rural inequities.

Public policies central to decentralization issues. How much rural New Yorkers, in contrast to metropolitan New Yorkers, participate in overall decentralization and its associated rewards will depend on policies and initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels. A major issue is whether public policy is supportive of, or an obstacle to, the decentralizing forces under conditions of more local control. Federal, state, and local budgets and policies should certainly be analyzed with this issue in mind.

Research central to effective state-level policies. In order to answer such policy-relevant questions effectively, certain new research is necessary. Since economic institutions are so central as causes of other quality-of-life indicators, research should probably start with them. A key piece of research is to analyze the various parts of the tertiary-service sector in order to identify which ones offer the most potential to become viable export economic bases for localities and the state as a whole.

It was suggested previously that New York may be ahead in management, control, and planning functions, especially in computerization and decentralization, and that these should perhaps be analyzed in more detail for their export economic base and development possibilities. Likewise, New York may offer leadership to those in nearby states or even the whole nation in education, public administration and government coordination, health, banking, insurance, legal services, trade and commerce, consulting firms of all kinds, and so forth. Certainly, if the tertiary-service sector were disaggregated into categories like these, and studies made of their economic-base viability, state and local governments might be able to focus their energies and resources more efficiently in aiding each other toward the required integration and decentralization.

Additional policy-relevant research. A further essential piece of research is to analyze and determine what policies rural localities can follow in order to increase their chances for smooth transitions into a post industrial society. For instance, would curriculum changes in local institutions of learning have cost-effective outcomes in the transition? How essential is industrial-park development? Better sewer, water, and other public utilities? Better local transportation facilities and highways? Better health facilities? Better networking among local leaders so that they are working toward common objectives with agreed-upon strategies? What is the relevance of each of these factors--is any one more important than any other? What combination of factors is optimum?

Some of these questions require answers from formal research studies in order to obtain adequate and well-formulated documentation. Others require observing local processes of what seems effective and what does not. Some aspects of answers can come from careful reading and library research. All require monitoring trends over time to observe the integration-decentralization dynamics, their effective causes, and their beneficial and disruptive outcomes. Studies like the present one provide useful overviews to the issues. But it is also necessary to go beyond census-type data and make careful observations in localities, and comparisons between localities, in order to bring the most relevant information to bear on the policy decisions necessary for handling the enormous changes sitting on the doorsteps of nearly all rural localities.

New cooperative networks necessary in arriving at effective policies for the achievement of greater rural equity. Viable working relationships between researchers, legislators, local rural leaders, and a variety of other local citizens can enhance the effectiveness and efficiencies of public policies to handle these issues. On the basis of the present study, every rural county seems subject to these metropolitan-rural integration-decentralization control-participation dynamics.

The major differences between rural localities probably lie in the adequacy and effectiveness of their responses to these dynamics. At present metropolitan localities and people appear advantaged over rural people and localities in this respect.

The quality of life and future prosperity of the State of New York depend in large part upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the response of policymakers in state government, as well as in rural and metropolitan areas, to the issues of how to move into the postindustrial era of the twenty-first century in humane, participatory, and equitable ways.

APPENDIX A

TABULAR DATA CORRESPONDING TO 36 FIGURES OF TRENDS IN COUNTY TYPES

This appendix includes tabular summaries of data for each county type. The figures in the discussion text correspond to these tables; i.e., table 1 here is graphed as figure 1 in the text. Also, data sources for each of the tables and corresponding figures are listed together in appendix D. County types 1-6 for each of the tables are described below.

Type	
1	Downstate Metropolitan Counties
2	Upstate Metropolitan Counties
3	Rural Counties Under Extensive Urban Influence
4	Rural Counties Under Considerable Urban Influence
5	Rural Counties Under Moderate Urban Influence
6	Rural Counties Under Limited Urban Influence

Table 1. Population Size in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	9,555,943	10,694,633	11,575,740	10,803,581
2	2,854,556	3,426,102	3,759,542	3,666,665
Rural				
3	819,198	897,869	1,002,047	1,056,098
4	908,265	1,015,782	1,073,587	1,120,642
5	421,720	468,594	538,145	591,881
6	270,510	279,324	292,330	319,205

Table 2. Population Density in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	4,471	5,004	5,416	5,055
2	398	478	524	511
Rural				
3	123	135	150	158
4	68	76	81	84
5	46	51	59	65
6	29	30	32	35

Table 3. Number of Occupied Housing Units in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	2,816,015	3,453,023	3,876,503	3,983,005
2	811,218	1,014,021	1,157,775	1,299,660
Rural				
3	239,563	268,670	307,707	364,742
4	259,902	295,911	323,600	384,639
5	121,436	136,339	160,023	199,459
6	77,005	80,746	88,253	108,924

Table 4. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	5,603,308	6,083,975	6,237,993	6,128,662
2	1,635,165	1,793,968	1,902,225	2,015,519
Rural				
3	452,426	450,427	491,782	561,299
4	483,914	499,586	516,390	588,577
5	223,299	230,717	260,573	310,400
6	139,821	133,349	137,440	162,745

Table 5. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 as a Percentage of Population in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	58.6	56.9	53.9	56.7
2	57.3	52.4	50.6	55.0
Rural				
3	55.2	50.2	49.1	53.1
4	53.3	49.2	48.1	52.5
5	52.9	49.2	48.4	52.4
6	51.7	47.7	47.0	51.0

Table 6. Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	7.7	9.7	10.9	12.4
2	9.1	10.0	10.1	11.9
Rural				
3	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.0
4	10.7	11.1	10.9	12.2
5	12.1	12.4	11.4	12.5
6	10.9	11.9	12.0	13.4

Table 7. Percentage of Population Nonwhite in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	8.9	12.0	18.0	28.6
2	2.9	4.8	7.0	9.4
Rural				
3	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7
4	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.2
5	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3
6	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4

Table 8. Work Force: Number of Employed Persons Aged 14 and Over (Aged 16 and Over in 1970,1980) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	3,915,462	4,362,640	4,607,100	4,616,761
2	1,128,551	1,280,245	1,453,140	1,581,310
Rural				
3	318,113	324,966	376,523	437,256
4	332,638	355,537	386,795	443,602
5	153,126	169,230	196,680	240,841
6	96,279	96,844	103,763	120,998

Table 9. Work Force as a Percentage of Potential Labor Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	69.9	71.7	73.9	75.3
2	69.0	71.4	76.4	78.5
Rural				
3	70.3	72.1	76.6	77.9
4	68.7	71.2	74.9	75.4
5	68.6	73.3	75.5	77.6
6	68.9	72.6	75.5	74.3

Table 10. Females as a Percentage of the Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	32.1	35.1	39.2	44.1
2	29.9	33.3	38.3	43.3
Rural				
3	29.2	33.6	37.6	42.3
4	28.1	33.1	37.8	42.6
5	26.1	32.5	36.5	41.4
6	25.2	31.5	36.8	41.7

Table 11. Tertiary (Service) Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	72.3	73.7	80.6	82.0
2	59.8	62.1	68.1	71.9
Rural				
3	52.8	58.2	66.1	70.8
4	56.9	61.0	68.4	70.4
5	51.8	57.0	63.2	66.5
6	57.4	62.6	70.2	71.2

Table 12. Retail and Wholesale Trade Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	22.5	19.0	18.3	19.2
2	19.0	17.2	18.8	20.2
Rural				
3	16.2	16.6	17.0	18.8
4	17.3	16.8	17.7	19.4
5	14.2	14.5	15.6	17.5
6	15.2	16.3	16.6	17.5

Table 13. Public Administration Employment
as a Percentage of Work Force
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	4.7	4.8	5.7	5.0
2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6
Rural				
3	4.7	5.4	6.1	7.2
4	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.0
5	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.8
6	3.3	3.8	4.9	5.4

Table 14. Employment in Education
as a Percentage of Work Force
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	2.9	4.1	7.3	7.9
2	3.7	5.2	9.0	10.1
Rural				
3	3.8	6.2	9.8	10.7
4	5.2	8.1	12.5	14.2
5	4.1	6.1	9.4	10.6
6	5.0	7.7	11.2	12.3

Table 15. Employment in Health Services as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	3.8	3.0	6.0	8.9
2	4.0	3.5	6.8	9.3
Rural				
3	3.3	2.6	5.9	8.2
4	3.5	3.2	5.9	8.1
5	3.3	2.8	6.1	8.0
6	3.3	2.9	5.6	7.9

Table 16. Employment in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	7.2	7.7	9.5	10.5
2	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.4
Rural				
3	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.9
4	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.5
5	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.5
6	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.5

Table 17. Managerial, Professional, and Technical Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	26.4	25.4	27.5	27.2
2	20.0	22.6	26.6	24.4
Rural				
3	18.4	20.3	23.2	21.7
4	17.7	20.5	23.3	22.5
5	15.2	17.7	20.5	20.2
6	16.7	19.1	20.1	20.8

Table 18. Secondary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	27.2	25.8	19.0	17.5
2	37.8	36.0	30.6	27.0
Rural				
3	38.9	35.6	30.3	26.9
4	29.4	30.7	26.3	25.0
5	29.3	31.6	29.9	27.5
6	18.8	21.5	20.8	21.7

Table 19. Total Number of Manufacturing Units
Employing 20 or More Persons
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	11,754	11,741	9,799	8,396
2	1,928	1,886	1,817	1,739
Rural				
3	513	493	497	457
4	564	512	526	493
5	276	274	254	235
6	135	116	114	105

Table 20. Total Number of Manufacturing Units
Employing 100 or More Persons
in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	1,526	1,815	1,744	1,475
2	727	661	601	589
Rural				
3	185	198	180	164
4	204	193	204	202
5	94	93	95	85
6	33	34	38	46

Table 21. Primary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
2	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.1
Rural				
3	9.1	6.1	3.5	3.1
4	13.7	8.4	5.3	4.6
5	18.8	11.4	6.9	6.0
6	23.8	15.9	9.0	7.1

Table 22. Average Percentage of Land in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	15.9	9.5	6.1	4.6
2	60.3	48.6	35.6	32.4
Rural				
3	58.6	54.7	42.3	40.3
4	57.2	48.2	36.3	33.8
5	50.9	44.1	35.1	33.7
6	41.2	35.1	25.1	22.7

Table 23. Total Number of Farms in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	4,185	2,043	1,030	1,116
2	26,919	16,807	10,350	8,198
Rural				
3	23,415	16,076	10,111	8,098
4	34,199	23,049	14,479	12,242
5	20,920	14,159	9,560	8,154
6	15,339	10,240	6,379	5,267

Table 24. Total Acres Harvested in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	21,714	13,017	8,302	6,293
2	276,542	222,958	163,481	148,814
Rural				
3	250,240	233,641	180,877	172,207
4	488,099	411,663	309,643	288,491
5	297,558	257,975	205,265	196,881
6	242,835	207,069	147,641	133,564

Table 25. Total Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold (Thousands of Dollars Adjusted to 1980 Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	213,278	176,965	162,013	114,282
2	514,653	491,929	478,297	438,353
Rural				
3	413,167	448,578	444,486	447,462
4	563,705	584,201	622,148	606,962
5	660,799	508,918	484,246	482,364
6	300,023	283,560	331,788	292,352

Table 26. Median Family Income (Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	3,655	6,569	10,901	20,344
2	3,506	6,519	10,908	21,405
Rural				
3	3,240	5,779	9,993	19,513
4	2,965	5,525	9,049	17,428
5	2,798	5,432	9,622	18,917
6	2,612	4,955	8,516	16,007

Table 27. Median Family Income Adjusted to 1980 Dollars by the Consumer Price Index in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	12,610	18,525	24,527	23,192
2	12,096	18,384	24,543	24,402
Rural				
3	11,178	16,297	22,484	22,245
4	10,229	15,581	20,360	19,868
5	9,653	15,318	21,650	21,565
6	9,011	13,973	19,161	18,248

Table 28. Percentage of Persons Aged 25 and Over Who Have Completed Some College or More in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	13.6	17.5	21.5	33.0
2	12.4	16.3	22.3	32.8
Rural				
3	12.6	14.6	19.4	28.9
4	13.3	15.6	21.6	29.8
5	11.4	13.5	18.6	26.9
6	13.0	14.7	19.2	26.5

Table 29. Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	5.9	4.0	3.1	6.3
2	5.4	5.0	3.6	7.1
Rural				
3	5.2	6.9	4.5	8.5
4	5.5	6.8	4.7	8.9
5	5.7	6.4	4.2	8.9
6	6.6	8.4	5.4	10.0

Table 30. Percentage of Families in Poverty in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	18.4	13.2	12.8	16.3
2	17.5	12.3	10.0	10.6
Rural				
3	22.6	16.7	11.1	11.2
4	27.7	18.6	14.0	14.2
5	31.2	18.8	12.5	12.0
6	34.2	24.4	16.3	16.0

Table 31. Percentage of Families in Affluence in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	30.0	22.2	29.2	28.2
2	24.3	18.4	24.9	25.9
Rural				
3	20.2	13.4	19.1	19.9
4	16.1	11.8	15.8	16.2
5	14.5	11.0	17.7	18.9
6	12.6	9.6	13.8	12.3

Table 32. Percentage of Occupied Dwelling Units with Indoor Plumbing in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	88.2	83.4	97.9	95.8
2	82.4	82.4	97.9	98.2
Rural				
3	69.9	73.5	95.6	97.3
4	69.7	72.2	96.1	97.1
5	62.8	70.3	95.4	97.0
6	64.8	68.4	94.9	96.7

Table 33. Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) per One Thousand Live Births in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	24.6	24.8	20.5	13.8
2	25.9	23.2	18.6	11.6
Rural				
3	26.6	22.8	17.5	11.1
4	28.3	23.5	18.2	11.0
5	25.7	22.7	17.8	8.7
6	31.0	25.7	19.7	12.0

Table 34. Number of Suicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	10.8	9.3	7.0	9.1
2	10.0	8.5	9.0	9.5
Rural				
3	12.9	9.0	9.2	10.9
4	15.0	12.7	10.3	10.6
5	15.4	14.1	9.3	11.5
6	16.6	12.5	8.9	10.0

Table 35. Number of Homicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	3.5	4.4	10.5	18.0
2	1.5	1.3	3.9	5.5
Rural				
3	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
4	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.9
5	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.2
6	1.1	0.7	3.1	2.8

Table 36. Percentage of Ever-Married Persons Whose Marriages are Currently Disrupted in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980

County Type	1950	1960	1970	1980
Metropolitan				
1	11.7	17.6	19.2	27.8
2	13.1	15.5	18.9	22.8
Rural				
3	13.4	15.5	18.6	21.1
4	13.8	15.9	19.7	21.8
5	13.8	15.5	18.4	19.9
6	13.7	16.1	20.0	21.6

APPENDIX B

DATA SETS FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES:
SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS BETWEEN 1950 AND 1980

The previous numbered page in
the original document was blank.

INTRODUCTION

Decision makers at all levels of government need data on which to base decisions. A variety of decisions requires different kinds of data. State-level decision makers need data which aggregate different types of counties, as well as data for individual counties, so that they can ascertain the extent to which each county fits or deviates from a given pattern. Local decision makers also need data based both on their localities and on similar counties, so they can better assess their own county's progress relative to other comparable counties. All types of decision makers need data which display trends in important indicators related to a range of decisions. Gains or losses on individual indicators highlight areas where close attention to policies may be necessary.

Data and Indicators

This appendix presents data to meet several needs of state and local decision makers. Trend tables for every county in the state on thirty-six key socioeconomic indicators correspond to the four basic categories of the figures in the text:

- -- demography (population size, density, age-sex distributions, and so forth);
- -- industrial sectors (primary-extractive, secondary-processing, tertiary-servicing, and so forth);
- -- socioeconomic attainment (income and education levels, poverty, affluence, and so forth); and
- -- personal well-being (suicides, homicides, infant mortality, marital disruption, and so forth).

These indicators represent fundamental facts decision makers need about localities in order to adjust their policies and programs. Counties vary significantly from each other on these indicators, both in levels attained and in trends through the decades since 1950. With information about these levels and trends, and comparisons with comparable counties even on these few indicators, decision makers should find their tasks made easier.

Nearly all indicators are from census data published for or near the census years 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. Appendix D lists the census-data sources for each indicator. A full description of the indicators is given in each of these census volumes. A trend comparison on each indicator for six groupings of counties is presented in the main body of this report. There, trends are presented on each indicator for downstate and upstate metropolitan counties and for four sets of rural counties under different degrees of urban influence. These data supplement the trend data.

Groupings of Counties

The counties are grouped here according to the typology of counties developed in the text (see pages 8-13), rather than, for instance, in alphabetical order. Six types of counties were established. Two of these sets of counties are more metropolitan in character, and four are more rural under various degrees of urban influence. An alphabetic listing and their cross-references are given just before the presentation of data below.

Metropolitan counties are those defined as having 200,000 or more people within their borders. Eighteen New York counties meet this criterion. The five county-boroughs certainly represent a hub of New York City, and adding those counties immediately contiguous--Nassau, Westchester, Suffolk, and Rockland--is only logical. These nine counties are grouped into the downstate metropolitan set.

In contrast, Dutchess and Orange Counties both have lower commuting rates (less than 17 percent) than other counties around New York City, and a much higher proportion of their population living in rural places (places smaller than 2,500 people). Thus these two counties are grouped with the seven upstate metropolitan counties, and the whole set of nine is designated here as upstate metropolitan.

The four sets of rural counties are grouped depending upon the degree of urban influence on them (see table 2 in the text, page 11). The concept of urban influence refers to the extent to which people regularly live and/or work in more urban and metropolitan settings. Thus counties with high rates of commuting to work, and with relatively larger urban places inside their borders, may be said to be under greater urban influence.

Rural counties under the most extensive urban influence, therefore, are those with larger places in them (at least one place having 10,000 people or more), and where more than 20 percent of the work force leave the county for employment. Those under the least urban influence have urban places of less than 10,000 people as their largest place, and have workers who mostly do not leave the county for their employment. The other two rural county types fall between these extremes.

Because each county is grouped according to the typology, data for comparable counties can be found easily for further analysis.

County Comparisons

Thirty-six different indicators and population pyramids for these six county types were analyzed in some detail in the main body of this report. These indicators were examined for the census years from 1950 to 1980 through analyzing trend lines for the six county types. The population pyramids also projected population growth to the year 2000. In addition, general interpretations of these data were made in the report specifying some of the likely outcomes of these trends as New York moves toward the twenty-first century. Indicators in the county data sets of this appendix are geared to the trends presented earlier in this report, and are numbered in identical ways here so that they can be compared more easily with the trend data specified there.

The county trend tables, which present the data on socioeconomic indicators for each county from 1950 to 1980, use abbreviated table titles for each indicator. The complete table titles are given just prior to the data for the individual counties.

Through analyzing data in both the trend and county data sets, comparisons between each of the individual counties within a given county type can readily be made. It is actually more relevant to compare trends in individual counties which have essentially similar characteristics than it is to compare any given county to a state average. With fourteen million of the state's seventeen million people located in metropolitan counties, and ten million in the downstate metropolitan counties, state averages are heavily influenced by the imbalance in the state toward metropolitan characteristics. Thus comparisons between counties within the sets of rural county types become relevant for understanding trends in any given rural county.

Further, no effort is made in this report to make predictions for any given county on the specific directions in which the trends might be moving in the future. Some general principles which underlie such predictions are discussed in the main text. Decision makers and their advisory staffs may want to consider how these principles might affect their localities. Undoubtedly, trends in certain specific indicators will have far-reaching effects on local institutions and populations. For instance, shifts in population size and its correlates, as well as industrial shifts in support of the general trend in New York toward a postindustrial service society, are generally assumed to be fundamental in affecting decisions on a number of public and private programs, budgets, and personnel. Altogether, the shifts in localities throughout the state will definitely affect an array of local organizations, opportunities, and crises.

Data Accuracy and Format

Every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of the data reported here. Sources for all data are listed in appendix D. The data are taken from census sources and believed to be reliable. Still, since the U.S. Bureau of the Census did not make computerized records available for 1950 and 1960 and because the 1970 census was comparatively difficult to handle on the computer, certain errors may have crept in. As far as we know, the 1980 census data are correct. We calculated them from the most recent 1980 census tapes, but have not checked them against the 1980 printed sources. Since the Census Bureau earlier replaced three tapes of the same data due to errors found in them, we must offer these data as accurate to the best of our knowledge.

Also, because of the manner by which certain indicators were calculated, a few discrepancies may arise between the data reported here and printed sources from the census. These inaccuracies should be limited to indicators occurring primarily in the data for census years prior to 1980. Certain indicators in these data are calculated using formulas which rely on converting rates into whole numbers and then back to rates, or vice versa. Rounding errors due to having only three significant numbers in the rates always occur under these conditions, and they probably occurred here as well.

Moreover, trend comparisons of census data also must take into account changes in definitions of the indicators from one decade to the next. Such a situation underlies a number of indicators in this report. Many of these definitional changes are discussed earlier in this report in connection with discussions of the respective trend figures, as well as in the documentation to the 1980 census.

In any case, checking the general set of trends in each county on each indicator reveals that, although the data for years prior to 1980 may not be exactly accurate with the printed sources in the census, they are generally quite close. Furthermore, rounding error seldom distorts the general trend from 1950 to 1980 on the indicators. The vast majority were found correct.

Conclusions

The major value of this appendix is that it presents in one place a wide range of representative socioeconomic trend data and some of their main correlates for every county in New York State. In addition, essentially similar counties are juxtaposed so that comparisons between them (and potential projections for them) are facilitated. No other source of data provides this information as easily. The census and County and City Data Book for the various decennial years since 1950 contain the data, but they do not array them in comparable ways for interpretation and projection.

Since trend data on such representative indicators--in demography, industrial composition, socioeconomic attainment, and personal well-being--are not readily available from other sources, this appendix supplies a unique source of information for trend analyses for each New York State county. When trends on a number of indicators converge to show essentially similar patterns both within a county and among comparable counties--which is the case repeatedly in these data--there can be more confidence that a general trend really exists in a locality or set of localities. A knowledge of such trends provides an excellent start for serious contemplation of decisions about public-policy alternatives.

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF COUNTY DATA SETS

Albany	(Type 2)	194
Allegany	(Type 6)	386
Bronx	(Type 1)	156
Broome	(Type 2)	198
Cattaraugus	(Type 4)	278
Cayuga	(Type 3)	232
Chautauqua	(Type 4)	282
Chemung	(Type 4)	286
Chenango	(Type 6)	390
Clinton	(Type 4)	290
Columbia	(Type 5)	328
Cortland	(Type 4)	294
Delaware	(Type 6)	394
Dutchess	(Type 2)	202
Erie	(Type 2)	206
Essex	(Type 6)	398
Franklin	(Type 6)	402
Fulton	(Type 3)	236
Genesee	(Type 3)	240
Greene	(Type 5)	332
Hamilton	(Type 5)	336
Herkimer	(Type 5)	340
Jefferson	(Type 4)	298
Kings	(Type 1)	160
Lewis	(Type 6)	406
Livingston	(Type 5)	344
Madison	(Type 3)	244
Monroe	(Type 2)	210
Montgomery	(Type 3)	248
Nassau	(Type 1)	164
New York	(Type 1)	168
Niagara	(Type 2)	214
Oneida	(Type 2)	218
Onondaga	(Type 2)	222
Ontario	(Type 3)	252
Orange	(Type 2)	226
Orleans	(Type 5)	348
Oswego	(Type 3)	256
Otsego	(Type 4)	302
Putnam	(Type 5)	352
Queens	(Type 1)	172
Rensselaer	(Type 3)	260
Richmond	(Type 1)	176

Rockland	(Type 1)	180
St. Lawrence	(Type 4)	306
Saratoga	(Type 3)	264
Schenectady	(Type 3)	268
Schoharie	(Type 5)	356
Schuyler	(Type 5)	360
Seneca	(Type 5)	364
Steuben	(Type 4)	310
Suffolk	(Type 1)	184
Sullivan	(Type 6)	410
Tioga	(Type 5)	368
Tompkins	(Type 4)	314
Ulster	(Type 4)	318
Warren	(Type 4)	322
Washington	(Type 5)	372
Wayne	(Type 3)	272
Westchester	(Type 1)	188
Wyoming	(Type 5)	376
Yates	(Type 5)	380

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TITLES OF COUNTY TREND TABLES

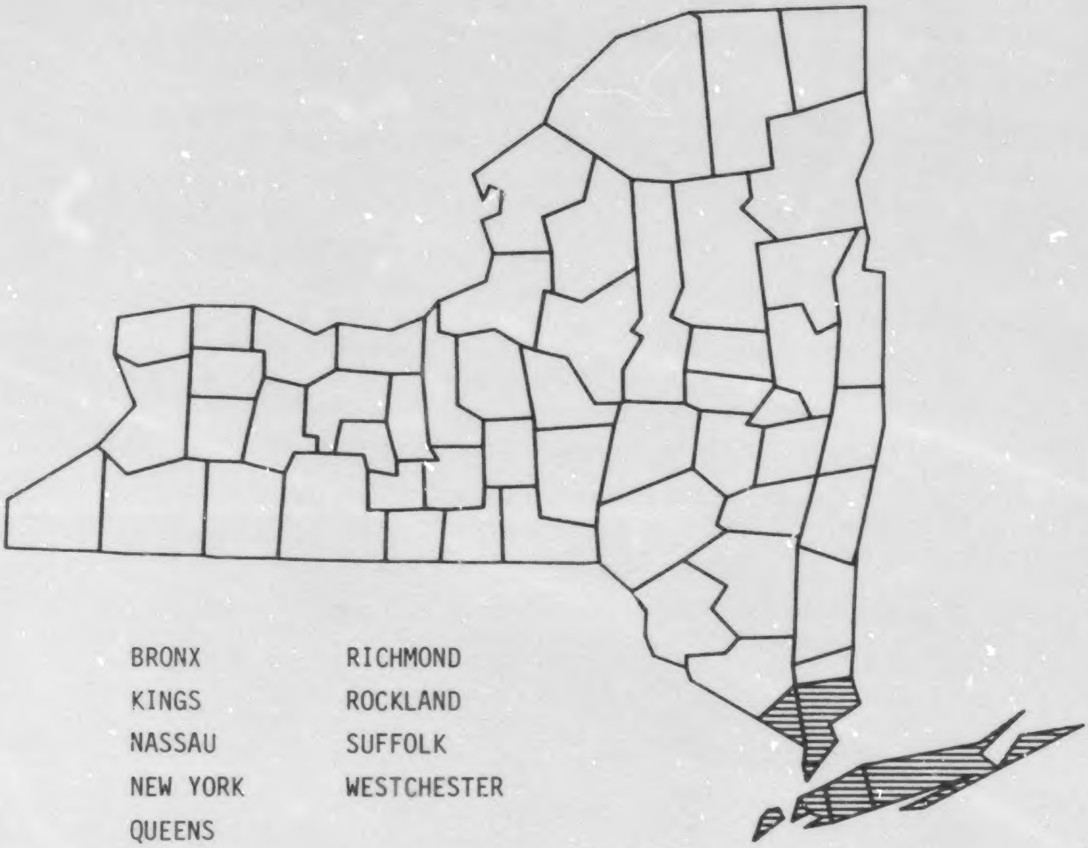
Full Title	Abbreviation
1. Population Size in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Population
2. Population Density (Persons per Square Mile) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Pop Density
3. Number of Occupied Housing Units in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Occupied Houses
4. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	21-65 Age Group
5. Potential Labor Force: Persons Aged 21 to 65 as a Percentage of Population in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Percent 21-65
6. Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Percent 65+
7. Percentage of Population Nonwhite in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Nonwhite
8. Work Force: Number of Employed Persons Aged 14 and Over (Aged 16 and Over in 1970, 1980) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	N Employed
9. Work Force as a Percentage of Potential Labor Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Employed 21-65
10. Females as a Percentage of the Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Females Working

Full Title	Abbreviation
11. Tertiary (Service) Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Tertiary Ind.
12. Retail and Wholesale Trade Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Retail, Wholes.
13. Public Administration Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Publ. Admin.
14. Employment in Education as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Education
15. Employment in Health Services as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Health Service
16. Employment in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Fin, Ins, Real Est.
17. Managerial, Professional, and Technical Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Manag.-Profess.
18. Secondary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Secondary Ind.
19. Total Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 20 or More Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	N Mfg., 20+ Empls.
20. Total Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 100 or More Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	N Mfg., 100+ Empls.

Full Title	Abbreviation
21. Primary Sector Employment as a Percentage of Work Force in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Primary Ind.
22. Average Percentage of Land in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Land in Agric.
23. Total Number of Farms in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	N Farms
24. Total Acres Harvested in Agriculture in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Acres Harvested
25. Total Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold (Thousands of Dollars Adjusted to 1980 Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Adj. Mkt. Val. Ag.
26. Median Family Income (Dollars) in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Med. Fam. Inc.
27. Median Family Income Adjusted to 1980 Dollars by the Consumer Price Index in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Adj. Med. Fam. Inc.
28. Percentage of Persons Aged 25 and Over Who Have Completed Some College or More in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Some Coll.
29. Percentage of Labor Force Unemployed in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Unemployed
30. Percentage of Families in Poverty in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Fams. in Poverty
31. Percentage of Families in Affluence in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Fams. in Affluence

Full Title	Abbreviation
32. Percentage of Occupied Dwelling Units with Indoor Plumbing in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Hses w. Plumbg
33. Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) per One Thousand Live Births in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	Infant Mortality
34. Number of Suicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	PC Suicides
35. Number of Homicides per 100,000 Persons in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	PC Homicides
36. Percentage of Ever-Married Persons Whose Marriages are Currently Disrupted in County Types 1-6, New York State, 1950-1980	% Disrupted Marrgs.

New York State County Type 1
Downstate Metropolitan Counties



- BRONX
- KINGS
- NASSAU
- NEW YORK
- QUEENS
- RICHMOND
- ROCKLAND
- SUFFOLK
- WESTCHESTER

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

BRONX COUNTY

The northernmost borough of New York City, the Bronx ranks fourth among the city's five boroughs in population. Totalling more than 1.1 million people, the population is completely urban, and 17.6 percent of its work force commute outside the borough for work.

Between 1970 and 1980 the Bronx lost over 300,000 people, but it lost a net of only 150,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. It took a net loss of nearly 70,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 it lost more than 125,000 jobs.

Its manufacturing economic base is small, with only 17 percent of the work force in manufacturing in 1980, and is still slowly declining. In 1980, the Bronx had 52 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 39 plants which employed twenty or more persons.

Its service sector is large, with nearly 83 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for the downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing slowly.

There are several colleges within its borders, but only 20 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is much lower than the average for other metropolitan counties.

Unemployment in the Bronx in 1980 was a relatively high 9.2 percent, above the average of other downstate counties. Also very high were the Bronx's poverty rate (30 percent), and its rate of marital disruption (39 percent).

COUNTY: BRONX
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE TITLE		1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	1,451,277	1,424,815	1,471,701	1,168,972
2	POP DENSITY	35,397	34,751	35,895	28,511
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	425,021	463,401	497,222	429,257
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	847,143	813,569	762,341	611,977
5	PERCENT 21-65	58.4	57.1	51.8	52.4
6	PERCENT 65+	7.3	10.7	11.7	12.9
7	% NONWHITE	6.9	11.8	26.6	52.9
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	583,123	586,033	529,105	402,872
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.8	72.0	69.4	65.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	30.5	35.2	39.6	46.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	72.2	73.7	81.8	82.9
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	25.2	20.0	18.2	18.1
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.0
14	% EDUCATION	2.6	3.4	5.8	7.0
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.1	3.0	7.0	12.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	7.3	8.1	9.7	10.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	24.0	18.7	17.6	17.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.6	26.1	18.0	16.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	645	733	532	395
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	75	87	67	52
21	% PRIMARY IND.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	19	8	1	3
24	ACRES HARVESTED	0	0	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	520	858	.	118
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,612	5,830	8,308	13,163
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,461	16,441	18,693	15,006
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.0	10.0	11.9	19.8
29	% UNEMPLOYED	7.5	4.9	4.1	9.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	17.4	15.9	20.3	30.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	27.6	15.1	16.9	13.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	95.1	86.6	99.0	95.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	23.9	23.9	22.0	17.2
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.4	9.7	4.8	9.6
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.5	3.2	16.8	33.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.4	18.0	24.0	38.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

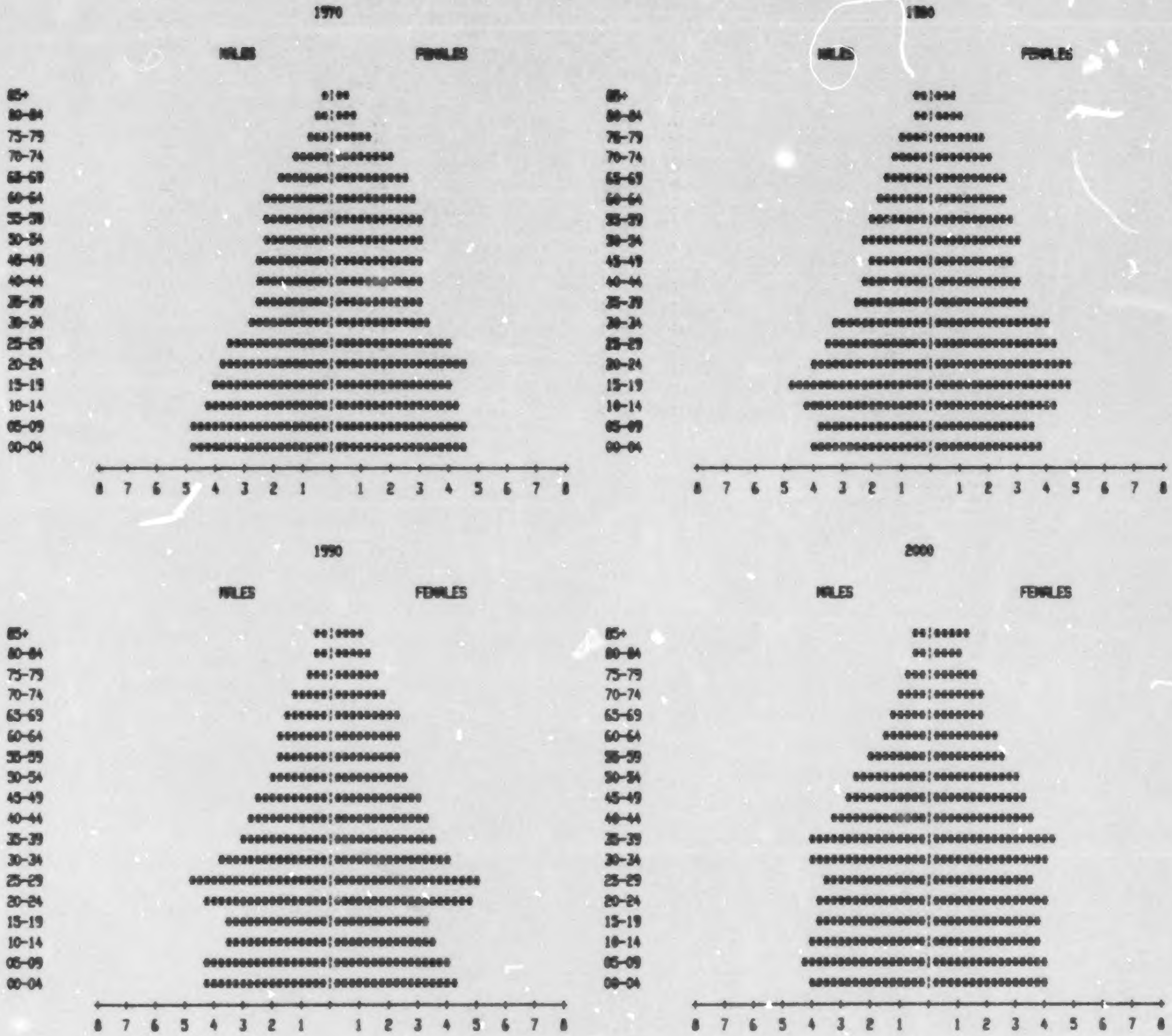
BRONX

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	68345	65452	45637	44042	48206	46071	46850	44775	40903	39091	37838	36161
05-09	68855	66458	43424	42035	44629	42932	44608	42743	41497	39723	36998	35415
10-14	63231	61912	50490	49026	38725	36511	38703	36467	39103	36718	35157	32947
15-19	59017	59537	55058	55593	48089	47212	37175	35557	38561	36720	36960	35093
20-24	55957	66279	47052	54689	52265	58933	46403	50883	37173	39588	38615	40859
25-29	50640	58136	41905	50069	46824	48634	50509	52853	35941	35646	38327	37723
30-34	41508	47584	37501	46136	37812	42896	40017	42103	39853	41109	32854	32889
35-39	37310	43831	30617	39310	34617	40367	32979	37908	39192	42077	28757	29195
40-44	36721	43825	26622	33844	29464	35320	30535	36142	32031	34644	32886	34782
45-49	35074	43556	24438	31958	25603	30539	25995	31776	26698	31745	32701	36224
50-54	32826	42332	25482	33717	22741	28384	22230	27225	24341	30141	26321	29700
55-59	34212	44026	24790	33205	22952	29518	19329	25001	19981	25954	21163	26662
60-64	33082	41075	21484	29550	20449	28013	18761	25374	16108	21460	18205	24441
65-69	26971	36587	18705	28614	16676	24123	15817	23323	12772	18650	13647	19931
70-74	19800	28307	15230	24675	13433	22816	12238	19660	11156	17965	9918	15654
75-79	12868	18405	11111	19694	9847	18381	8896	17399	8087	15157	6777	12501
80-84	6826	10554	6435	12608	5983	12678	5456	12157	4764	10425	4529	9853
85+	3953	6649	4468	9758	4350	10964	4269	11899	3959	12433	3782	11683
	TOTAL:	1471701	TOTAL:	1168972	TOTAL:	1126957	TOTAL:	1074015	TOTAL:	1001366	TOTAL:	957158

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: BRONX



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

KINGS COUNTY

Better known as Brooklyn, Kings County is southeast of Manhattan Island across the East River on Long Island. It is the largest of New York City's five boroughs. Its population of over 2.23 million people is totally urban. Almost half (44.2 percent) of its work force commute outside the borough to work.

Between 1970 and 1980 Kings County lost about 370,000 people, including a net loss of 160,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and 48,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people fell by almost 145,000.

The county's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 19 percent of its 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Brooklyn had 213 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 1,466 plants which employed twenty or more persons. The county has no significant agricultural base, with a 1980 adjusted value in total products sold of just $205,000.

Brooklyn's service sector is large, with over 81 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for other downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing slowly.

The county has several colleges within its borders, but only about 23 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable counties.

Brooklyn's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively high 9 percent, above the average of other downstate metropolitan counties. Comparatively, it had a very high poverty rate (26 percent), and its rate of marital disruption was a high 32 percent.

COUNTY: KINGS
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	2,738,175	2,627,319	2,602,012	2,230,936
2	POP DENSITY	39,117	37,534	37,172	31,871
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	795,665	850,866	876,119	828,257
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	1,575,510	1,484,435	1,368,658	1,209,267
5	PERCENT 21-65	57.5	56.5	52.6	54.2
6	PERCENT 65+	7.4	9.9	11.2	12.5
7	% NONWHITE	7.8	14.5	26.8	43.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	1,087,479	1,046,724	965,297	820,786
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.0	70.5	70.5	67.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	30.6	34.3	39.1	44.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	67.1	69.8	79.4	81.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	23.1	18.5	17.2	17.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.6	4.7	5.7	5.0
14	% EDUCATION	2.4	3.2	6.0	6.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.9	2.5	5.4	9.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	6.7	8.5	12.2	13.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	23.6	19.2	19.7	20.0
18	% SECONDARY IND.	32.7	30.0	20.4	18.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	2,586	2,700	1,993	1,466
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	370	384	307	213
21	% PRIMARY IND.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	65	14	1	5
24	ACRES HARVESTED	0	0	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	2,542	986	.	205
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,447	5,816	8,859	14,664
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,892	16,401	19,933	16,717
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.8	9.8	13.1	22.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	7.7	5.1	4.2	9.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	19.7	16.0	18.0	25.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	25.7	15.0	18.9	15.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	86.3	81.4	98.1	94.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.7	27.1	24.9	16.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	7.6	7.1	6.4	6.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	3.1	5.6	14.9	29.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.4	17.5	22.4	32.2

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

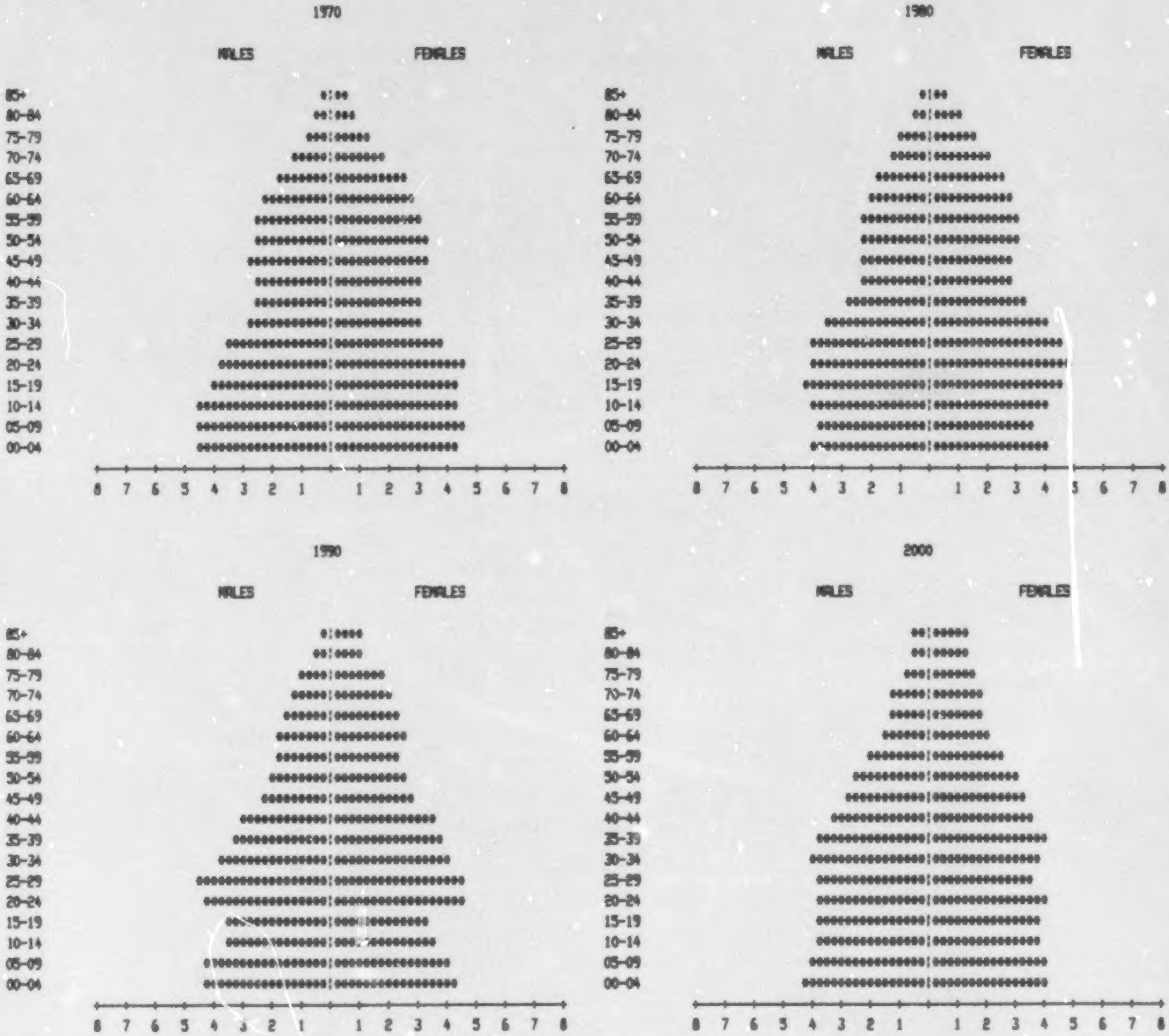
KINGS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	114131	111497	89854	86807	93097	90804	92406	88312	87321	82453	87116	83257
05-09	118307	114196	82304	79823	86354	84940	88135	86208	86556	82409	84222	81331
10-14	115188	112851	88510	87342	71701	71363	74264	73913	79069	77195	76467	74623
15-19	104814	108971	94111	97784	87844	88444	72197	79582	81862	78841	81160	78103
20-24	98013	115642	89485	104153	94171	109867	89767	93864	80701	84834	87611	90405
25-29	87974	97562	87584	100401	93306	94109	96840	96594	79974	75406	92340	85491
30-34	69994	79816	78046	90851	78061	87459	80855	83488	84758	80870	77913	74787
35-39	64998	79875	58987	78094	71223	80087	69014	79167	78899	82044	66743	65554
40-44	60038	80858	51017	62553	55847	65702	62675	73371	67902	73163	72918	72559
45-49	68393	80513	47953	59663	48272	57230	49938	60476	58605	70867	60589	74863
50-54	64975	81267	52273	66242	44018	53784	42488	58210	53262	65187	58155	66492
55-59	65990	81129	52478	66643	46374	58952	37939	48491	48308	58660	48455	62869
60-64	59749	72294	45512	59932	43216	57284	38460	51902	32378	43922	41602	56128
65-69	46999	62519	40675	56956	35326	49900	33942	48085	26428	38675	28810	43014
70-74	34727	48227	29749	45369	29471	46351	26347	41707	24179	39357	20912	34131
75-79	21776	29893	20181	34331	19424	34543	19869	36310	18425	34126	14768	27694
80-84	11543	16667	11314	20362	10996	22665	10995	23365	10985	23937	10416	23228
85+	6484	10242	7094	13513	7520	17379	7908	21187	9228	27485	9377	28991
	TOTAL:	2602012	TOTAL:	2230936	TOTAL:	2181764	TOTAL:	2126651	TOTAL:	2115891	TOTAL:	2151094

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: KINGS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

NASSAU COUNTY

Located just east of Queens and extending to both the north and south shores of Long Island, Nassau County is an average-sized downstate metropolitan county. Its population of over 1.32 million people is almost totally urban. Over one-third (35.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county to work.

Levittown is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 57,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Nassau County lost about 107,000 people, but actually gained a net of more than 21,400 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 22,300 households. Moreover, the number of jobs held by its people grew between 1970 and 1980 by about 55,000.

Nassau County's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 16 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Nassau had 142 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 636 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much smaller than the average New York State county in total products sold, and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $4.4 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 83 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for other downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing slowly.

Nassau County has several colleges within its borders, and about 40 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable downstate metropolitan counties.

Nassau County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 4.5 percent, slightly below the average of other comparable counties. It also had a comparatively very low poverty rate (5.3 percent), and a comparatively low rate of marital disruption (17.6 percent).

COUNTY: NASSAU
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	672,765	1,300,171	1,428,080	1,321,582
2	POP DENSITY	2,328	4,499	4,944	4,573
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	188,629	348,729	401,056	423,401
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	390,338	685,190	750,140	771,594
5	PERCENT 21-65	58.0	52.7	52.5	58.4
6	PERCENT 65+	6.0	6.2	7.9	10.6
7	% NONWHITE	2.6	3.2	5.1	8.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	255,721	472,922	569,199	625,280
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	65.5	69.0	75.9	81.0
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.5	28.8	35.5	41.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	75.7	74.2	80.2	83.4
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	21.0	20.7	21.5	22.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.8	5.0	6.0	5.1
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	6.1	9.0	9.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.7	1.6	4.8	7.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	7.5	6.9	7.8	9.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	35.3	36.4	35.8	30.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	22.6	24.9	19.2	16.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	284	604	680	636
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	61	124	150	142
21	% PRIMARY IND.	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	14.2	3.9	1.3	0.6
23	N FARMS	618	232	83	94
24	ACRES HARVESTED	2,626	721	240	111
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	38,188	19,874	13,171	4,443
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	4,524	8,515	14,632	28,444
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	15,608	24,012	32,922	32,426
28	% SOME COLLEGE	20.8	20.8	29.3	40.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	2.7	2.0	2.4	4.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	10.5	5.5	5.2	5.3
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	43.8	37.6	48.0	46.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	95.5	96.0	99.0	99.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	20.7	19.8	15.7	11.6
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.4	6.5	7.6	8.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.6	1.5	2.3	3.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	3.3	10.9	13.4	17.6

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

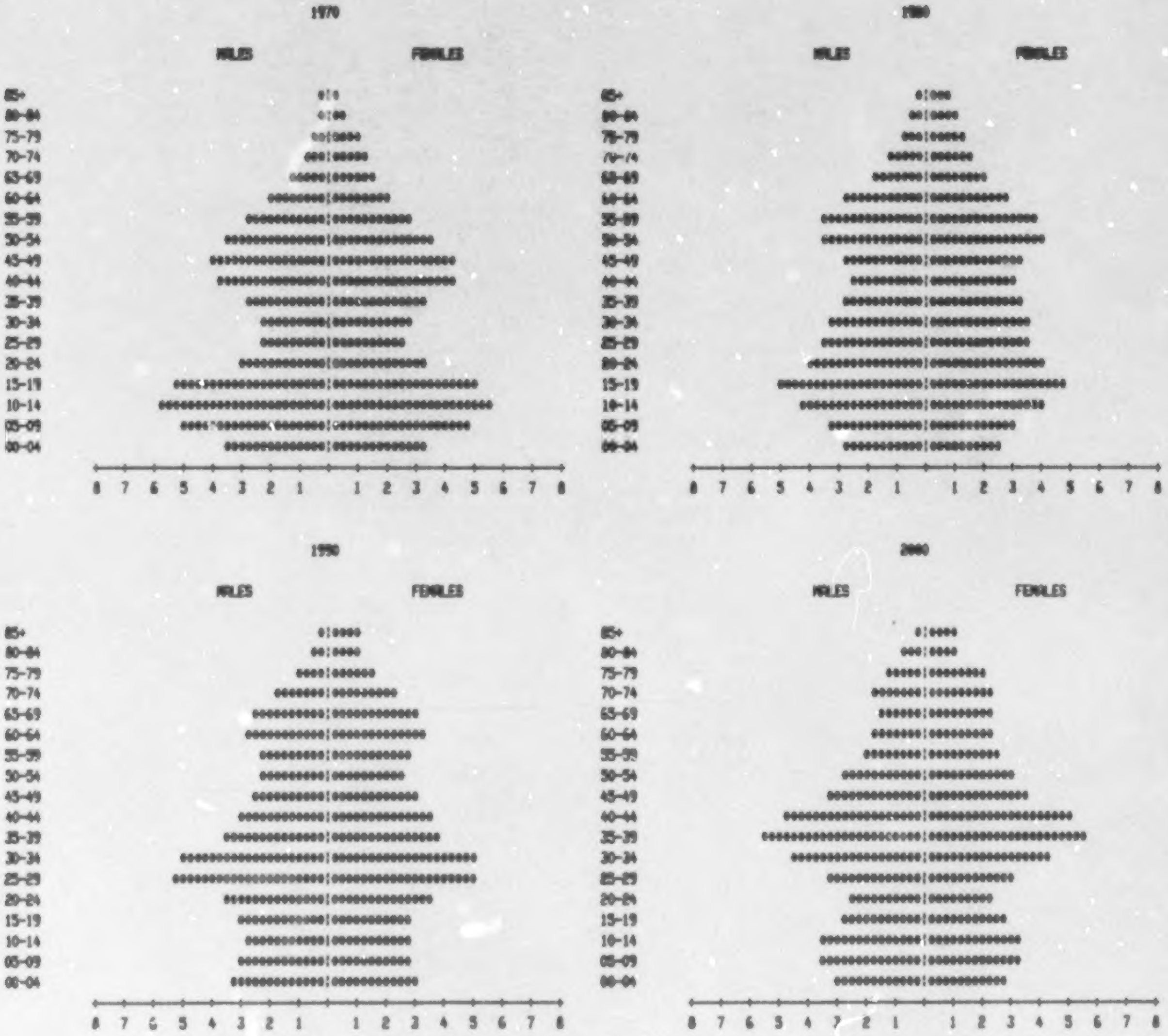
NASSAU

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	50046	48059	33350	33528	36722	35128	41685	39876	37988	36340	30350	29032
05-09	70645	66829	41700	39291	35696	33921	37345	35853	43848	42200	34024	32717
10-14	83058	79984	55880	52974	41732	39402	35980	34319	44139	42747	41323	39965
15-19	73740	72968	65031	62667	50808	48330	38244	36300	35701	34767	43124	42035
20-24	42328	46826	54447	54072	59587	57747	46920	44967	31553	30647	39872	39257
25-29	30998	36651	44768	45983	61195	61137	67400	65807	41242	39927	39552	39229
30-34	30469	37772	43133	47791	47163	48757	64909	65370	58015	56720	40000	39578
35-39	38055	46118	37330	43314	42196	47019	46478	48405	72762	72491	45727	45106
40-44	51918	59372	33958	39415	35118	40984	39998	44908	62734	64455	57674	57435
45-49	57121	60378	37168	43595	31040	36382	32353	38196	42041	44858	67762	69053
50-54	50205	49816	46371	52462	33202	39579	27951	33353	34400	39979	55590	59010
55-59	38958	37690	47414	49897	40463	46875	29210	35717	26594	32946	35630	39810
60-64	27959	27935	36594	37049	40137	43757	34561	41525	21815	27820	27703	34326
65-69	17213	21825	23831	26702	30377	32548	33623	38831	20534	28337	19711	26927
70-74	12128	18916	14893	20275	18525	22675	23833	27929	21391	30117	13986	20812
75-79	7883	13653	8723	15895	10787	16748	13550	18933	16498	24390	10696	18402
80-84	4463	8465	5294	11779	5080	11203	6360	11953	8194	13848	7711	15503
85+	2660	4976	3589	9415	3672	11031	3656	11516	4268	11585	5584	14765
	TOTAL:	1420080	TOTAL:	1321582	TOTAL:	1296743	TOTAL:	1297816	TOTAL:	1298311	TOTAL:	1278981

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: NASSAU



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

NEW YORK COUNTY

Located on Manhattan Island between the Hudson, East, and Harlem Rivers, and the core of New York City's economic base, New York County has a population of over 1.42 million people. It is totally urban, and the third largest of New York City's five boroughs (counties). Only 10.5 percent of its work force commute outside Manhattan Island to work.

Between 1970 and 1980 New York County lost about 111,000 people, including a net of over 10,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. Yet it actually gained 17,200 households. The number of jobs held by its people fell by about 8,000 between 1970 and 1980.

The county's manufacturing economic base is small, with 17 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, New York County had 586 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 3,800 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Of course, it has no recorded agricultural base.

The county's service sector is also large, with nearly 83 percent of its 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for downstate metropolitan counties.

New York County has several colleges within its borders, and about 47 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable counties.

Its unemployment rate in 1980 was 7.3 percent, slightly above average for other comparable counties. It has a comparatively very high poverty rate (24 percent) and a very high rate of marital disruption (40 percent).

COUNTY: NEW YORK
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	1,960,101	1,698,281	1,539,233	1,428,285
2	POP DENSITY	85,222	73,838	66,923	62,099
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	624,498	695,763	687,283	704,502
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	1,186,978	1,051,236	926,618	916,087
5	PERCENT 21-65	60.6	61.9	60.2	64.1
6	PERCENT 65+	8.7	12.2	14.0	14.2
7	% NONWHITE	20.6	25.1	29.2	39.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	884,362	805,232	706,820	698,727
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	74.5	76.6	76.3	76.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	39.3	42.0	44.9	47.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	76.4	77.9	83.8	82.8
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	22.4	18.2	15.7	16.[illegible]
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.8	3.6	4.1	[illegible].9
14	% EDUCATION	3.1	4.0	7.9	7.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	5.1	4.3	7.0	8.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	7.6	7.5	9.[illegible]	10.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	27.3	27.2	[illegible].9	41.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	23.5	22.0	16.0	16.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	6,542	5,663	4,360	3,800
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	637	77[illegible]	686	586
21	% PRIMARY IND.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	[illegible]	0	0	0
24	ACRES HARVESTED	0	0	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	0	0	0	0
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,073	5,338	8,983	16,326
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,602	15,053	20,212	18,612
28	% SOME COLLEGE	16.8	16.8	31.2	47.2
29	% UNEMPLOYED	9.5	6.8	4.7	7.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	27.1	22.1	17.7	23.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	24.7	19.3	27.2	26.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	81.1	65.2	94.5	90.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.7	33.7	24.9	13.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.8	16.0	8.2	15.3
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	8.7	11.5	24.2	30.9
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	18.3	29.2	32.5	44.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

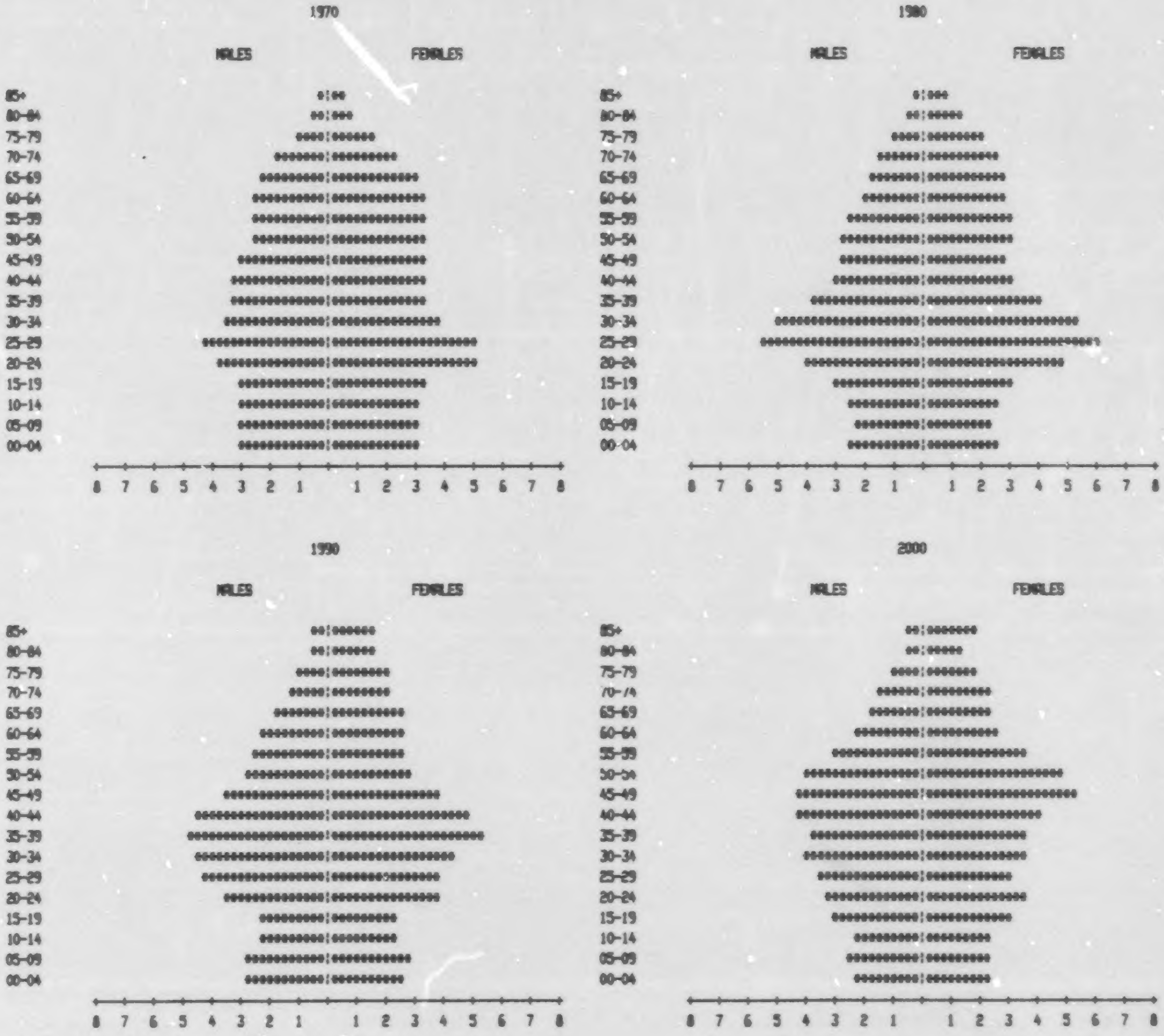
NEW YORK

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	46486	44394	35216	33936	40436	38644	37015	35376	30394	29048	28245	26994
05-09	47518	45099	31985	30702	35851	35229	39121	38077	32304	31312	28400	27650
10-14	47469	45988	36365	35694	27955	27460	30449	30542	31063	30739	25537	25323
15-19	47091	48490	42386	43686	41696	40822	32067	31343	38817	38276	32133	31569
20-24	58329	77236	58119	67942	49298	55941	48871	52469	41600	45389	42498	45793
25-29	66109	76149	78412	84795	71392	64975	59084	53389	45760	39006	55465	47769
30-34	55787	55886	71131	74626	72318	78256	64020	59989	53532	47011	45592	40798
35-39	50639	49315	54256	55433	66934	70827	66120	73659	49449	47182	38362	34581
40-44	48771	50023	43711	43030	52691	53230	61861	66918	55204	54701	46237	43002
45-49	45179	50415	39366	38790	42757	41612	48706	50953	57639	68296	43176	43885
50-54	39730	48821	38829	41515	37763	37072	38923	39491	53128	61798	47486	50676
55-59	38003	51092	35459	41828	36369	39206	33688	34787	40385	46134	47867	62035
60-64	38233	51188	28558	38078	31325	38230	31260	35959	30491	34566	41685	54266
65-69	33739	46007	25754	38440	23567	33767	25548	34030	24152	28898	28999	38451
70-74	25097	36240	20663	33975	19752	33358	18287	29464	20257	28431	19792	27423
75-79	15432	23262	15411	27353	14368	27701	13913	27358	14326	24808	13565	21143
80-84	8087	13372	8834	17122	9050	19535	8567	19915	7912	17734	8776	17179
85+	4833	8904	5249	11636	6374	16278	7039	20141	7185	23635	7218	22675
	TOTAL:	1539233	TOTAL:	1428285	TOTAL:	1431439	TOTAL:	1398399	TOTAL:	1330562	TOTAL:	1262245

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: NEW YORK



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

QUEENS COUNTY

Located on Long Island across the East River from Manhattan Island, Queens County had a 1980 population of over 1.89 million people. It is, of course, a totally urban county. After Kings, it is the second largest of New York City's five boroughs (counties). Over half (52.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the borough to work.

Between 1970 and 1980 Queens County lost about 95,000 people, including a net of about 39,500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. Yet it actually gained almost 22,000 households. The number of jobs held by its people fell by nearly 28,000 between 1970 and 1980.

The county's manufacturing economic base is small and declining, with only 18 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980 Queens had 194 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 907 plants which employed twenty or more persons. It has no recorded agricultural base for 1980.

Its service sector is large, with about 82 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for other downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing slowly.

It has several colleges within its borders, but only about 29 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for comparable downstate counties.

Queens County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 6.3 percent, about average for other comparable counties. It has a comparatively low poverty rate (13 percent), but an about average rate of marital disruption (25 percent).

COUNTY: QUEENS
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	1,550,849	1,809,578	1,986,473	1,891,325
2	POP DENSITY	14,360	16,756	18,400	17,513
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	461,228	583,141	690,056	711,940
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	929,659	1,065,841	1,130,702	1,091,233
5	PERCENT 21-65	59.9	58.9	56.9	57.7
6	PERCENT 65+	7.1	9.6	12.5	14.8
7	% NONWHITE	3.5	8.5	14.7	28.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	648,790	778,386	878,073	850,310
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.8	73.0	77.7	77.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	30.0	35.4	40.2	44.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	72.7	72.8	80.1	81.9
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	22.6	20.3	19.6	20.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.8
14	% EDUCATION	2.3	3.4	5.9	5.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.8	2.2	4.7	8.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	8.3	8.5	9.9	11.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	26.3	25.8	25.9	22.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.0	27.0	19.6	17.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	960	1,098	1,075	907
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	243	247	245	194
21	% PRIMARY IND.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	111	60	12	16
24	ACRES HARVESTED	1	0	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	11,953	6,677	1,294	.
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	4,121	7,176	11,555	20,506
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	14,217	20,236	25,999	23,377
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.0	13.0	19.4	29.2
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.6	3.0	3.0	6.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	12.5	8.6	9.0	12.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	36.0	25.0	30.8	25.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	92.8	93.6	98.9	97.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	23.1	20.6	16.6	12.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.3	8.6	5.3	8.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.4	2.0	6.3	14.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	11.4	14.9	18.8	26.6

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

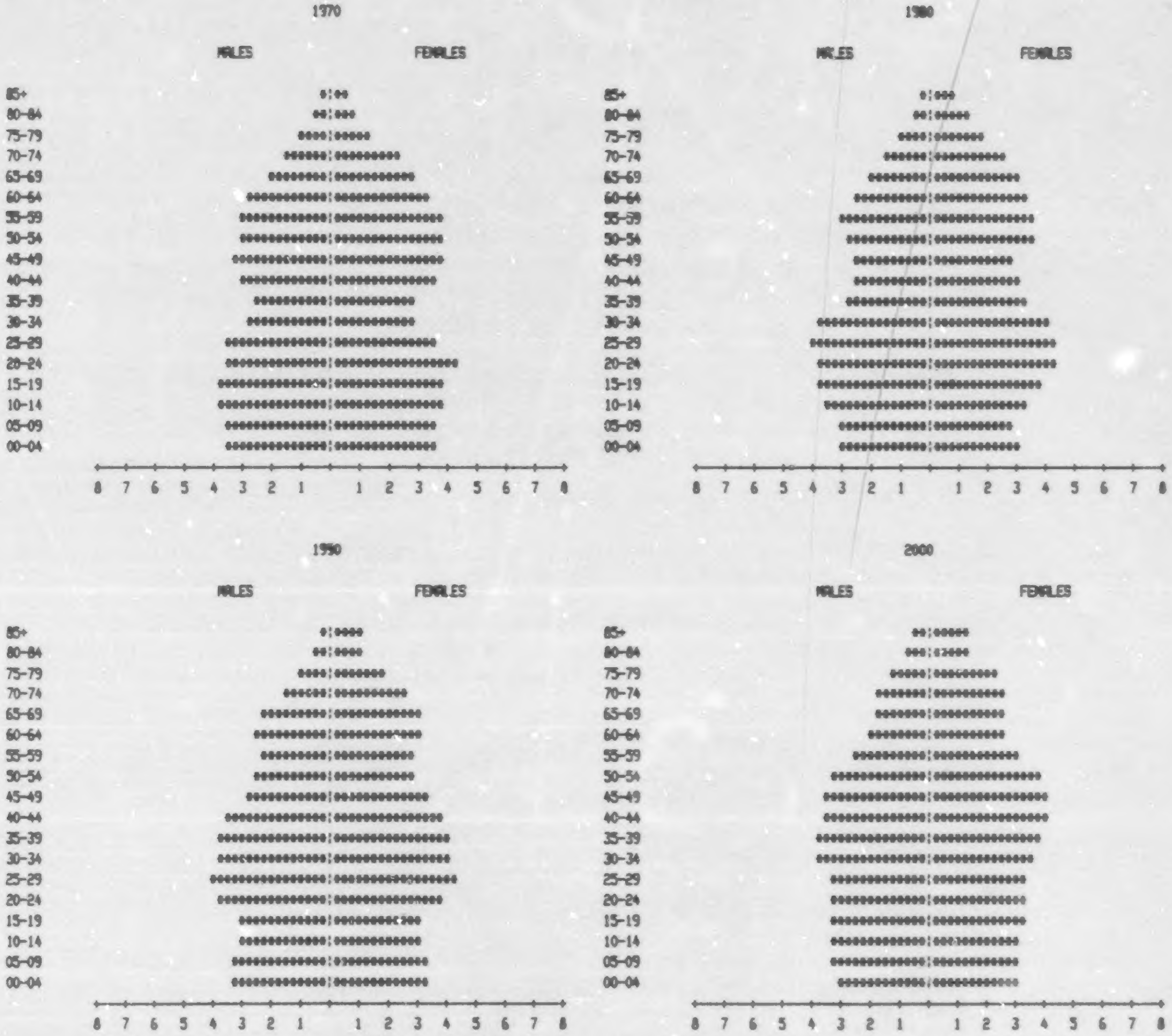
QUEENS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	70428	68031	56806	54593	61925	59182	61461	58739	55136	52694	50827	48576
05-09	71377	69264	56164	54205	58529	56844	61622	59631	58534	56237	51767	49763
10-14	75372	73525	64396	62893	53705	52395	54839	53958	57592	56038	51709	49985
15-19	73987	75732	71460	71664	66305	63951	55301	53374	59779	57571	56803	53935
20-24	69723	86134	73132	81103	73580	78229	68606	70190	58714	60244	61699	62179
25-29	67594	70920	76971	81672	77223	79180	76238	76402	59577	57055	64439	61234
30-34	54421	56265	69368	74324	73278	77110	71382	74867	66021	64664	56561	55169
35-39	50513	55963	53960	60351	67390	71548	69022	74298	66741	69468	52188	51543
40-44	57335	67214	47949	54504	54098	59268	64144	69771	64339	70203	59546	60256
45-49	62565	74032	45908	54178	48075	53736	51502	58052	62875	70821	60837	65809
50-54	61285	74362	52127	63998	44911	52750	45093	52194	57579	66236	57797	66241
55-59	61352	72540	54416	66734	49537	61518	41304	50672	44667	54047	54571	65532
60-64	55132	64121	47441	59680	48636	62351	43946	57793	36993	46994	47275	59271
65-69	40603	53075	40035	55073	40192	54138	41010	56889	31071	43329	33633	45927
70-74	28972	42361	29895	45250	28968	44823	29284	44384	29955	47072	25239	38028
75-79	17791	27054	20070	35190	18295	32645	17873	32605	22023	39203	18412	32361
80-84	8791	15072	11173	22314	9811	21300	9036	19954	11365	23868	13794	29094
85+	4935	8632	6910	15418	6564	17600	5986	18089	7068	21762	11173	31859
	TOTAL:	1986473	TOTAL:	1891325	TOTAL:	1879590	TOTAL:	1849511	TOTAL:	1807535	TOTAL:	1755032

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: QUEENS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

RICHMOND COUNTY

Located on Staten Island, a famous ferryboat ride away from Manhattan, Richmond County is the smallest of New York City's five boroughs (counties). Its population of more than one-third million people is considered totally urban, and almost half (46.4 percent) of its work force commute outside Staten Island to work.

Between 1970 and 1980 Richmond County gained about 56,700 people, including a net of over 43,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 28,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 33,400.

Richmond County's manufacturing economic base is very small and declining, with only 10 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had only 10 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 40 plants which employed twenty or more persons. It has a very small, and declining, agricultural base, with a 1980 adjusted value of about $880,000.

Its service sector is large, with nearly 90 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing slowly.

Only about 29 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable counties.

Richmond County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 5.3 percent, slightly below average for other comparable counties. It also has a comparatively low poverty rate (10 percent), and a comparatively low rate of marital disruption (19 percent).

COUNTY: RICHMOND
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	191,555	221,991	295,443	352,121
2	POP DENSITY	3,303	3,828	5,094	6,071
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	51,507	61,731	86,192	114,574
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	108,763	116,989	153,630	196,881
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.8	52.7	52.0	55.9
6	PERCENT 65+	8.1	9.2	8.7	9.9
7	% NONWHITE	2.9	4.6	6.0	10.8
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	72,870	81,173	112,075	145,488
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.0	69.4	73.0	73.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	29.3	32.4	35.9	40.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	76.6	79.3	86.4	89.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.4	14.2	14.3	16.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	7.1	8.6	9.7	8.6
14	% EDUCATION	3.0	3.9	7.2	7.1
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	7.3	4.4	7.3	10.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	9.0	11.1	15.3	17.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	22.6	22.2	23.7	24.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	22.9	20.3	13.3	10.1
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	85	83	55	40
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	18	17	13	10
21	% PRIMARY IND.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	113	68	7	16
24	ACRES HARVESTED	2	1	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	3,866	2,250		881
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,845	6,836	11,894	23,842
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	13,265	19,278	26,762	27,180
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.2	11.2	17.2	29.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	8.3	4.3	2.5	5.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	14.1	9.6	7.8	9.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	30.8	20.7	31.2	32.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	87.7	85.4	98.7	97.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.0	21.3	16.1	13.2
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	7.8	9.5	5.4	6.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.6	0.5	4.7	10.2
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.3	14.7	16.9	19.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

RICHMOND

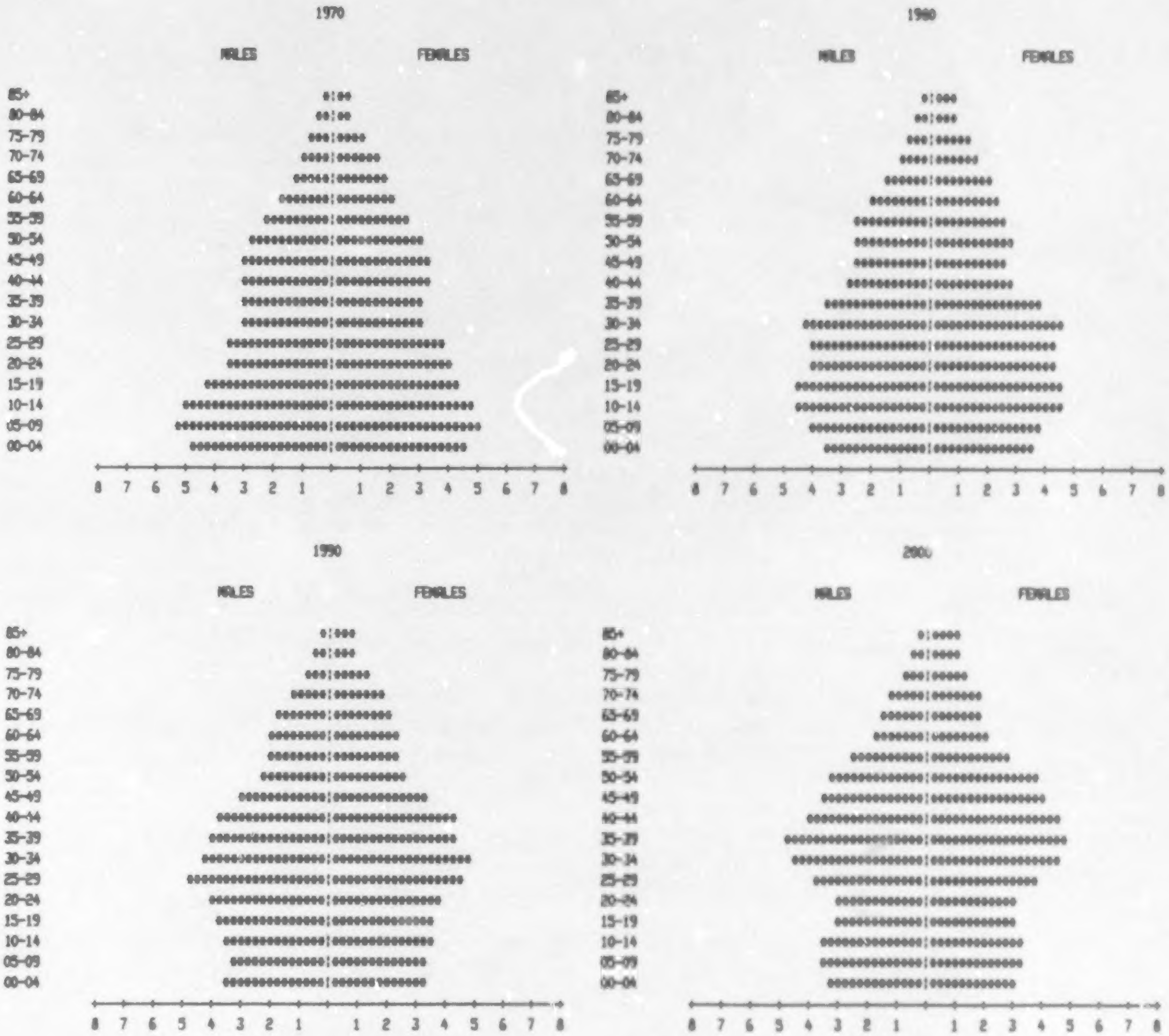
	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	13845	13222	12413	11990	12491	11937	13948	13330	14989	14326	14247	13616
05-09	15642	14832	13729	12956	13462	13038	13529	12979	15945	15313	15411	14796
10-14	15115	14015	16147	15420	14845	14045	14538	14132	16051	15483	16919	16317
15-19	12829	12259	16145	15605	16293	15628	14959	14232	14473	14039	16725	16237
20-24	10273	12054	13650	14568	16372	15954	16499	15975	14580	14415	15766	15465
25-29	10356	11126	14000	15171	16114	17357	19305	19006	17585	17094	16679	16530
30-34	8982	9077	14773	15961	15381	16845	17683	19270	21014	20836	18239	18462
35-39	8583	8684	12569	13158	15456	16892	16072	17825	21770	22002	19452	19409
40-44	9082	9337	9740	9850	12835	13618	15762	17481	18522	20785	21573	22024
45-49	8741	9271	8707	9143	9704	9991	12770	13811	16024	18420	21261	22271
50-54	7934	8545	9075	9632	8509	9153	9470	10001	15033	17470	17297	20339
55-59	6736	7538	8378	9238	8658	9491	8107	9018	11657	13406	14315	17503
60-64	5504	6239	6755	8223	7762	8954	8009	9198	8190	9396	12717	16062
65-69	3867	4917	5359	6985	5962	7748	6840	8436	6479	8097	9107	11774
70-74	2898	4086	3734	5383	4383	6284	4869	6969	5643	7661	5631	7649
75-79	2025	2986	2300	3988	2768	4534	3243	5291	4038	6274	3725	5878
80-84	1173	1749	1357	2733	1468	2975	1763	3381	2234	4288	2513	4593
85+	753	1168	976	2310	1168	2983	1307	3479	1731	4517	2100	5357
	TOTAL:	295443	TOTAL:	352121	TOTAL:	381058	TOTAL:	412487	TOTAL:	469780	TOTAL:	507959

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: RICHMOND



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Located across the Hudson River to the northwest of New York City, Rockland County is the smallest of the downstate metropolitan counties. Its population of just over one-quarter million people is very heavily urban, with only 1.2 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Just over one-quarter (27.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county to work.

New City is Rockland's largest city, with a 1980 population of about 35,850 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Rockland County gained about 30,000 people, including a net of nearly 29,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. The county also gained 17,600 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 35,000.

The county's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 21 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Rockland County had 36 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 87 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is small and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $1.37 million.

Rockland County's service sector is large, with nearly 80 percent of its 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly smaller than the average for other downstate metropolitan counties, but is growing slowly.

About 43 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable counties.

Rockland County's unemployment rate in 1980 was only 4.4 percent--along with Westchester County's, the lowest in the state. Likewise, it had a very low poverty rate (6.3 percent), and a low rate of marital disruption (17 percent).

COUNTY: ROCKLAND
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE TITLE		1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	89,276	136,803	229,903	259,530
2	POP DENSITY	507	777	1,306	1,474
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	21,612	34,699	60,359	77,905
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	50,269	71,958	114,722	143,830
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.3	52.6	49.9	55.4
6	PERCENT 65+	8.9	8.3	7.0	8.5
7	% NONWHITE	5.2	5.2	6.2	10.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	31,099	46,923	84,436	119,560
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	61.9	65.2	73.6	83.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	32.1	32.8	36.4	42.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	67.2	71.0	78.0	79.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.8	15.3	18.5	20.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.3	4.2	5.7	4.8
14	% EDUCATION	5.3	6.4	10.5	10.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	10.8	7.4	9.5	11.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	3.6	4.3	5.3	5.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	27.0	29.5	35.4	31.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	29.6	26.9	21.1	19.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	60	76	95	87
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	12	20	33	36
21	% PRIMARY IND.	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	15.3	6.0	3.6	0.9
23	N FARMS	408	100	50	37
24	ACRES HARVESTED	1,724	676	406	101
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	8,589	5,014	4,048	1,371
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,554	7,472	13,753	28,243
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,261	21,071	30,944	32,197
28	% SOME COLLEGE	16.3	16.3	30.4	43.2
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.0	3.2	2.1	4.4
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	17.8	8.3	6.4	6.3
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	27.3	26.0	42.5	46.0
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	83.2	86.6	98.6	98.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.0	20.8	15.0	11.0
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.3	3.7	4.8	5.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.2
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.2	14.5	15.8	17.3

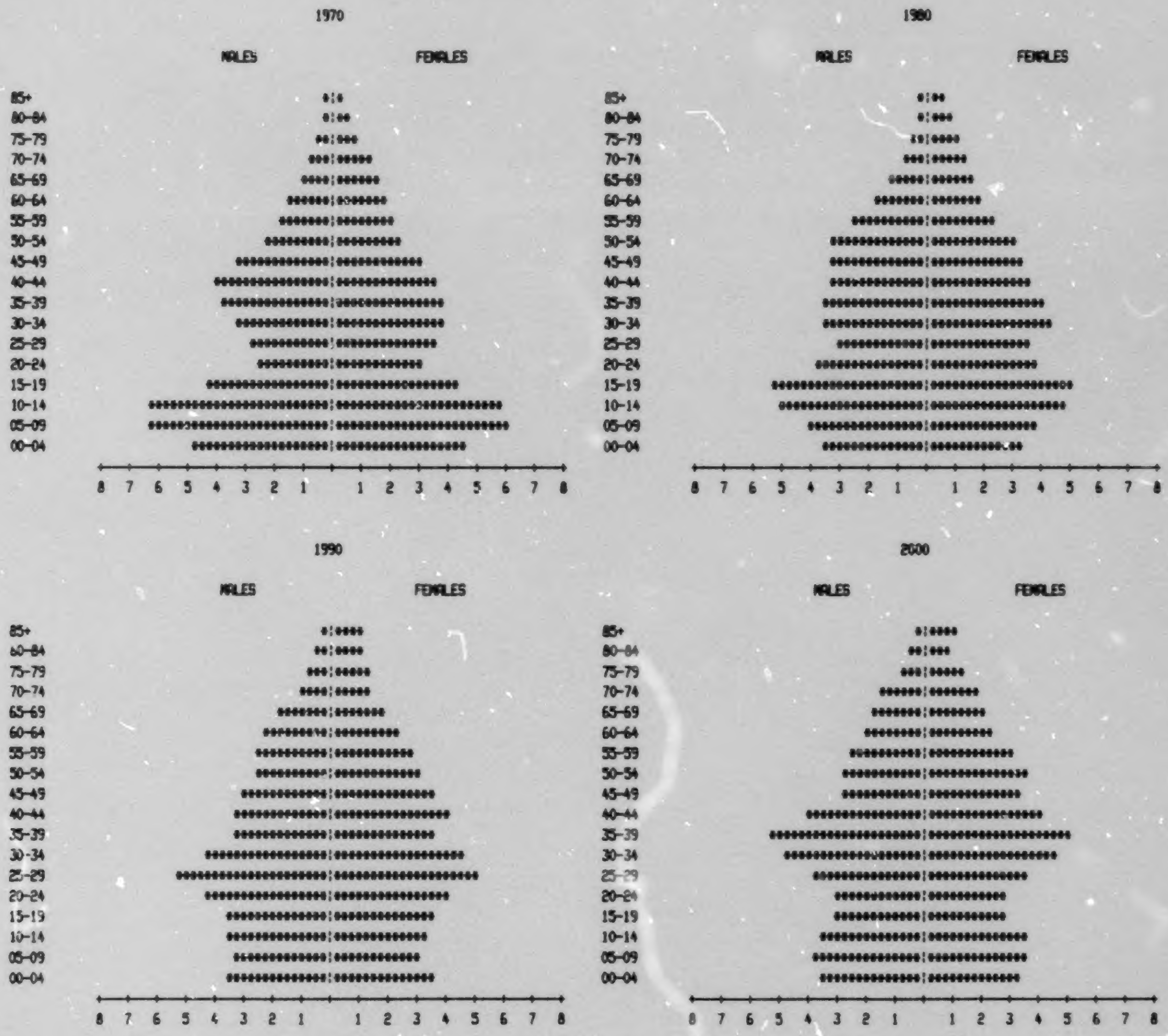
POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

ROCKLAND

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	10773	10626	8865	8432	8801	8406	10303	9842	11257	10753	9860	9420
05-09	14440	13560	10313	9816	9377	8910	9340	8932	11991	11507	10794	10344
10-14	14501	13375	13106	12449	10820	10286	9870	9389	11461	11048	12206	11735
15-19	9503	9649	13350	12876	12543	11920	10393	9909	9645	9325	12369	11967
20-24	5462	7080	9601	9791	12872	12446	12136	11592	9563	9235	11366	11091
25-29	6295	7813	8072	8909	11266	11518	15148	14714	11883	11514	10879	10663
30-34	7253	8380	9394	11044	8907	9854	12471	12807	15126	14676	11212	10975
35-39	8441	8887	9308	10580	9654	11373	9184	10205	16748	16527	12566	12339
40-44	9050	8316	8299	9083	9203	10494	9575	11348	12832	13403	15461	15214
45-49	7341	6778	8330	8562	7972	8786	8672	10213	9017	10240	16578	16674
50-54	5354	5243	8300	7846	7812	8132	7503	8397	9019	11027	12246	13161
55-59	4178	4461	6356	6133	7578	7331	7159	7646	7990	9644	8278	9822
60-64	3297	3760	4241	4392	5608	5633	6713	6776	6369	7674	7848	10293
65-69	2402	3171	2922	4088	3658	4036	4856	5211	5554	6660	6363	8585
70-74	1704	2757	2226	3483	2425	3732	3049	3708	4505	5433	4396	6294
75-79	1115	1920	1542	2775	1782	3164	1950	3412	2661	3697	3140	4841
80-84	612	1231	853	1988	1066	2256	1237	2590	1267	2179	1942	3278
85+	416	759	627	1578	774	2259	969	2819	990	3105	1277	3287
	TOTAL:	229903	TOTAL:	259530	TOTAL:	272654	TOTAL:	290242	TOTAL:	325525	TOTAL:	348764

SOURCE:	N.Y.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census - New York
PREPARED BY:	Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ROCKLAND



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Located on the extreme eastern end of Long Island, surrounded by water except for the common border with Nassau County to its west, Suffolk County has a population of over 1.28 million people and is heavily urban, with only 3.7 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (27.6 percent) of its work force commutes outside the county to work.

Brentwood is Suffolk's largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 44,300 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Suffolk County gained about 159,000 people, including a net of over 144,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 90,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by almost 150,000.

Suffolk's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly. Only 19 percent of the 1980 work force was employed in manufacturing, despite the rise in the actual number of people employed in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had 132 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 632 plants which employed twenty or more persons. It showed the greatest growth of all New York counties in these two categories. Suffolk County's agricultural base is larger than average for all counties in total products sold, even if declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $98.7 million.

Suffolk County's service sector is large, with nearly 80 percent of its 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly smaller than the average for other downstate metropolitan counties, but growing slowly.

About 34 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, about average for comparable counties.

Suffolk County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 6 percent, also about average among comparable counties. In addition, it had a very low poverty rate of only 7.5 percent, and a low rate of marital disruption (17.7 percent).

COUNTY: SUFFOLK
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	276,129	666,784	1,125,050	1,284,231
2	POP DENSITY	297	718	1,213	1,382
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	71,529	173,412	295,587	385,719
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	153,195	343,394	549,991	694,300
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.5	51.5	48.8	54.1
6	PERCENT 65+	10.0	8.5	7.6	9.0
7	% NONWHITE	4.9	5.2	5.2	7.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	93,554	215,436	388,978	538,551
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	61.1	62.7	70.7	77.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.5	28.0	33.5	40.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	73.9	72.2	77.6	79.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.5	16.6	19.5	20.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.2	3.9	5.8	6.1
14	% EDUCATION	3.5	5.8	10.1	10.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	9.6	6.2	7.1	8.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	4.0	4.6	5.2	6.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	22.1	25.1	30.4	25.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	18.0	25.0	21.1	19.2
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	161	293	540	632
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	24	48	118	132
21	% PRIMARY IND.	8.1	2.8	1.3	1.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	20.9	15.2	10.3	8.7
23	N FARMS	2,187	1,258	743	777
24	ACRES HARVESTED	12,428	9,039	6,125	5,173
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	127,574	126,179	131,171	98,776
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,411	6,795	12,804	24,194
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,768	19,162	28,809	27,581
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.5	11.5	22.6	34.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.3	3.6	2.9	6.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	19.6	10.6	7.3	7.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	25.1	19.9	32.0	33.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	80.0	89.2	98.9	99.2
33	INFANT MORTALITY	21.0	22.9	16.1	9.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.8	8.4	9.1	8.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.1	1.8	3.0	5.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.0	13.1	13.1	17.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

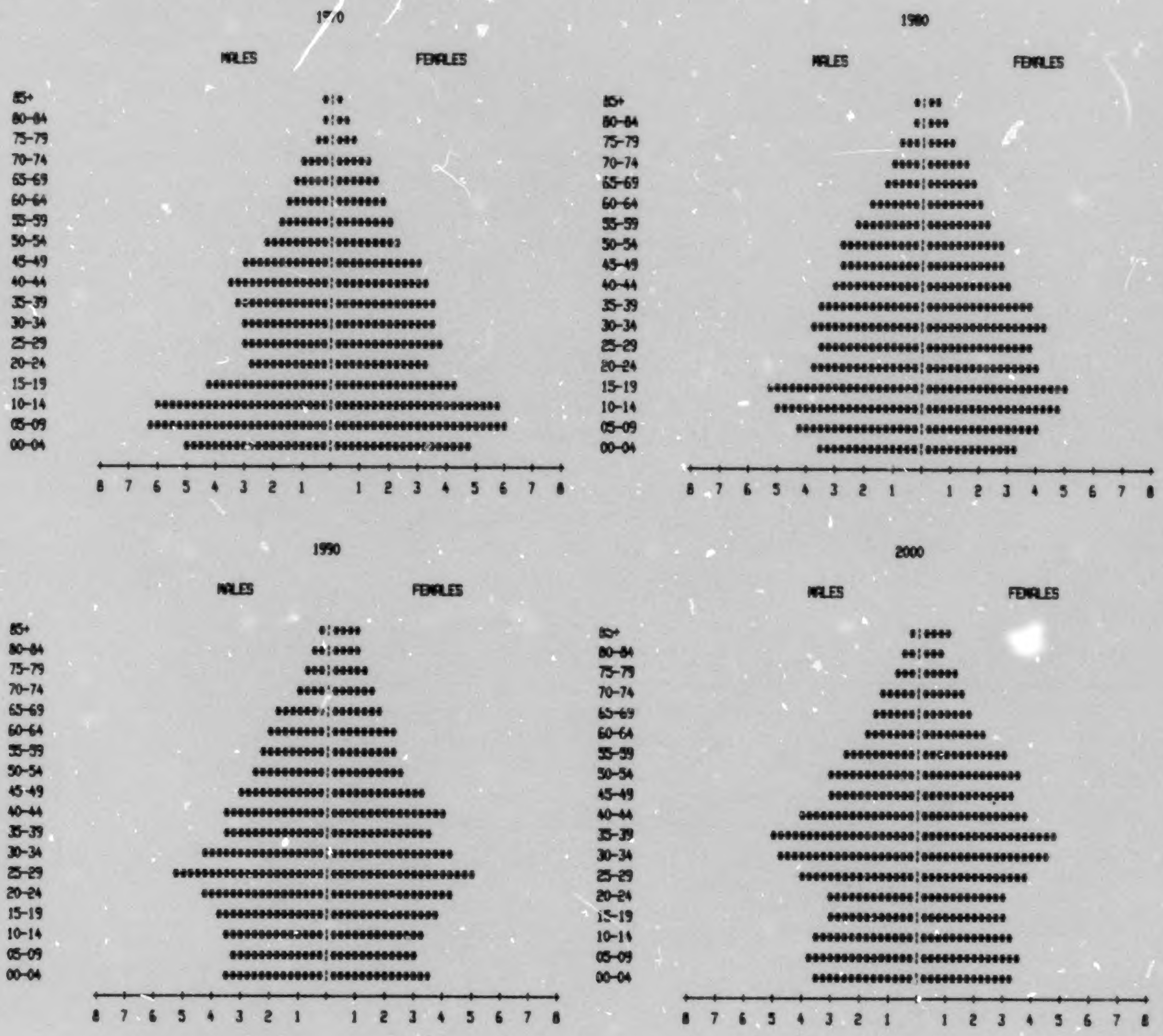
SUFFOLK

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	57515	54578	44849	42543	44496	42455	50733	48406	53360	50911	46495	44362
05-09	70873	67727	53856	51111	47111	44153	46454	43872	57071	54127	51192	48427
10-14	66875	63978	65616	62509	56101	52841	49008	45450	55596	52418	58031	54482
15-19	48432	47214	67294	65389	62326	60211	54330	51983	47241	45249	57584	55153
20-24	29672	36165	48960	49897	64337	63583	60744	59785	46705	45229	52551	51522
25-29	34158	40877	44118	47852	57032	56979	73564	71370	61079	58950	52705	50724
30-34	34916	38075	48767	54802	48329	50803	60683	58814	74537	70466	56901	52709
35-39	37658	38072	44609	49025	49752	55397	48995	51381	80072	75661	65980	61915
40-44	38529	37329	37501	39257	43811	48440	49289	55320	61519	60498	74969	71610
45-49	33812	32682	36070	36387	35805	37997	42425	47637	47455	51404	76933	74967
50-54	26353	25958	35366	35004	33612	34735	34030	36862	45810	53780	56705	58084
55-59	20378	21391	30223	30362	32070	32843	31104	33303	37688	45163	41802	48121
60-64	15769	19038	22176	24860	26453	27992	28666	30954	28441	33960	37955	48915
65-69	13486	16801	17001	21922	18965	22860	23115	26315	23715	29138	28476	38998
70-74	10248	13917	12612	18234	14008	20045	15978	21373	18905	24877	18574	26920
75-79	6694	9598	8252	13852	10048	16641	11420	18705	12487	18804	12672	20520
80-84	3627	5726	4700	9266	5687	11215	7111	13815	6578	12569	7689	14396
85+	1933	3796	2873	7116	4009	10367	5238	13855	5634	16430	5820	16361
	TOTAL:	1125050	TOTAL:	1284231	TOTAL:	1343509	TOTAL:	1422087	TOTAL:	1563727	TOTAL:	1641220

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SUFFOLK



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Located immediately to the north of the Bronx and New York City on the eastern shore of the Hudson River, Westchester County has a population of over 866,000 people and is heavily urban, with only 5.2 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Exactly one-quarter of its work force commute outside the county to work.

Yonkers is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 195,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Westchester County lost about 28,000 people, but actually gained a net of over 12,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained nearly 25,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 42,000.

Westchester County's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 18 percent of its 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had 110 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 433 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is small and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $8.4 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 81 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for other downstate metropolitan counties, and is growing very slowly.

Westchester County has several colleges within its borders, and about 43 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable counties.

The county's unemployment rate in 1980 was 4.3 percent--along with Rockland County's, the lowest in the state. Likewise, it had a comparatively low poverty rate (8.5 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (22.3 percent).

COUNTY: WESTCHESTER
COUNTY TYPE: 1

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	625,316	808,891	894,104	866,599
2	POP DENSITY	1,413	1,826	2,019	1,956
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	176,326	241,281	282,629	307,450
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	361,452	451,361	481,190	493,493
5	PERCENT 21-65	57.8	55.8	53.8	56.9
6	PERCENT 65+	8.3	9.3	10.6	13.1
7	% NONWHITE	6.2	7.7	10.2	15.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	258,464	329,811	373,117	415,187
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	71.5	73.1	77.5	84.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	32.2	34.2	39.1	44.7
11	% TERTIARY IND.	74.5	77.1	79.7	81.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	19.4	18.8	18.5	19.8
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.8	4.0	4.8	4.2
14	% EDUCATION	4.6	5.8	8.9	9.7
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.4	3.7	6.6	9.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	6.2	6.2	7.0	8.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	34.5	35.8	37.5	33.3
18	% SECONDARY IND.	24.1	21.9	19.5	18.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	431	491	469	433
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	86	116	125	110
21	% PRIMARY IND.	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	17.4	9.1	5.4	3.2
23	N FARMS	664	303	133	168
24	ACRES HARVESTED	4,933	2,580	1,531	907
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	20,547	15,124	12,332	3,488
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	4,353	8,052	13,784	27.278
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	15,018	22,707	31,014	31,097
28	% SOME COLLEGE	21.9	21.9	32.5	42.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.2	3.0	2.4	4.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	13.4	8.0	7.1	7.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	42.2	36.3	44.2	44.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	89.6	88.3	98.0	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.5	20.7	16.9	10.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.0	10.0	11.2	8.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.4	0.9	0.0	5.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.5	14.7	16.6	22.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

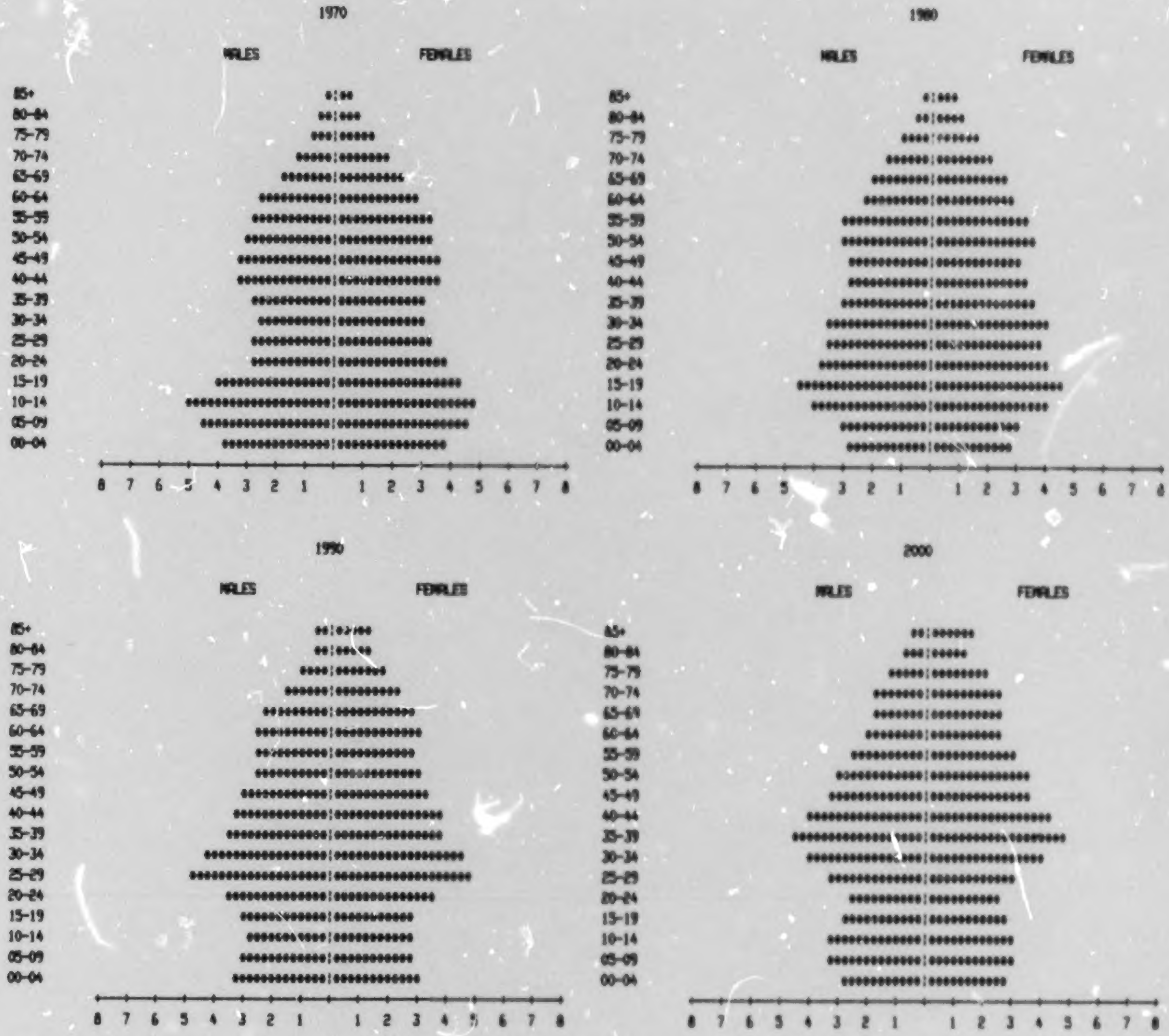
WESTCHESTER

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	33686	32600	24023	22983	25574	24429	27132	25918	24461	23367	20135	19233
05-09	41088	39188	26978	25770	24630	23606	25845	24759	27266	26122	21990	21064
10-14	44131	41517	35454	33770	27001	25828	24432	23481	27483	26414	25298	24299
15-19	36086	38552	38217	38180	33022	31560	25108	24129	24099	23272	25982	25072
20-24	24720	32653	32055	34546	36188	36365	31272	30089	21751	21156	25020	24315
25-29	25519	28917	30463	32823	36729	39549	41115	41569	27278	26568	26726	26135
30-34	22943	26435	30274	33608	30130	32291	35859	38870	35039	34162	24855	24479
35-39	25201	27881	26617	30853	29776	32851	29240	31534	39370	40345	26688	26323
40-44	29094	31922	23549	27088	26077	29995	28632	31821	33823	37184	33772	33366
45-49	29164	31908	24002	26975	22884	26202	24861	28916	27094	29782	37289	38909
50-54	26189	29958	26616	29854	22914	25854	21524	25064	25935	29681	31345	35420
55-59	25045	28379	25208	28322	24809	28289	21100	24460	21771	26472	24266	27850
60-64	21934	24463	20228	23984	22553	26329	22085	26314	17846	22316	22022	27000
65-69	15147	19182	16588	21688	17077	21591	18953	23719	15975	20743	16886	22949
70-74	10621	15211	12243	17810	12818	18625	13196	18561	14530	20636	12047	17905
75-79	6649	10702	7865	13556	8426	14235	8823	14904	10228	16535	8069	14815
80-84	3613	6725	4591	9374	4631	9675	4961	10173	5439	10772	6185	12296
85+	2376	4705	2962	7482	3525	9752	3766	11072	4345	13065	5180	15009
	TOTAL:	894104	TOTAL:	866599	TOTAL:	865790	TOTAL:	863259	TOTAL:	852345	TOTAL:	830994

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: WESTCHESTER


1970

1980

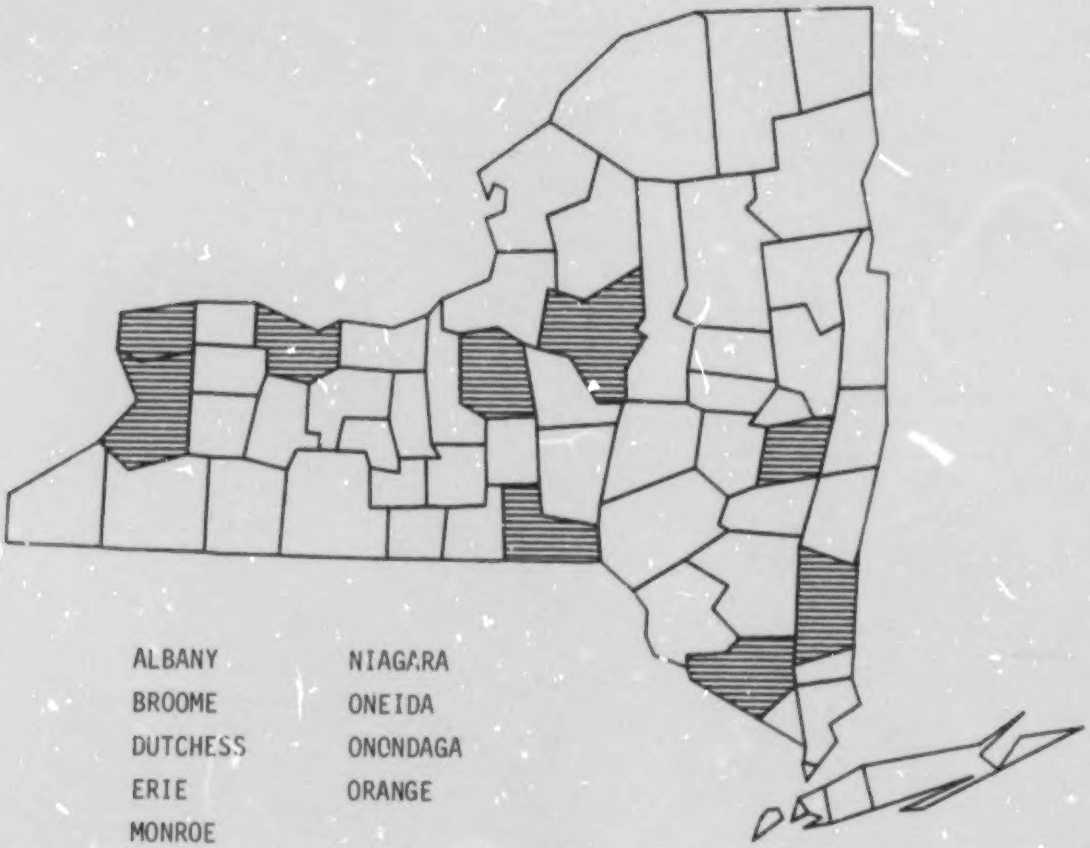
1990

2000

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

New York State County Type 2
Upstate Metropolitan Counties



ALBANY
BROOME
DUTCHESS
ERIE
MONROE

NIAGARA
ONEIDA
ONONDAGA
ORANGE

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

ALBANY COUNTY

Located on the upper Hudson River in the middle of eastern New York, Albany County is the fourth largest upstate New York metropolitan county. Its population of more than one-quarter million people is heavily urban, with only 13.8 percent living in rural places of less than twenty-five hundred people.

Albany, New York's state capital, is also the county's largest city, with a 1980 population in excess of 100,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Albany County lost about 1,000 people, but it actually gained a net of more than 11,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 12,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by more than 14,000.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining, with only 11 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Albany County had 35 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 101 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, although slightly increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of more than $20.4 million.

The county's service sector is among the largest in the state, with 88 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is well above the average among upstate metropolitan counties, and is still growing steadily.

The county has several universities within its borders, and about 38 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is much higher than the average for other upstate metropolitan counties, and is higher than the average for all New York counties.

The county's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively low 5.3 percent, well below the average for upstate metropolitan counties. Its poverty rate was near 10 percent, about average for upstate metropolitan counties, and its rate of marital disruption was over 25 percent, well above average for upstate metropolitan counties.

COUNTY: ALBANY
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	239,386	272,926	286,742	285,909
2	POP DENSITY	455	519	545	543
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	71,967	85,473	94,004	106,589
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	139,681	144,651	146,812	158,169
5	PERCENT 21-65	58.3	53.0	51.2	55.3
6	PERCENT 65+	9.6	10.9	11.7	13.5
7	% NONWHITE	2.6	4.2	5.9	8.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	99,413	107,462	119,163	133,275
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	71.2	74.3	81.2	84.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.5	36.2	40.9	45.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	75.2	77.6	84.0	88.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	20.2	18.4	18.8	19.0
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	12.5	12.2	14.5	18.7
14	% EDUCATION	3.4	5.9	10.3	10.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.6	3.5	7.3	9.8
16	% FIN, INS, REAL EST.	3.8	4.4	4.9	6.0
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	21.7	24.1	29.1	28.0
18	% SECONDARY IND.	22.8	20.9	14.8	10.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	139	129	111	101
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	49	42	44	35
21	% PRIMARY IND.	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	47.3	40.0	25.6	24.6
23	N FARMS	1,453	964	574	509
24	ACRES HARVESTED	15,927	13,469	8,620	8,283
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	22,538	23,374	18,402	20,416
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,535	6,199	11,038	21,293
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,196	17,481	24,836	24,274
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.4	13.4	24.1	37.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.1	5.3	3.0	5.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	17.6	13.8	9.5	9.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	26.2	16.8	26.9	26.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	77.3	80.9	96.6	97.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.7	25.2	19.9	13.8
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.0	5.1	7.0	10.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.3	0.4	1.7	2.4
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.3	17.0	21.0	25.4

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

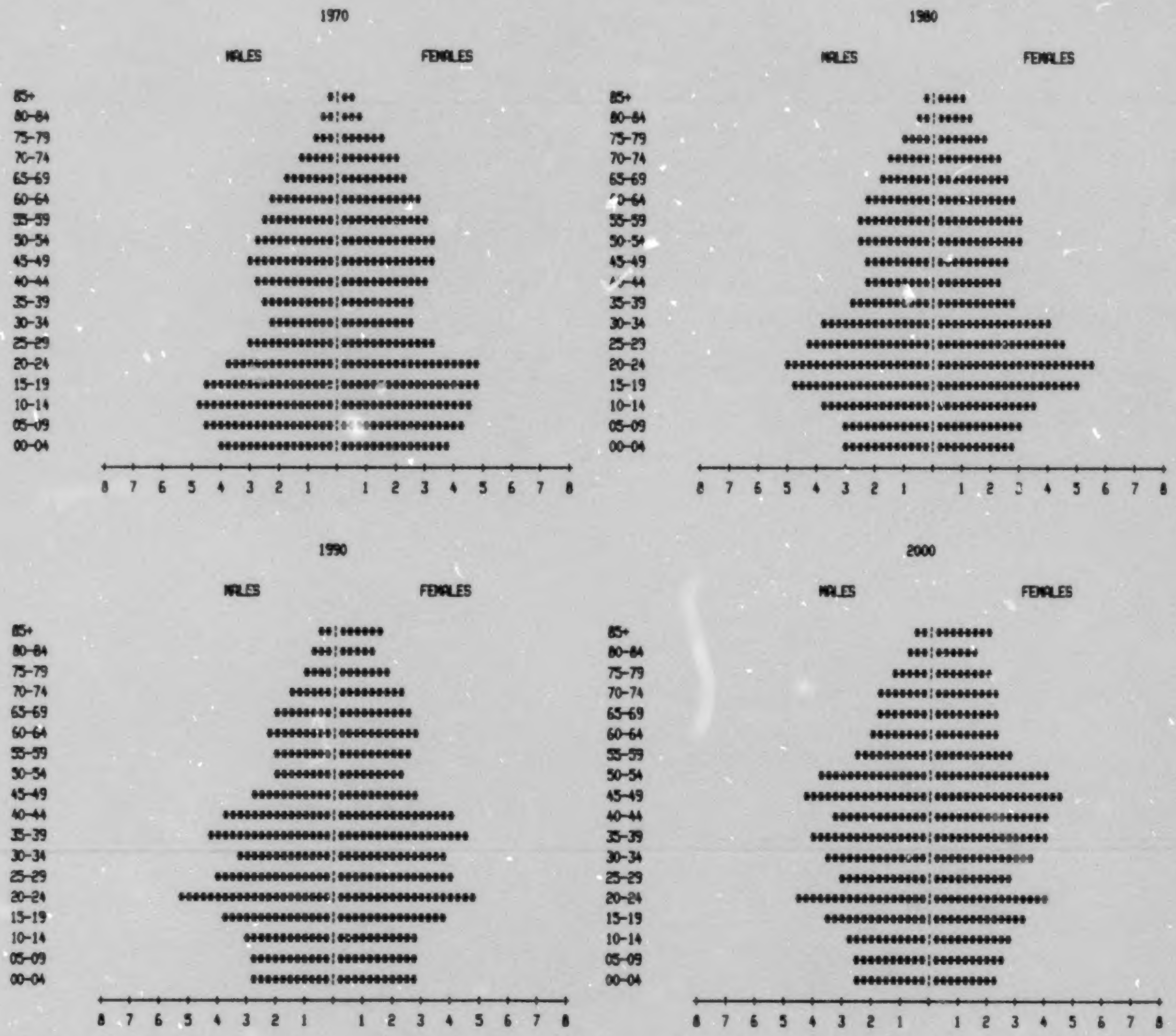
ALBANY

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	11317	10709	8493	7958	7991	7632	7896	7543	6849	6541	5819	5558
05-09	12841	12514	8876	8486	8331	7810	7891	7542	7495	7183	6256	5996
10-14	13669	12855	10610	10111	8717	8338	8238	7727	7924	7620	6974	6735
15-19	13034	13651	13825	14066	12361	12095	10629	10472	9970	9689	9696	9451
20-24	10827	13492	14420	15440	16272	15642	14946	13822	13062	11569	12883	11580
25-29	8572	9162	12236	12677	9409	10986	11328	11262	8552	7904	8014	7246
30-34	6790	7242	10900	11256	12015	12628	9258	11009	10111	9744	8281	7488
35-39	6886	7375	7617	8130	10682	11178	11871	12634	11338	11652	8594	8255
40-44	8112	8756	6225	6782	7554	8103	10666	11215	9342	11403	10368	10231
45-49	8407	9297	6345	7028	6123	6728	7481	8093	12060	13076	11687	12237
50-54	8048	9192	7460	8262	6160	6920	5985	6669	10612	11470	9432	11834
55-59	7374	8571	7404	8421	7095	8047	5899	6787	7202	8130	11784	13332
60-64	6694	7850	6392	7895	6777	8027	6542	7725	5440	6491	9794	11333
65-69	5018	6543	5260	7221	5501	7255	5878	7429	4863	6241	6033	7591
70-74	3730	5387	4026	6081	4171	6337	4399	6416	4688	6554	3966	5597
75-79	2477	4208	2601	4788	2872	5006	3004	5259	3509	5663	2958	4838
80-84	1357	2375	1572	3322	1598	3532	1782	3726	2049	4131	2230	4298
85+	778	1632	1029	2694	1278	3620	1415	4283	1776	5408	2146	6235
	TOTAL:	286742	TOTAL:	285909	TOTAL:	284791	TOTAL:	284721	TOTAL:	287311	TOTAL:	286720

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ALBANY



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BROOME COUNTY

Located at the eastern end of upstate New York's Southern Tier, at the junctions of Interstate 81, Interstate 88, and the Southern Tier Expressway (Route 17), Broome County is the largest county in the Southern Tier, but the smallest of upstate New York's metropolitan counties. Its population of just over 210,000 people is heavily urban, with only 26.7 percent living in rural places of less than twenty-five hundred people.

Binghamton is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 55,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Broome county lost about 8,200 people, but it gained a net of nearly 4,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained over 7,300 households. Moreover, the number of jobs held by its people grew between 1970 and 1980 by a net of over 7,700.

The manufacturing economic base is large but declining slightly, with 33 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had 45 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 108 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, although slightly increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $26.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 66 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate metropolitan counties, although it is growing slowly.

Broome County has several colleges within its borders, and 31 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly below average for other upstate metropolitan counties, but is higher than the average for all upstate New York counties.

The county's unemployment rate in 1980 was 5.8 percent, slightly below average for other upstate metropolitan counties. It had an average poverty rate in 1980 (10 percent) and an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: BROOME
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	184,698	212,661	221,815	213,648
2	POP DENSITY	259	298	311	300
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	53,040	63,383	69,458	76,809
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	105,387	111,434	112,238	116,179
5	PERCENT 21-65	57.1	52.4	50.6	54.4
6	PERCENT 65+	8.8	9.9	10.6	12.9
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	74,754	83,635	87,044	94,807
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.9	75.1	77.6	81.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	32.0	34.7	38.4	43.7
11	% TERTIARY IND.	50.5	52.8	62.6	66.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.9	15.5	16.4	19.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.8
14	% EDUCATION	3.0	4.5	8.7	9.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.4	4.1	6.8	9.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.4	3.0	3.7	4.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.1	24.1	31.1	25.8
18	% SECONDARY IND.	46.0	45.4	36.4	33.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	137	125	115	108
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	67	56	44	45
21	% PRIMARY IND.	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	64.9	53.4	33.7	31.6
23	N FARMS	2,345	1,424	765	666
24	ACRES HARVESTED	29,625	24,375	15,383	14,424
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	34,219	32,068	25,501	26,241
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,622	6,409	10,338	19,712
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,496	18,073	23,261	22,472
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.1	10.1	22.0	30.5
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.7	3.7	3.3	5.8
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	16.5	11.2	11.3	10.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	24.4	16.6	21.2	21.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	84.2	82.2	98.0	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	26.9	20.6	16.8	11.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	8.1	5.6	8.6	11.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.5	0.5	0.9	3.3
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.0	15.3	19.3	21.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

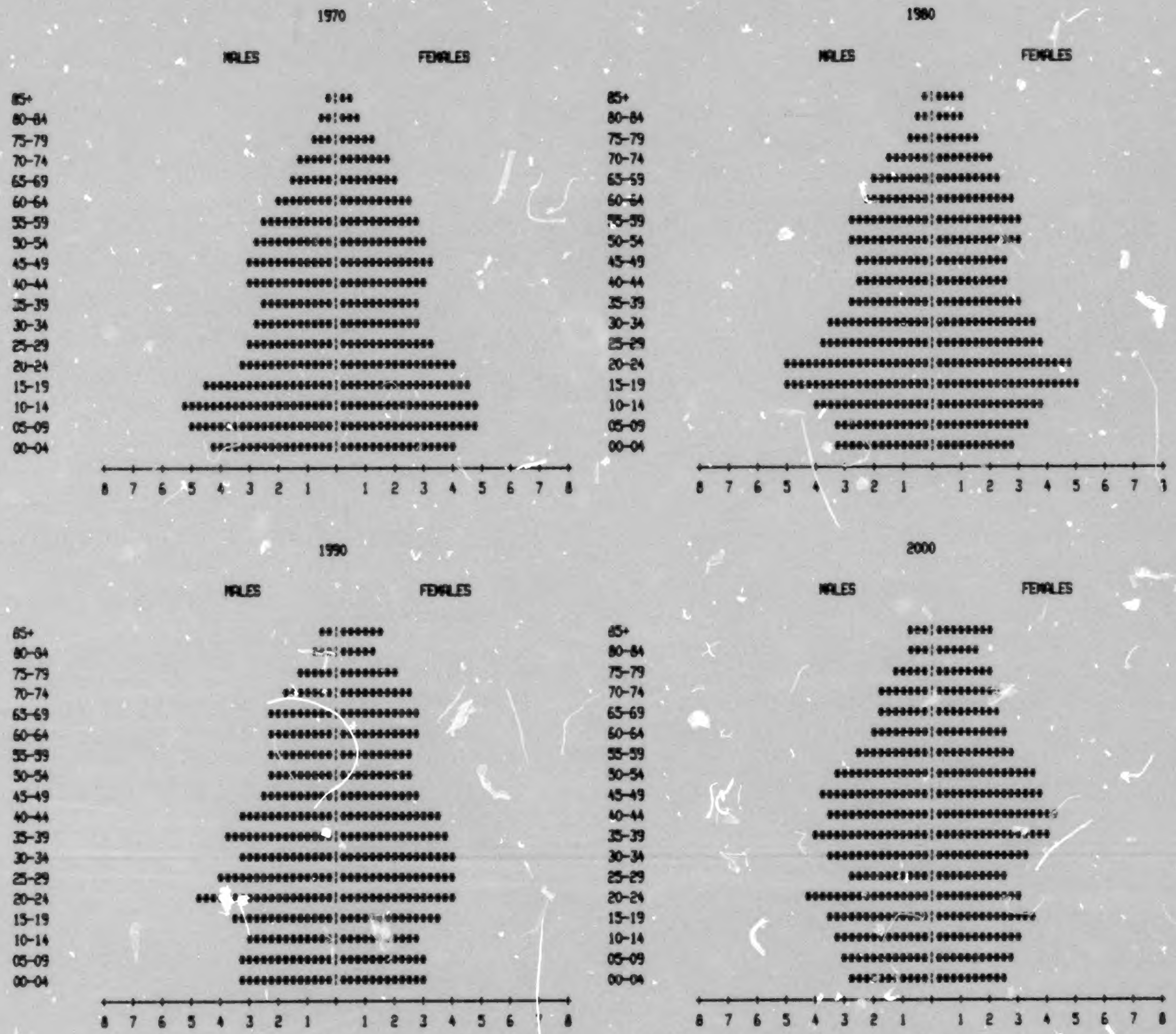
BROOME

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	9579	9110	6784	6061	6798	6494	6752	6450	5512	5264	4828	4611
05-09	11150	10637	7068	6745	6539	5830	6668	6354	6178	5900	4907	4692
10-14	11504	10619	8661	8245	6822	6495	6423	5711	6606	6308	5384	5149
15-19	10082	10001	10717	10807	8883	8621	7393	7202	7246	7081	6983	6851
20-24	7207	8899	10432	10377	11671	10068	10167	8230	8580	6418	9024	7202
25-29	6887	7119	8231	8138	7178	8567	8534	8402	5773	5398	5748	5402
30-34	5947	6182	7367	7649	7973	7960	7061	8521	7021	6664	5412	4817
35-39	5797	5962	5729	6145	7110	7466	7837	7903	8399	8464	5608	5420
40-44	6472	6916	5227	5572	5585	6004	7052	7418	6977	8576	6924	6701
45-49	6508	7147	5270	5428	5053	5418	5493	5938	7764	7920	8306	8484
50-54	6214	6876	5787	6363	5026	5237	4906	5317	6839	7346	6754	8493
55-59	5472	5987	5737	6554	5406	6072	4780	5085	5152	5774	7269	7702
60-64	4673	5350	4955	5954	5155	6118	4950	5769	4342	5006	6041	6918
65-69	3363	4442	4023	4995	4255	5443	4514	5695	3831	4519	4121	[illegible]
70-74	2715	3760	2942	4202	3324	4535	3588	5033	3442	4723	3013	4099
75-79	1834	2824	1866	3355	2196	3587	2538	3946	2607	4161	2208	3318
80-84	992	1761	1169	2335	1189	2542	1436	2778	1610	3110	1539	[illegible]
85+	574	1253	752	2006	990	2690	1143	3284	1404	3868	1510	4260
	TOTAL:	221815	TOTAL:	213648	TOTAL:	210300	TOTAL:	210279	TOTAL:	205803	TOTAL:	197748

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: BROOME



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Located on the eastern shore of the lower Hudson River and around the intersection of the Taconic Parkway and Interstate 84, Dutchess County is an average-sized upstate metropolitan county. Its population of nearly one-quarter million people is relatively rural, with 43.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people.

Poughkeepsie is its largest city, with a 1980 population of over 29,750 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Dutchess County gained about 22,800 people, including a net of over 21,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained nearly 18,150 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 23,200.

The manufacturing economic base is about average for upstate metropolitan counties, even if slightly declining, with 29 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Dutchess County had 32 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 85 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is slightly smaller than average in total products sold, and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $36.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 69 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage, however, is slightly smaller than the average for upstate metropolitan counties, but growing slowly.

About 36 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable upstate counties.

Dutchess County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 5.7 percent, slightly below average for other upstate metropolitan counties. It had a comparatively low poverty rate (9 percent), and an about average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: DUTCHESS
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	136,781	176,008	222,295	245,055
2	POP DENSITY	168	216	273	301
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	34,448	46,962	62,495	80,642
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	77,814	95,924	114,260	135,335
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.9	54.5	51.4	55.2
6	PERCENT 65+	11.0	11.4	10.1	11.1
7	% NONWHITE	4.1	5.8	7.2	9.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	49,726	61,851	87,642	105,838
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	63.9	64.5	72.3	78.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.1	32.8	36.6	41.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	64.6	63.6	65.7	69.4
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.5	14.6	14.6	16.8
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.8
14	% EDUCATION	5.4	6.2	9.7	10.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	10.2	8.3	10.7	12.1
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	20.5	27.8	36.2	28.3
18	% SECONDARY IND.	28.0	32.1	31.6	28.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	91	104	90	85
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	32	31	28	32
21	% PRIMARY IND.	7.4	4.3	2.7	1.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	58.2	45.7	31.1	27.0
23	N FARMS	1,729	1,027	683	593
24	ACRES HARVESTED	30,330	23,816	16,207	14,071
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	56,302	51,997	56,950	36,522
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,443	6,481	11,662	23,123
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,878	18,276	26,240	26,360
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.9	12.9	26.3	35.8
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.4	3.6	2.2	5.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	19.8	12.9	8.2	8.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	24.4	19.4	30.5	31.0
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	76.4	80.6	97.9	98.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.1	27.1	17.7	7.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.2	11.9	6.3	7.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.7	0.6	4.0	2.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.8	17.4	21.0	20.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

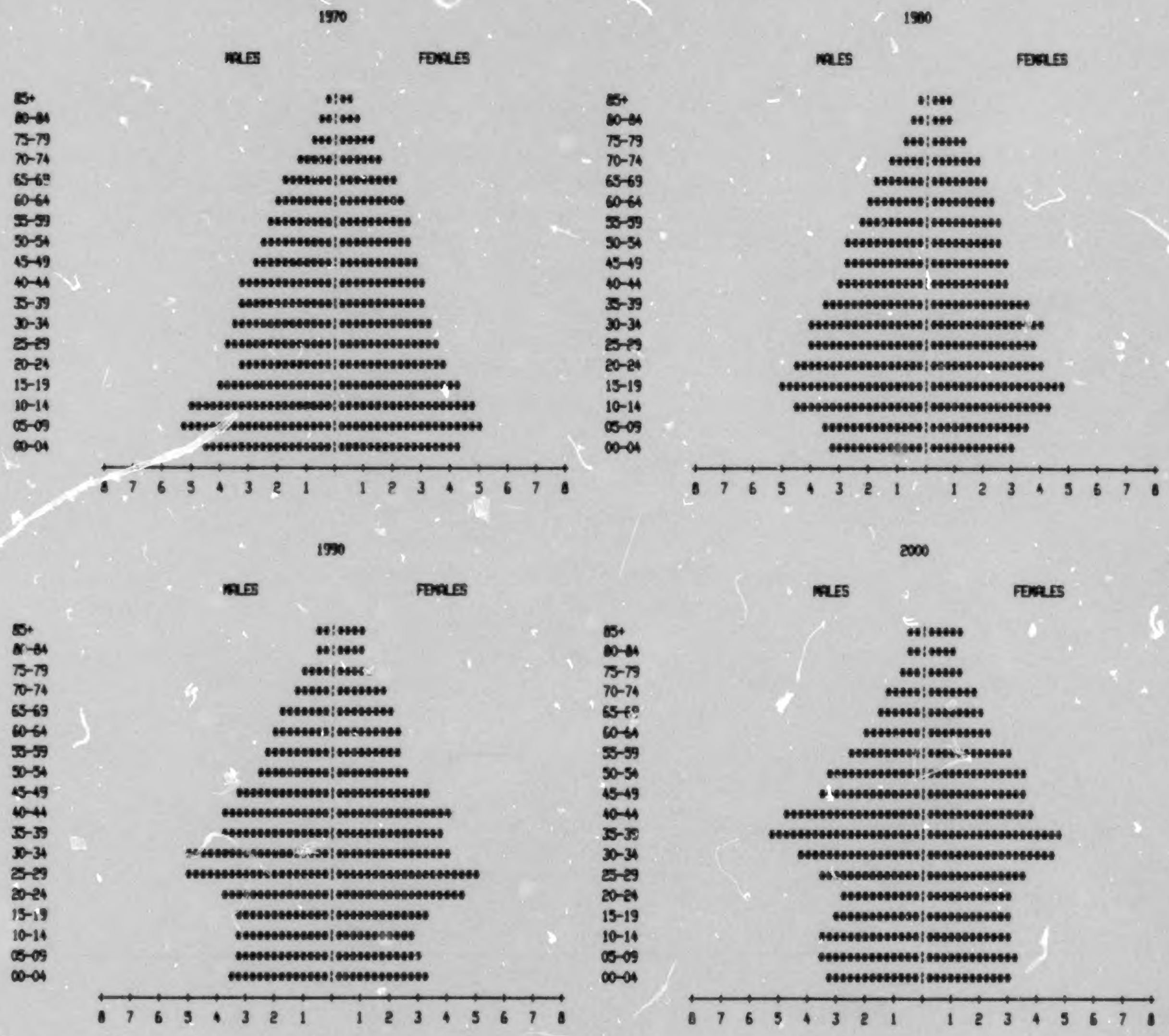
DUTCHESS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	9777	9[illegible]93	7939	7400	8233	7864	9363	8944	9707	9273	8756	8365
05-09	11737	112[illegible]7	8724	8396	8358	7531	8753	8034	10602	9720	9537	8705
10-14	11305	10669	10897	10462	9153	8554	8855	7702	10526	9323	10904	9570
15-19	8833	9375	12268	11931	10646	11281	9038	9258	9139	8874	11060	10631
20-24	7356	8455	10924	10028	12073	13034	10588	12369	8677	9121	10307	10936
25-29	8163	8036	9563	9362	12599	10451	14049	13636	10439	10597	10546	10060
30-34	7651	7095	10061	10059	10265	9708	13655	10878	13330	13440	10916	9813
35-39	7479	6573	8791	8582	10288	10367	10605	10044	15699	14652	11656	11274
40-44	6963	6611	7357	6955	8779	8778	10382	10644	14205	11529	13855	14104
45-49	6266	6092	5907	6449	7177	7047	8655	8928	10529	10465	15574	15114
50-54	5310	5735	6439	6422	6614	6454	6949	7079	9888	10852	13518	11635
55-59	4819	5547	5770	6046	6007	6333	6240	6384	7887	8851	9586	10269
60-64	4414	5030	4695	5475	5206	5830	5482	6132	5971	6763	8487	10259
65-69	3623	4186	4008	4981	4143	5092	4493	5445	4902	5759	6192	7898
70-74	2611	3587	3117	4232	3407	4427	3275	4546	3730	5100	4059	5562
75-79	1636	2635	2019	3065	2557	3510	2404	3689	2499	4039	2725	4222
80-84	915	1632	1103	2100	1436	2280	1538	2624	1386	2824	1576	3128
85+	532	1077	746	1775	1013	2350	1150	2787	1245	3571	1256	3967
	TOTAL:	222295	TOTAL:	245055	TOTAL:	258845	TOTAL:	274597	TOTAL:	305114	TOTAL:	326022

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: DUTCHESS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ERIE COUNTY

Located on the shores of Lake Erie in western New York, Erie County is the largest upstate New York metropolitan county. Its population of over one million people is heavily urban, with only 11.5 percent living in rural places of less than twenty-five hundred people.

Buffalo is its largest city, with a 1980 population in excess of one-third million people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Erie County lost nearly 100,000 people, but it lost a net of only 3,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and actually gained nearly 20,000 households. The number of jobs held by its people fell between 1970 and 1980 by a net of only 400, but still the biggest loss of any upstate metropolitan county.

The manufacturing economic base is about average but declining, with 26 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Erie County had 161 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 500 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is large in terms of total products sold, and slightly increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $75.4 million.

The county's service sector is large, with 74 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is actually larger than the average for other upstate metropolitan counties, and continues to grow steadily.

Erie County has several colleges within its borders, and 30 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for other upstate metropolitan counties, but is higher than the average for all upstate New York counties.

The county's unemployment rate in 1980 was 9.5 percent, above the average of other upstate counties. The poverty rate was 12 percent in 1980, and the rate of marital disruption was 24 percent, both slightly above average.

COUNTY: ERIE
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	899,238	1,064,688	1,113,491	1,015,472
2	POP DENSITY	850	1,006	1,052	959
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	252,247	316,459	346,374	365,217
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	522,100	561,091	565,653	562,312
5	PERCENT 21-65	58.1	52.7	50.8	55.4
6	PERCENT 65+	7.9	9.3	10.1	12.4
7	% NONWHITE	4.8	7.4	9.6	11.9
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	350,011	389,062	422,179	421,794
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.0	69.3	74.6	75.0
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.1	31.5	37.3	42.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	60.1	62.1	68.8	73.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	19.9	18.6	20.6	22.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4
14	% EDUCATION	3.3	4.9	8.7	9.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.3	3.4	6.6	9.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	19.4	20.4	22.8	22.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	38.2	36.9	30.5	25.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	592	542	525	500
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	218	181	162	161
21	% PRIMARY IND.	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	55.0	43.0	32.8	30.0
23	N FARMS	4,611	2,725	1,680	1,398
24	ACRES HARVESTED	37,799	29,129	22,219	20,322
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	74,640	73,947	73,682	75,448
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,490	6,395	10,482	20,711
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,041	18,034	23,585	23,611
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.4	11.4	19.7	30.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.5	6.4	4.4	9.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	16.3	12.6	10.9	12.2
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	23.7	17.3	21.9	23.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	86.8	83.9	98.4	98.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.7	23.8	19.6	11.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	8.9	7.8	7.4	9.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.4	2.2	6.0	8.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.5	15.4	15.9	23.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

ERIE

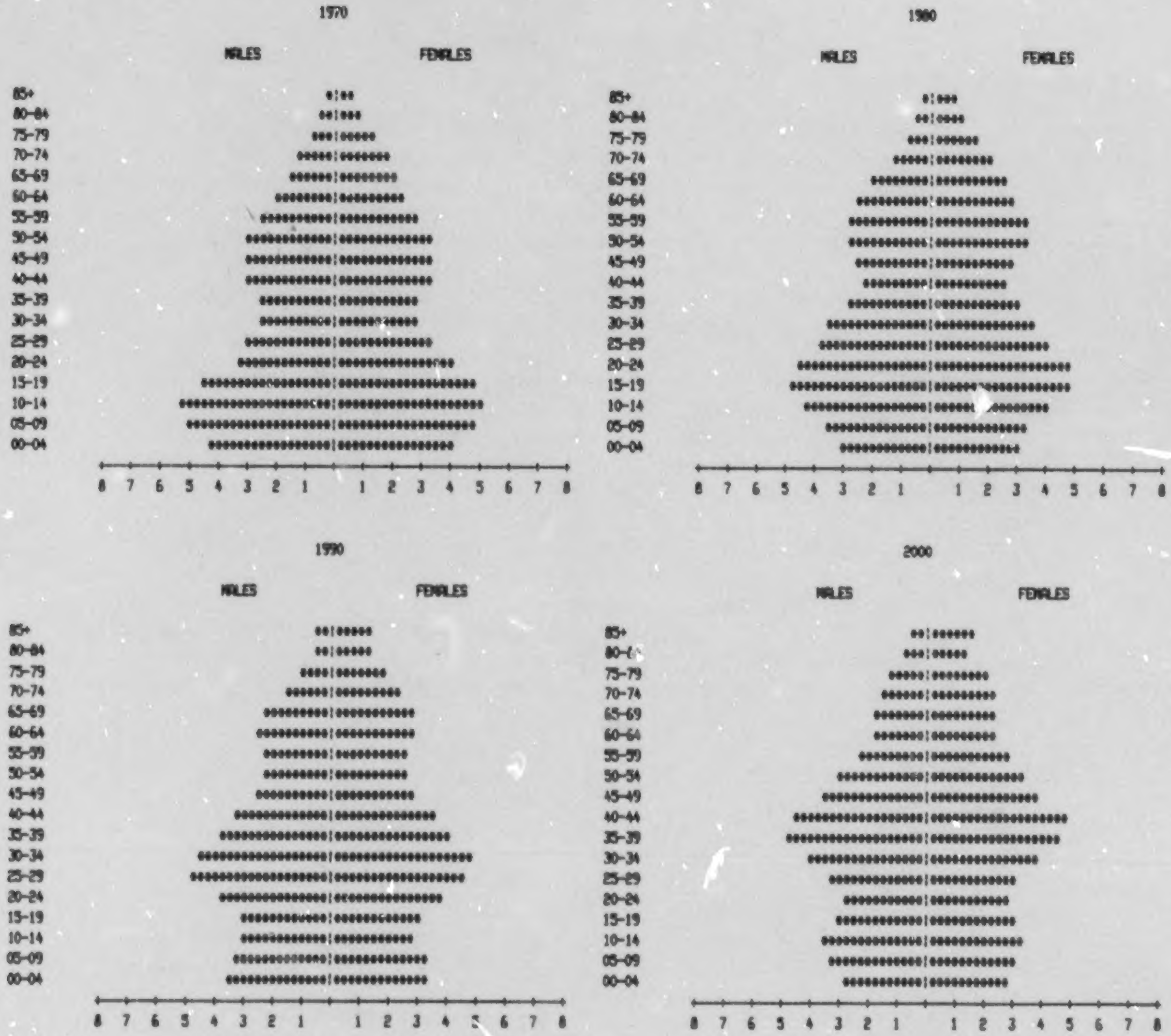
	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	47472	45154	31733	30225	33995	32472	34571	33023	28547	27269	24735	23627
05-09	54872	52706	34332	33365	31338	29584	33453	31688	32078	30347	25651	24266
10-14	59019	56984	42486	40903	33449	32339	30567	28905	33791	32000	28263	26735
15-19	49850	52263	48348	47167	39325	38177	31219	30639	31031	29640	30146	28722
20-24	36347	45015	45438	48278	45515	44877	37376	36679	27629	26586	30954	29789
25-29	32484	34975	39295	41216	47390	46426	47545	45348	31544	30222	31762	29581
30-34	27050	29518	34354	36709	38566	40486	46430	47952	38940	37287	29138	27335
35-39	28717	31155	27453	30175	33468	35836	37559	39835	46202	44896	31048	30269
40-44	33664	36126	23629	26251	26587	29266	32297	34977	44446	46800	37760	36818
45-49	34372	37463	24868	27509	22745	25348	25438	28430	35328	38386	44027	43775
50-54	32604	35050	28978	31807	23582	26332	21471	24434	29723	33292	41446	45074
55-59	28306	31011	28680	32379	26866	30098	21796	25106	22622	26564	31840	36296
60-64	22474	26182	24876	28838	25492	30063	24007	28218	18086	22210	25382	30629
65-69	17120	21751	19309	24803	20851	25930	21310	27304	16778	21749	17663	23296
70-74	12787	18617	13010	19783	14816	21275	16187	22483	16080	22624	12298	18035
75-79	8867	13547	8610	14740	8083	15792	10249	17182	11841	19489	9390	15732
80-84	4581	7850	4795	10098	5022	10505	5261	11402	6825	13390	6908	13671
85+	2518	5018	3040	7988	3619	10453	4034	12109	5034	15284	6182	18211
	TOTAL:	1113491	TOTAL:	1015472	TOTAL:	1008968	TOTAL:	1006684	TOTAL:	994560	TOTAL:	966454

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ERIE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

MONROE COUNTY

Located on the shores of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Genesee River, Monroe County is above-average in size among upstate metropolitan counties. Its population of over 700,000 people is very heavily urban, with 88.2 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people.

Rochester is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just less than a quarter-million people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Monroe County lost about 9,700 people, but gained a net of over 28,700 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained nearly 31,700 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 31,800.

Monroe County's manufacturing economic base is large, though slightly declining, with 36 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had 99 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 342 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, though declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $41.4 million.

The service sector is large, with 63 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate metropolitan counties, even if growing slowly.

Monroe County has several colleges within its borders, and over 38 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable upstate counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively low 5.7 percent, slightly below average for other upstate counties. The county had a lower-than-average poverty rate (9 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (23 percent).

COUNTY: MONROE
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	487,632	586,387	711,917	702,238
2	POP DENSITY	723	869	1,055	1,041
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	143,685	177,639	220,554	252,217
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	281,626	306,094	363,078	391,781
5	PERCENT 21-65	57.8	52.2	51.0	55.8
6	PERCENT 65+	10.0	10.8	9.7	10.9
7	% NONWHITE	1.7	4.3	7.9	12.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	202,197	231,201	291,906	323,746
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	71.8	75.5	80.4	82.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	32.5	35.4	39.0	43.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	53.2	55.9	60.9	63.0
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.7	16.2	17.6	18.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
14	% EDUCATION	3.3	5.7	8.9	10.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.7	2.9	5.6	8.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	3.0	3.6	4.0	5.0
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	21.5	24.1	29.4	25.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	44.6	42.8	38.4	36.3
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	330	344	326	342
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	126	120	104	99
21	% PRIMARY IND.	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.7
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	66.2	50.1	36.2	33.6
23	N FARMS	3,147	1,880	1,085	784
24	ACRES HARVESTED	28,590	21,637	15,634	14,511
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	63,964	59,003	46,151	41,458
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,722	7,147	12,423	24,256
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,841	20,155	27,952	27,652
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.9	13.9	26.4	38.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.9	3.9	2.7	5.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	15.8	10.5	8.0	8.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	28.3	23.3	34.0	34.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	88.5	85.9	98.2	98.5
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.0	20.5	16.7	11.8
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.7	10.2	11.7	10.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.2	1.2	4.1	5.8
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.1	15.6	16.4	23.0

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

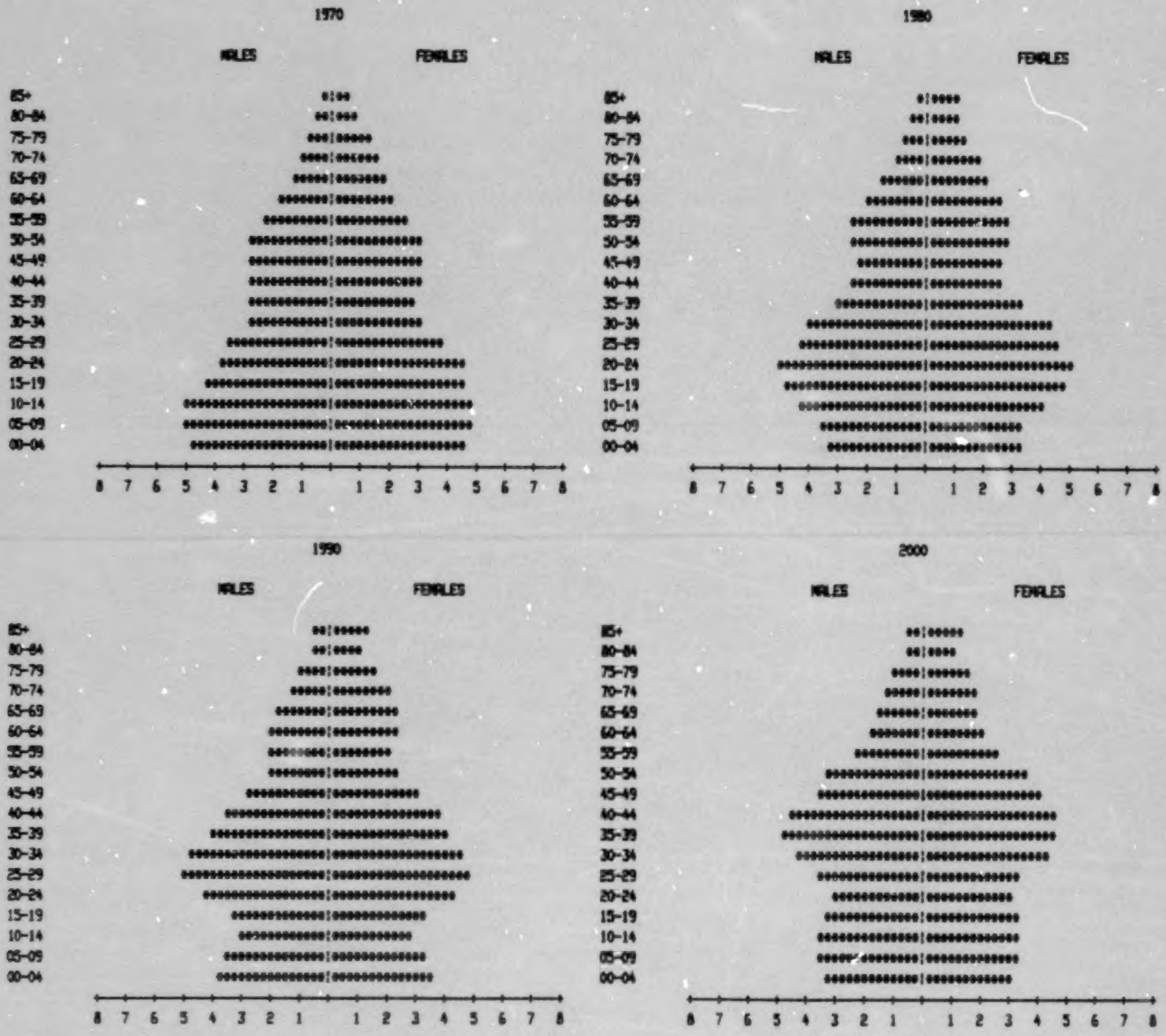
MONROE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	33129	31485	23332	22247	25692	24542	26081	24913	22656	21640	20286	19378
05-09	36122	34574	24908	23648	22221	21208	24367	23302	24026	23031	20020	19186
10-14	35869	34456	29954	28675	23620	22450	21105	20163	24223	23321	21187	20364
15-19	30973	31595	33628	32645	28871	29299	22974	22680	23199	23180	23032	23031
20-24	26559	32084	34508	34779	34785	33937	29442	30014	21551	21586	24901	25091
25-29	25123	26315	29880	31519	35205	33599	34923	33059	24208	23432	24601	24065
30-34	19977	20560	27582	25174	28795	30274	33942	32551	29356	29352	21628	21219
35-39	18958	19436	21831	23001	26419	27836	27594	29141	33256	31952	23207	22766
40-44	20204	21251	17080	18230	20805	21806	25082	26574	31837	31009	27720	28108
45-49	20306	22148	16382	17379	16061	17110	19477	20608	25293	27266	30693	30053
50-54	18983	20835	17628	19058	15068	16074	14750	15957	22252	24298	28441	28505
55-59	16354	17808	17345	19359	15812	17416	13540	14822	16506	18295	21587	24337
60-64	12946	14940	14412	17078	14929	17356	13724	15782	11692	13624	17767	20859
65-69	9549	12492	10852	14153	12109	15322	12662	15740	9664	11908	11871	14782
70-74	7584	11184	7469	11442	8522	12326	9634	13494	8424	11632	7235	10100
75-79	5341	8514	5215	9269	5421	9570	6274	10431	6328	10274	4873	7822
80-84	3044	5441	3283	6768	3214	6866	3397	7184	3635	7285	3211	6321
85+	1945	3793	2375	6150	2720	7627	2885	8579	2763	8546	2841	8571
	TOTAL:	711917	TOTAL:	702238	TOTAL:	704887	TOTAL:	706847	TOTAL:	702500	TOTAL:	689659

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: MONROE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

NIAGARA COUNTY

Located north of Buffalo on the Niagara River connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and having several bridges to Canada, Niagara County is an average-sized upstate metropolitan county. Its population of over 227,000 people is heavily urban, with 71.9 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people.

Scenic Niagara Falls is its largest city, with a 1980 population of nearly 71,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Niagara County lost about 8,400 people, but gained a net of over 5,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 8,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by almost 7,000.

Its manufacturing economic base is large, though declining slightly, with 36 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Niagara County had 56 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 128 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $46.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 62 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate counties, even if growing slowly.

Niagara County has several colleges within its borders, but only about 25 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was relatively high at 9.7 percent, above the average of other upstate counties. The county had an average poverty rate (10.6 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21.4 percent).

COUNTY: NIAGARA
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	189,992	242,269	235,720	227,354
2	POP DENSITY	357	455	443	427
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	53,812	70,113	71,881	80,258
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	105,524	125,495	118,803	124,033
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.5	51.8	50.4	54.6
6	PERCENT 65+	7.7	8.0	9.3	12.0
7	% NONWHITE	2.5	4.1	5.0	6.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	73,758	87,374	87,610	94,551
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.9	69.6	73.7	76.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.1	28.8	35.9	41.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	45.0	54.8	56.8	62.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.3	14.6	17.2	19.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9
14	% EDUCATION	3.2	4.5	7.6	7.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.6	2.5	5.4	7.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.7	17.3	19.5	17.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	50.6	43.1	41.4	36.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	137	137	130	128
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	65	62	59	56
21	% PRIMARY IND.	4.4	2.2	1.7	1.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	72.7	61.2	50.5	46.6
23	N FARMS	3,362	2,456	1,654	1,129
24	ACRES HARVESTED	24,758	20,841	17,197	15,869
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	40,552	43,686	42,048	46,579
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,515	6,692	10,203	20,674
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,127	18,871	22,957	23,568
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.8	10.8	16.4	25.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.2	5.5	4.6	9.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	16.6	10.9	10.2	10.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	22.3	18.1	19.3	22.5
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	79.5	80.1	97.5	98.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.1	25.2	19.8	9.2
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.0	6.6	11.9	10.6
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.6	2.1	1.7	8.4
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	11.2	12.8	17.3	21.4

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

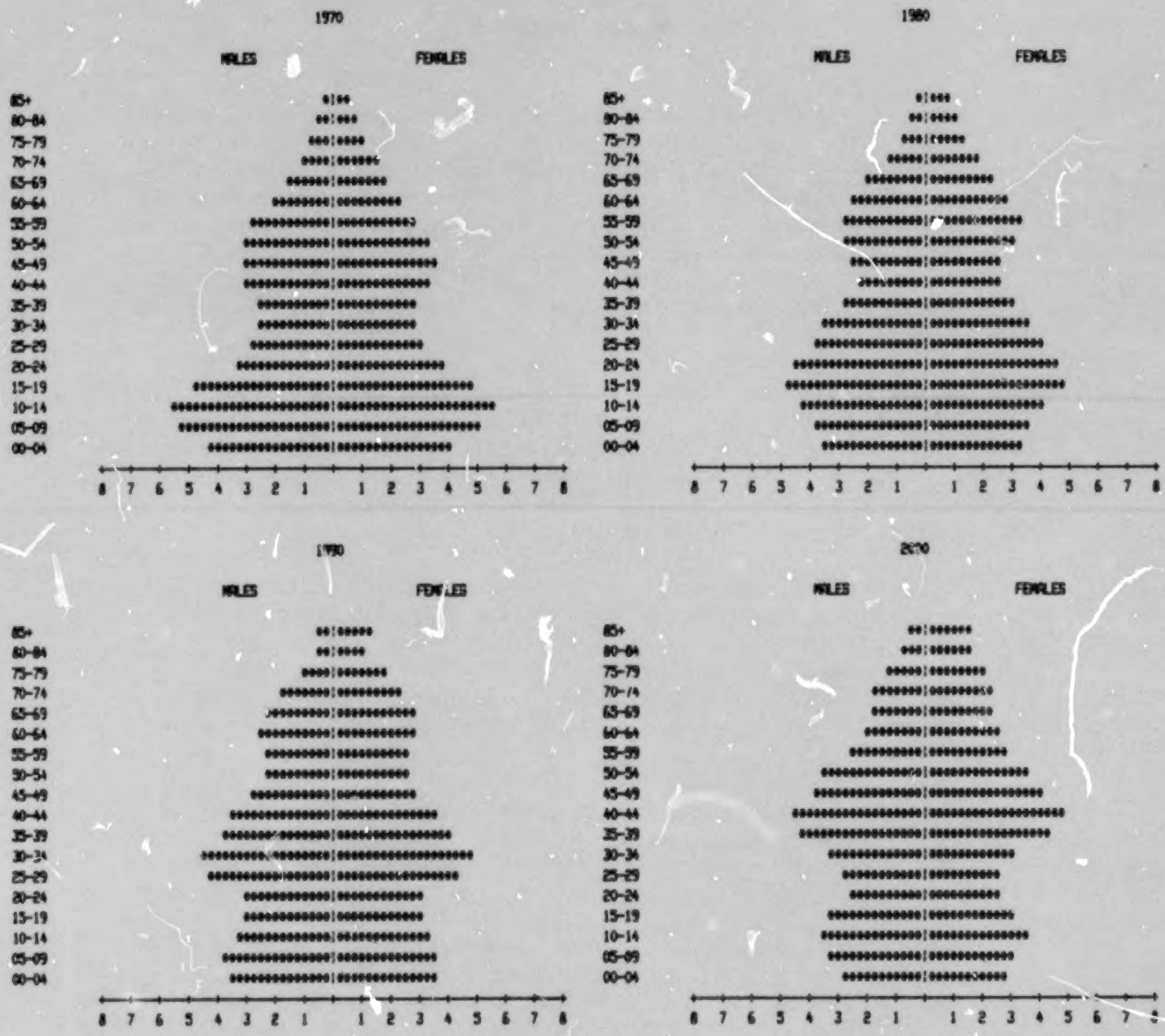
NIAGARA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	10162	9590	7846	7487	8438	8060	8182	7815	6423	6135	5866	5604
05-09	12295	11613	8349	7966	7649	7290	8312	7929	7277	6945	5983	5711
10-14	13240	12682	9592	9195	8151	7767	7544	7181	8141	7762	6535	6233
15-19	11017	10945	10823	10904	8002	7676	6881	6559	7108	6777	6370	6080
20-24	7656	8771	9978	10498	9328	9418	6973	6706	5704	5449	6316	6045
25-29	6581	7061	8621	8882	9884	10429	9334	9451	6150	5898	6509	6245
30-34	5734	6357	7957	8123	8541	8821	9891	10462	7149	6915	5977	5746
35-39	6185	6461	6188	6599	7777	8057	8539	8837	9562	9731	6440	6209
40-44	6973	7509	5267	5768	6101	6526	7745	8049	10086	10728	7453	7256
45-49	7297	8064	5599	5898	5150	5678	6026	6489	8602	8994	9850	10128
50-54	7187	7596	6384	6807	5403	5761	5021	5603	7641	8095	10176	11035
55-59	6254	6376	6330	7188	6035	6578	5161	5625	5751	6410	8399	9087
60-64	4822	5206	5677	6391	5758	6796	5549	6285	4523	5361	7046	7924
65-69	3403	4042	4450	5238	4853	5824	4979	6260	4216	5081	4813	5928
70-74	2541	3418	2941	4058	3504	4557	3869	5126	3938	5234	3294	4577
75-79	1823	2590	1812	2935	2081	3310	2515	3762	2941	4680	2562	3898
80-84	997	1566	1102	2023	1102	2143	1287	2450	1780	3231	1871	3393
85+	602	1104	816	1752	925	2232	990	2599	1378	3560	1790	4747
	TOTAL:	235720	TOTAL:	227354	TOTAL:	225605	TOTAL:	225986	TOTAL:	225356	TOTAL:	223090

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: NIAGARA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ONEIDA COUNTY

Located between Albany and Syracuse on the eastern shores of Oneida Lake, along upstate New York's Thruway and the Barge Canal, Oneida County is an average-sized upstate metropolitan county. Its population of over one-quarter million people is heavily urban, with 63.2 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people.

Utica is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 75,600 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Oneida County lost about 20,000 people, but only about 1,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and the county actually gained 6,000 households. Moreover, the number of jobs held by its people remained level between 1970 and 1980, as the work force in most other upstate metropolitan counties was growing.

The county's manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 23 percent of its 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Oneida County had 43 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 108 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, although declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $68.6 million.

The service sector is large, with over 74 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in these industries. This percentage is larger than the average for upstate counties, and is growing slowly.

Oneida County has several colleges within its borders, but only about 28 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate metropolitan counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.2 percent, slightly above the average of other upstate counties. Oneida County had a comparatively high poverty rate (13 percent), but an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: ONEIDA
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	222,855	264,401	273,037	253,466
2	POP DENSITY	182	216	223	207
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	61,785	75,983	82,080	88,000
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	123,113	135,638	135,716	134,653
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.2	51.3	49.7	53.1
6	PERCENT 65+	10.2	10.9	11.0	13.4
7	% NONWHITE	1.1	1.9	3.1	3.9
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	82,913	92,732	98,121	98,113
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.3	68.4	72.3	72.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	30.6	33.9	38.3	43.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	57.8	66.0	69.3	74.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.8	16.1	17.3	19.8
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.4	10.2	7.8	6.8
14	% EDUCATION	3.4	5.1	8.3	9.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	5.4	4.8	9.3	12.8
16	% FIN, INS, REAL EST.	3.2	3.7	4.7	5.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.2	22.7	25.1	22.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	36.0	30.1	28.2	23.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	131	123	118	108
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	50	51	36	43
21	% PRIMARY IND.	6.2	3.9	2.5	2.4
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	61.8	52.1	40.8	38.0
23	N FARMS	3,909	2,511	1,626	1,406
24	ACRES HARVESTED	48,433	40,831	31,975	29,781
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	81,608	78,204	75,171	68,605
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,263	6,180	9,810	18,174
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,257	17,428	22,073	20,718
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.5	9.5	18.7	27.6
29	% UNEMPLOYED	8.0	6.7	5.2	8.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	21.1	13.7	11.2	12.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	19.9	15.9	19.1	16.9
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	73.6	75.1	96.3	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.7	25.6	19.2	10.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.9	12.1	8.4	7.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.1	15.6	20.4	21.6

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

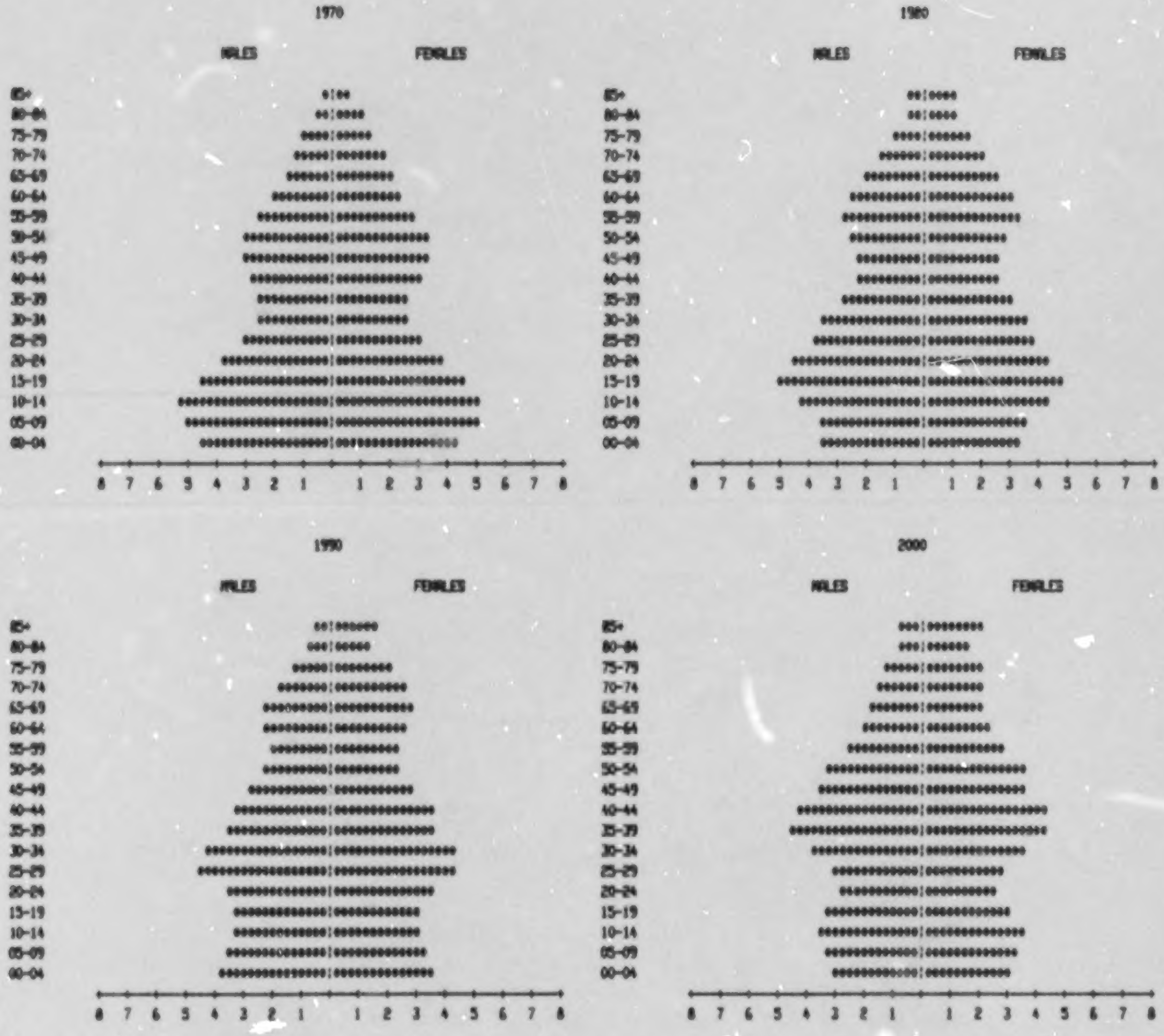
ONEIDA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	12020	11550	8588	7939	8969	8568	8937	8536	7559	7221	6931	6621
05-09	13733	13345	9183	8615	8131	7457	8642	8236	8225	7859	6968	6660
10-14	14050	13622	11015	10573	8707	8146	7845	7215	8744	8357	7545	7216
15-19	12483	12139	12482	11947	9760	9358	7861	7348	7936	7581	7710	7387
20-24	10169	10172	11133	10885	11149	10684	8881	8526	6805	6296	7747	7454
25-29	8091	8419	9214	9331	10713	10494	10916	10480	7379	6957	7603	7328
30-34	6897	7167	8563	8946	8869	8992	10491	10291	8955	8668	6997	6533
35-39	6942	6947	6968	7341	8234	8610	8678	8807	10999	10639	7583	7207
40-44	7498	7506	6013	6271	6674	7044	8025	8407	10521	10404	9160	8943
45-49	8268	8852	5881	6127	5710	5989	6450	6846	8598	8838	11116	10894
50-54	7933	8558	6625	7246	5509	5805	5445	5776	7783	8334	10411	10527
55-59	6949	7605	7020	7925	6075	6789	5144	5537	6050	6665	8232	8784
60-64	5524	6215	6302	7349	6187	7260	5456	6334	4818	5446	7034	8024
65-69	4086	5140	5056	6532	5303	6591	5310	6633	4123	4927	4958	6060
70-74	3275	4836	3501	4921	4090	5818	4379	5981	3794	5193	3430	4566
75-79	2441	3696	2235	3773	2554	4114	3052	4963	3067	4877	2444	3709
80-84	1484	2425	1357	2777	1386	2794	1627	3116	1964	3702	1752	3298
85+	901	1699	1107	2725	1210	3285	1312	3586	1655	4618	1867	5199
	TOTAL:	273037	TOTAL:	253466	TOTAL:	247068	TOTAL:	245169	TOTAL:	245557	TOTAL:	245898

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ONEIDA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Located at the intersection of Interstate 81 and upstate New York's Thruway on the southwestern shore of Oneida Lake, Onondaga County is above average in size among upstate metropolitan counties. Its population of nearly 464,000 people is heavily urban, with 82.4 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people.

Syracuse is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 170,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Onondaga County lost about 9,000 people, but actually gained a net of almost 20,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained over 20,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 20,700.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 23 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Onondaga County had 77 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 221 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $50.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 76 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly larger than the average for upstate counties, and is growing slowly.

Onondaga County has several colleges within its borders, and about 36 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for comparable upstate counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 6.9 percent, about average for upstate metropolitan counties. The county had an average poverty rate of 10 percent, and an average rate of marital disruption of 22 percent.

COUNTY: ONONDAGA
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	341,719	423,028	472,746	463,920
2	POP DENSITY	431	533	596	585
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	96,893	124,090	145,322	165,677
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	195,069	218,282	235,945	255,404
5	PERCENT 21-65	57.1	51.6	49.9	55.1
6	PERCENT 65+	9.1	9.5	9.4	10.9
7	% NONWHITE	1.8	3.3	5.7	8.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	138,069	162,393	184,533	205,239
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.8	74.4	78.2	80.4
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.2	34.0	39.6	44.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	61.7	64.3	73.4	76.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	20.6	18.2	21.2	21.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
14	% EDUCATION	4.9	4.5	9.9	11.0
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.3	2.5	6.0	8.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	4.0	4.9	6.3	7.4
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	22.1	25.5	28.4	25.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	35.3	34.0	25.5	22.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	211	219	230	221
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	77	73	76	77
21	% PRIMARY IND.	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	66.1	49.7	40.4	36.2
23	N FARMS	3,405	1,765	1,159	869
24	ACRES HARVESTED	33,562	25,235	20,513	18,380
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	58,358	49,388	49,052	50,246
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,459	6,691	10,836	21,222
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,934	18,869	24,381	24,193
28	% SOME COLLEGE	16.2	16.2	25.4	36.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.4	4.3	3.9	6.9
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	18.3	11.1	9.9	10.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	24.0	20.0	24.6	25.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	78.0	82.4	97.8	98.2
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.3	20.8	18.7	13.6
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.7	7.6	9.5	9.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.2	3.9	3.6	3.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.1	15.2	18.8	22.4

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

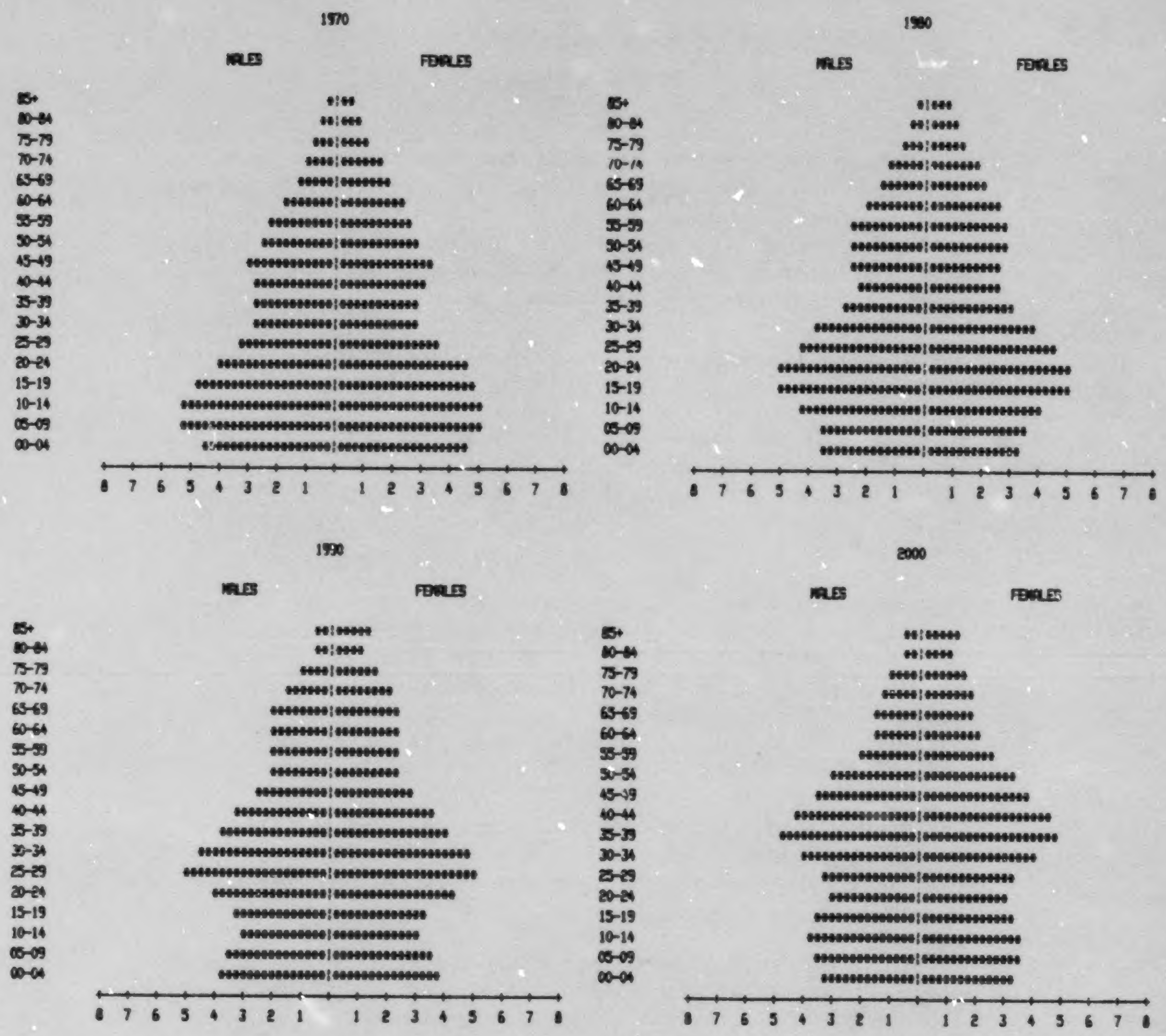
ONONDAGA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	21351	20721	15710	15263	17483	16700	17984	17178	15530	14835	13990	13365
05-09	24694	23810	16348	15693	14930	14397	16713	15857	16648	15948	13861	13281
10-14	24815	23696	19521	18911	15559	14821	14292	13688	17042	16377	14868	14281
15-19	22258	22522	23272	23209	18830	18986	15095	14973	16069	15750	16170	15992
20-24	18332	21166	22734	23741	23196	23630	18873	19450	14377	14273	17314	17235
25-29	15050	16044	19311	20543	22413	22979	22998	23020	15512	15212	16675	16152
30-34	12423	12942	16949	17927	18462	19775	21553	22264	18621	18979	14326	14060
35-39	12567	13131	12987	14052	16105	17144	17646	19036	21887	22200	14913	14812
40-44	13517	14455	10706	11717	12225	13327	15249	16367	20203	21162	17636	18214
45-49	13899	14859	11181	11937	9989	11000	11475	12596	16250	17862	20365	21036
50-54	12317	13387	11855	13198	10290	11058	9248	10259	13737	15167	18390	19804
55-59	10340	11447	11886	13316	10676	12087	9324	10197	9931	11394	14213	16321
60-64	8777	10050	9777	11328	10340	11984	9346	10954	7491	8929	11250	13334
65-69	6453	8170	7310	9468	8311	10202	8847	10869	6808	8355	7337	9434
70-74	4911	7301	5354	7767	5830	8279	6675	8985	5877	8242	4770	6791
75-79	3393	5278	3510	5917	3951	6525	4335	7006	4541	7251	3544	5638
80-84	1900	3302	2104	4447	2207	4405	2506	4898	2598	4967	2323	4615
85+	1183	2285	1423	3548	1746	4791	1960	5452	2012	5868	2139	6193
	TOTAL:	472746	TOTAL:	463920	TOTAL:	464633	TOTAL:	467166	TOTAL:	467905	TOTAL:	464642

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ONONDAGA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ORANGE COUNTY

Located on the western banks of the lower Hudson River and along New York's Thruway and Interstate 84, just north and west of New York City, Orange County is an average-sized upstate metropolitan county. Its population of over one-quarter million people is just over 50 percent urban, with 56.7 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people.

Newburgh is its largest city, with a 1980 population of over 23,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Orange County gained about 37,000 people, including a net of over 38,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 19,600 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 24,000.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 20 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Orange County had 41 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 146 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, even if declining since 1970, with a 1980 adjusted value of $72.8 million.

The county's service sector is large, with 78 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for upstate counties, and is growing slowly.

About 30 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage slightly lower than the average for comparable upstate counties.

Orange County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 6.8 percent, about average for other upstate metropolitan counties. It also had an average poverty rate (11 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: ORANGE
COUNTY TYPE: 2

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	152,255	183,734	222,657	259,603
2	POP DENSITY	183	221	266	312
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	43,341	53,919	65,607	84,251
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	84,851	95,358	109,720	137,653
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.7	51.9	49.5	53.0
6	PERCENT 65+	11.2	11.4	10.8	10.8
7	% NONWHITE	3.5	5.4	6.9	8.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	57,710	64,535	79,942	103,947
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.0	67.7	72.9	75.5
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.3	34.8	37.9	42.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	64.3	68.1	75.0	77.9
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.9	17.3	18.7	20.8
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.0	5.1	6.6	6.0
14	% EDUCATION	5.7	7.1	9.7	10.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	5.0	4.2	6.9	9.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.3	3.1	4.0	5.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.8	21.1	24.0	23.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	26.9	26.5	21.8	20.1
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	160	163	172	146
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	43	45	48	41
21	% PRIMARY IND.	8.8	5.3	3.2	2.0
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	51.6	44.3	29.5	24.7
23	N FARMS	2,958	2,055	1,124	844
24	ACRES HARVESTED	27,519	23,626	15,733	13,173
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	82,471	80,262	91,340	72,836
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,173	5,721	10,130	20,576
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,947	16,133	22,793	23,457
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.0	11.0	20.1	30.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.4	6.0	2.7	6.8
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	23.2	16.7	11.6	11.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	20.0	13.3	20.2	23.0
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	73.1	79.7	97.8	98.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	22.1	24.9	19.4	11.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	11.2	12.0	11.3	8.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	1.1	5.9	5.4
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.3	16.7	20.0	20.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

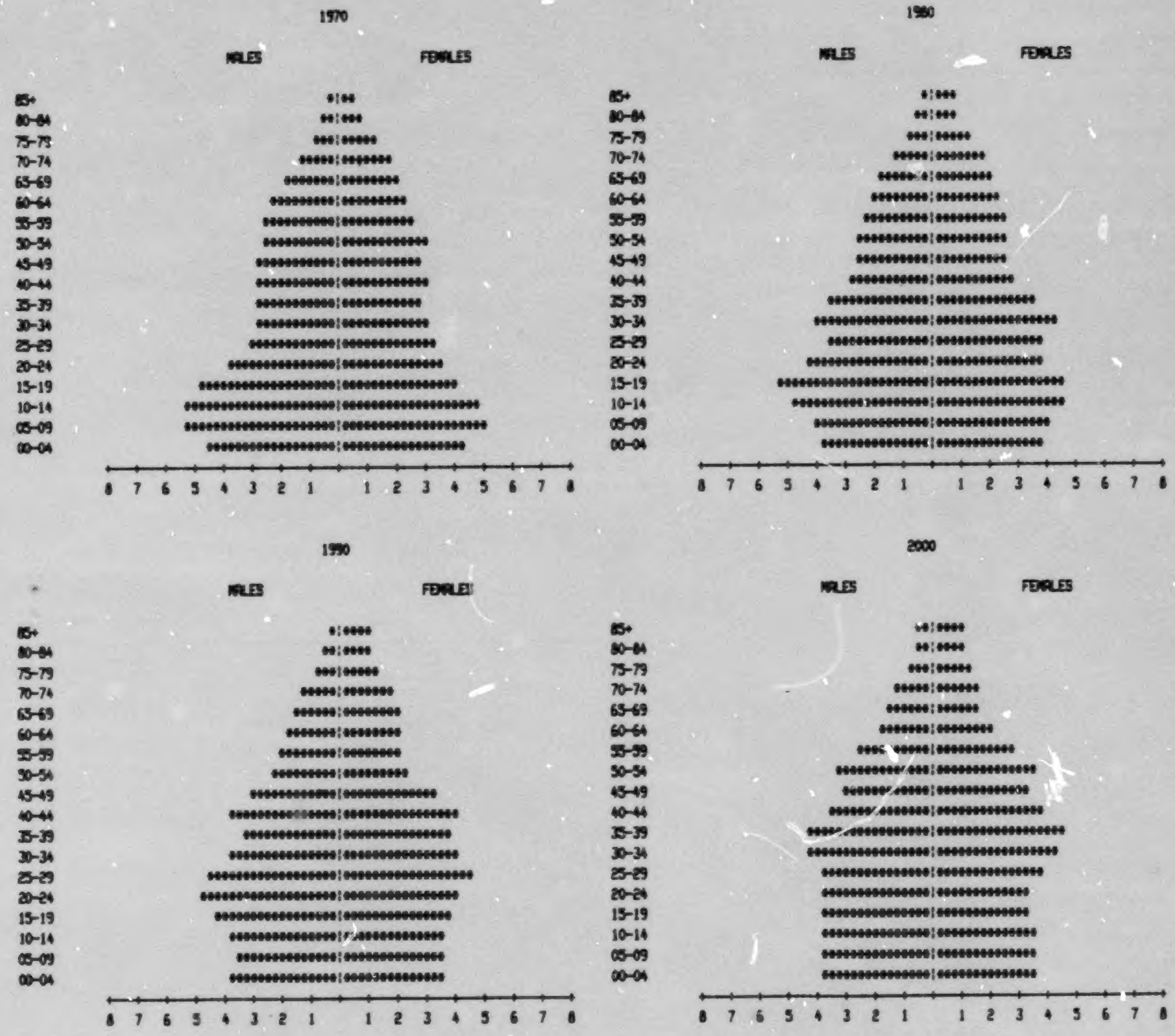
ORANGE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	9818	9611	9899	9487	9961	9516	11249	10745	12648	12082	12630	12065
05-09	11607	11169	10701	10225	10453	10034	10604	10150	12906	12362	13164	12607
10-14	11591	10536	12093	11568	11260	10776	11090	10665	12535	12035	14024	13466
15-19	10837	9172	13383	11701	13636	11666	12916	10963	12747	10939	15121	13136
20-24	8549	7895	11276	9655	13830	11907	14211	11976	13118	10999	14528	12349
25-29	6809	7455	9191	9941	10817	11077	13836	13768	13231	12863	12972	12656
30-34	6302	6527	10618	11177	9666	10508	11469	11808	14936	14588	13557	13337
35-39	6097	6182	9076	9227	10946	11577	10047	10977	15041	15145	14311	14082
40-44	6252	6541	7144	6917	9230	9438	11226	11945	12057	12570	15621	15454
45-49	6068	6301	6318	6185	7135	6974	9298	9600	10232	11378	15241	15617
50-54	5635	6956	6194	6481	6198	6159	7060	7007	11029	12053	11783	12618
55-59	5363	5515	5832	6305	5554	5386	6010	6123	8793	9466	9624	11163
60-64	4751	5191	5018	5807	5427	6112	5592	6247	6334	6726	9840	11511
65-69	3844	4346	4428	5279	4420	5459	4827	5800	4941	5609	7187	8626
70-74	2760	3785	3159	4336	3579	4719	3610	4928	3993	5278	4496	5650
75-79	1941	2675	2023	3249	2287	3618	2621	3980	2833	4351	2880	4183
80-84	1098	1721	1109	2129	1252	2417	1436	2724	1624	3078	1782	3275
85+	572	1165	752	1720	909	2313	1071	2851	1385	3700	1536	4196
	TOTAL:	222657	TOTAL:	259603	TOTAL:	277636	TOTAL:	300430	TOTAL:	345505	TOTAL:	386288

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

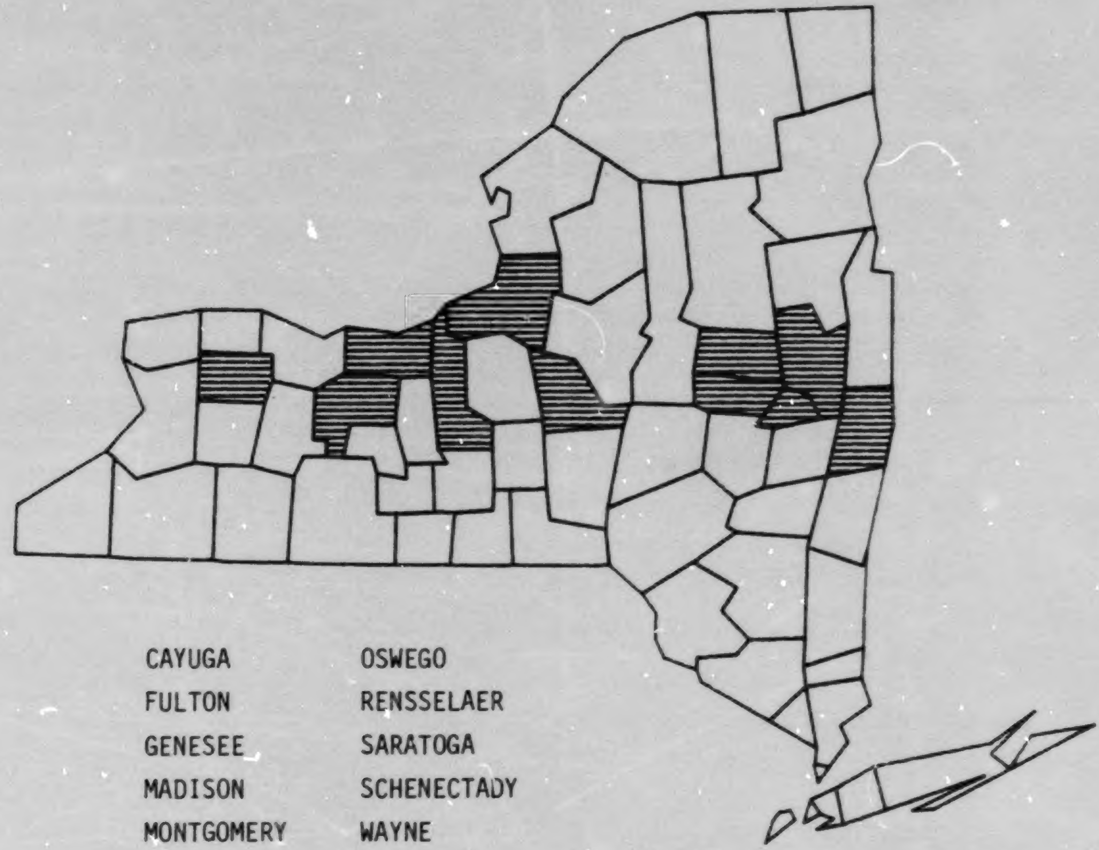
POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ORANGE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

N Y S County Type 3: Rural Counties Under Extensive Urban Influence



CAYUGA
FULTON
GENESEE
MADISON
MONTGOMERY
ONTARIO
OSWEGO
RENSSELAER
SARATOGA
SCHENECTADY
WAYNE

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

CAYUGA COUNTY

Located just west of Syracuse and Onondaga County on the New York Thruway, Cayuga County is an average-sized upstate rural county. Its population of 80,000 people is heavily rural, with 59.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Auburn is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 32,500 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Cayuga County gained about 2,400 people, including a net of over 4,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained almost 4,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 3,200.

The manufacturing economic base is large, even if declining slightly, with 30 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Cayuga County had 12 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 33 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is large in terms of total products sold, and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $71.8 million.

The county's service sector is large, with over 64 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. The service sector is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, however, and is growing very slowly.

Only 25 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Cayuga County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 10 percent, above average for upstate counties. It had a slightly above-average poverty rate of 13 percent and a slightly above-average rate of marital disruption of 22.5 percent.

COUNTY: CAYUGA
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	70,136	73,942	77,439	79,894
2	POP DENSITY	101	106	111	115
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	20,101	21,377	22,987	26,896
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	37,882	36,158	37,635	41,899
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.0	48.9	48.6	52.4
6	PERCENT 65+	11.7	12.2	11.2	13.1
7	% NONWHITE	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	26,676	26,173	28,357	31,553
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.4	72.4	75.3	75.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.7	33.2	39.2	42.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	48.8	56.5	62.8	64.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.3	5.3	5.8	6.1
14	% EDUCATION	3.7	6.2	9.1	10.1
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.2	2.4	6.0	7.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.7	15.5	19.6	18.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	37.9	34.8	31.9	29.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	44	29	31	33
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	16	13	12	12
21	% PRIMARY IND.	13.3	8.6	5.3	5.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	79.0	73.3	62.2	62.5
23	N FARMS	2,934	2,093	1,495	1,174
24	ACRES HARVESTED	35,273	32,728	27,772	27,906
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	57,423	61,882	60,172	71,827
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,073	5,384	9,311	18,473
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,602	15,183	20,950	21,059
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.2	10.2	18.2	25.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.9	5.7	5.8	10.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	25.9	19.2	13.4	12.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	16.2	10.4	15.5	16.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	64.6	69.8	95.7	96.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	23.7	25.2	16.6	11.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	14.3	10.8	14.2	10.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.6	16.1	21.3	22.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

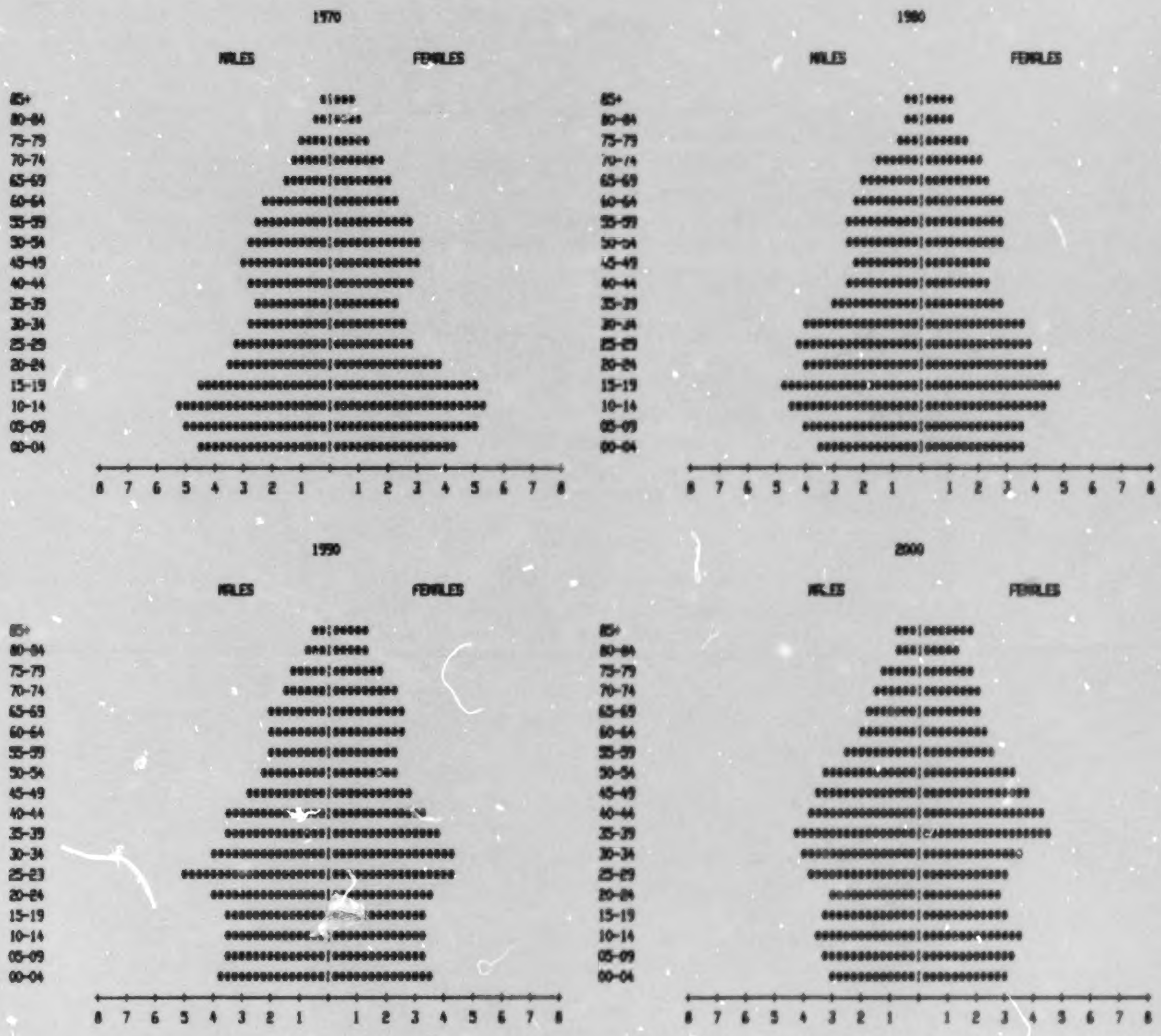
CAYUGA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3406	3279	2887	2769	2968	2835	3076	2938	2634	2535	2413	2304
05-09	3891	3825	3120	2869	2900	2797	2989	2826	2893	2763	2476	2366
10-14	4143	4046	3641	3419	3137	2901	2896	2791	3062	2926	2660	2541
15-19	3542	3888	3748	3836	3416	3148	2933	2633	2767	2563	2728	2523
20-24	2655	2828	3181	3364	3609	3605	3276	2917	2629	2350	2787	2482
25-29	2528	2096	3415	3088	3685	3463	4097	3664	3308	2483	3172	2433
30-34	2090	1861	3098	2719	3120	3178	3373	3518	3450	3016	2802	2446
35-39	1953	1838	2340	2138	3032	2795	3033	3225	3713	3782	2922	2581
40-44	2094	2194	1931	1878	2293	2192	2975	2828	3235	3617	3335	3122
45-49	2256	2346	1818	1827	1898	1916	2247	2207	2930	3291	3640	3885
50-54	2130	2363	1911	2153	1796	1851	1862	1915	2880	2852	3157	3672
55-59	1982	2043	2080	2251	1851	2158	1726	1831	2123	2186	2794	3281
60-64	1707	1790	1802	2164	1944	2209	1716	2090	1659	1837	2595	2754
65-69	1118	1466	1619	1857	1615	2050	1699	2064	1399	1659	1736	1994
70-74	964	1302	1147	1535	1401	1683	1305	1831	1213	1746	1182	1546
75-79	765	1058	657	1167	901	1308	1022	1411	1001	1547	832	1254
80-84	427	753	472	828	445	894	568	985	600	1158	563	1114
85+	265	547	359	806	457	1018	445	1153	579	1413	612	1638
	TOTAL:	77439	TOTAL:	79894	TOTAL:	82469	TOTAL:	84635	TOTAL:	85819	TOTAL:	86342

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CAYUGA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

FULTON COUNTY

Located about halfway between Albany and Utica just north of the Thruway in upstate New York, Fulton County is smaller than average among rural counties. Its population of 55,100 people is about evenly split between urban and rural, with 49.6 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Just over one-fifth (21.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Gloversville is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 17,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Fulton county gained 2,500 people, including a net of over 2,400 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,600 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,150.

The manufacturing economic base is large but declining slightly, with 40 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Fulton County had 22 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 68 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $9 million.

The county's service sector is large, with 59 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage, however, is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Only 22 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Fulton County had a relatively high unemployment rate in 1980 of 11.2 percent, above the average of other upstate counties. It had an average poverty rate of 13.5 percent, and a slightly-above-average rate of marital disruption of 23 percent.

COUNTY: FULTON
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	51,021	51,304	52,637	55,153
2	POP DENSITY	103	103	106	111
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	16,326	16,696	17,618	20,259
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	28,073	25,857	26,161	28,520
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.0	50.4	49.7	51.7
6	PERCENT 65+	12.5	13.9	13.4	14.9
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	21,828	20,239	21,142	22,290
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	77.8	78.3	80.8	78.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	36.0	39.2	39.9	42.5
11	% TERTIARY IND.	44.1	46.9	54.2	58.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.7	14.1	14.7	17.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.4	3.2	3.9	4.9
14	% EDUCATION	2.8	4.5	7.0	8.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.3	1.3	4.8	7.6
16	% FIN, INS, REAL EST.	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.9	18.9	20.3	17.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	52.2	50.0	44.1	39.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	88	88	71	68
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	18	26	18	22
21	% PRIMARY IND.	3.6	3.1	1.7	1.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	29.0	25.2	15.3	14.8
23	N FARMS	830	591	271	254
24	ACRES HARVESTED	9,216	8,009	4,862	4,704
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	9,371	10,368	9,179	9,053
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,975	5,379	8,633	16,536
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,264	15,169	19,424	18,851
28	% SOME COLLEGE	8.7	8.7	14.6	22.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.8	8.6	5.0	11.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	26.3	17.1	13.7	13.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.9	9.8	13.1	12.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	68.4	69.7	94.9	96.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.0	23.6	19.1	11.0
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	17.6	9.7	3.8	10.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.4	17.8	21.0	23.2

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

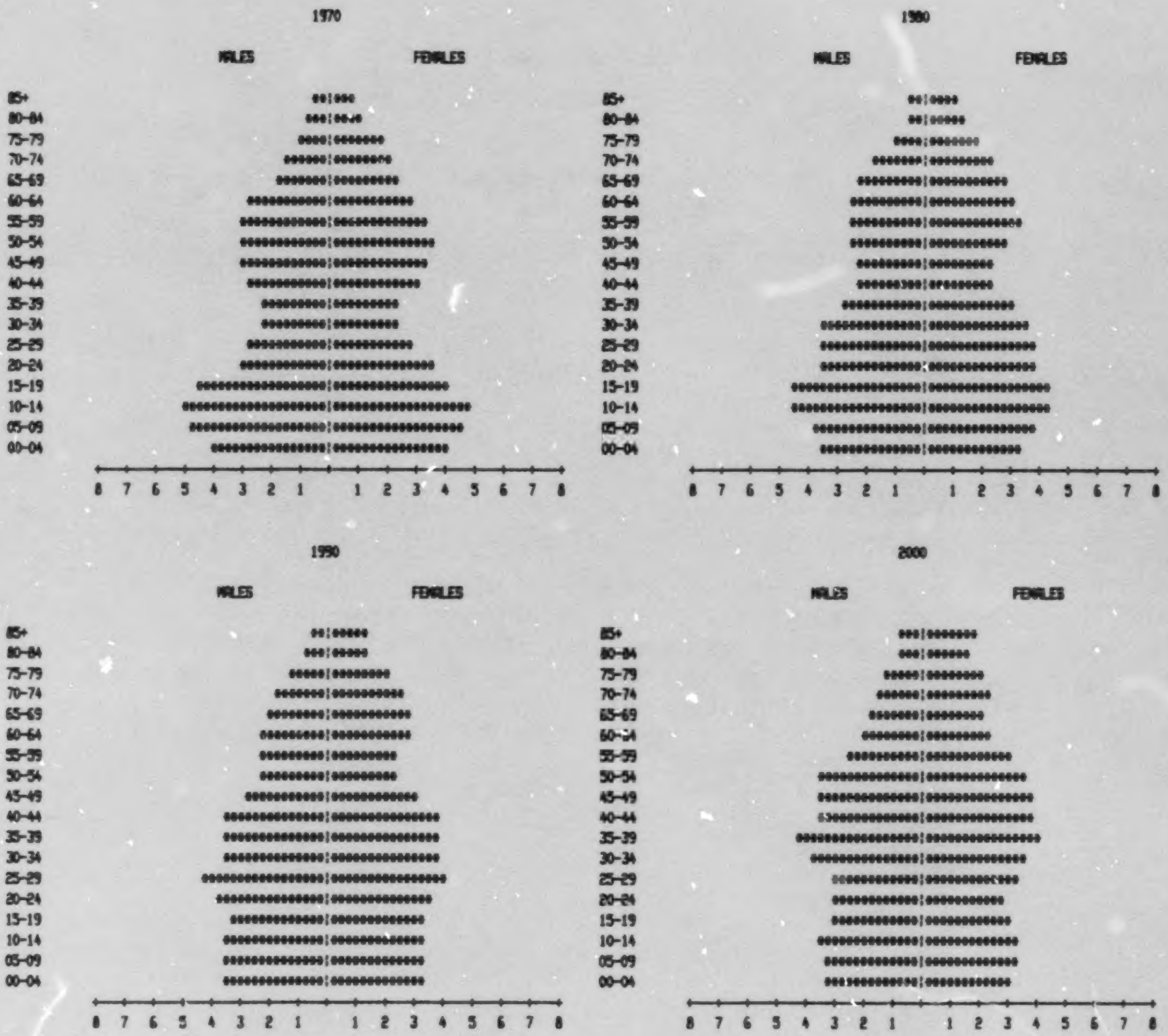
FULTON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2152	2164	1556	1824	1904	1819	1973	1886	1842	1759	1656	1583
05-09	2475	2318	2079	2070	1962	1831	1921	1838	1945	1859	1728	1650
10-14	2657	2443	2431	2327	2088	2081	1981	1852	1995	1906	1870	1785
15-19	2330	2143	2519	2376	2218	2129	1916	1917	1767	1693	1796	1719
20-24	1522	1800	1956	2037	2342	2219	2074	2002	1686	1584	1705	1638
25-29	1432	1486	1914	2009	1993	2085	2399	2286	1822	1836	1685	1628
30-34	1217	1237	1940	1973	1950	2056	2042	2147	2161	2101	1763	1668
35-39	1191	1232	1536	1614	1974	2017	1995	2114	2497	2394	1903	1931
40-44	1384	1604	1256	1298	1558	1645	2012	2069	2116	2240	2247	2200
45-49	1529	1735	1163	1297	1264	1317	1576	1680	2041	2189	2565	2488
50-54	1616	1848	1401	1536	1254	1306	1262	1335	2016	2118	2129	2301
55-59	1566	1653	1444	1739	1363	1530	1227	1310	1529	1689	1987	2209
60-64	1383	1490	1406	1714	1354	1697	1285	1503	1157	1300	1854	2071
65-69	958	1211	1301	1525	1241	1613	1202	1608	1020	1206	1276	1561
70-74	605	1075	944	1220	1048	1357	1006	1446	928	1276	840	1108
75-79	584	892	543	917	671	1001	751	1122	724	1227	618	924
80-84	331	558	324	661	318	651	397	718	473	932	438	826
85+	211	405	244	559	259	693	264	758	420	1082	462	1317
	TOTAL:	52637	TOTAL:	55153	TOTAL:	55808	TOTAL:	56874	TOTAL:	58530	TOTAL:	59129

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: FULTON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

GENESEE COUNTY

Located between Buffalo and Rochester on the New York Thruway, Genesee County is a slightly smaller-than-average upstate rural county. Its population of 59,400 people is mostly rural, with 63.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Batavia is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 16,700 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Genesee County gained only about 700 people, but showed a net gain of more than 2,800 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age. The county gained over 2,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 3,400.

The manufacturing economic base is large, even if declining slightly, with 31 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Genesee County had 12 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 39 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $55.6 million.

Its service sector is large, with 62 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, however, but is growing slowly.

About 27 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Genesee County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.3 percent, slightly below the average of other upstate rural counties. It had a below-average poverty rate (10.5 percent), and a slightly below-average rate of marital disruption (19 percent).

COUNTY: GENESEE
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	47,584	53,994	58,722	59,400
2	POP DENSITY	95	108	117	118
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	13,510	15,598	17,589	20,111
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	25,251	26,403	28,598	31,385
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.1	48.9	48.7	52.8
6	PERCENT 65+	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.9
7	% NONWHITE	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	18,221	19,634	22,548	25,937
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	72.2	74.4	78.8	82.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.5	32.3	35.6	41.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	51.1	57.1	59.2	62.4
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.2	16.9	16.1	19.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.4
14	% EDUCATION	3.9	5.6	7.5	8.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.5	4.2	6.6	8.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.7	16.4	18.9	18.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	32.8	32.5	34.7	31.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	35	36	43	39
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	16	15	13	12
21	% PRIMARY IND.	16.2	10.4	6.1	6.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	80.3	74.6	61.3	60.6
23	N FARMS	2,112	1,585	1,029	794
24	ACRES HARVESTED	25,794	23,963	19,690	19,466
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	43,189	50,161	51,790	55,631
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,236	5,898	10,005	20,376
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,164	16,632	22,511	23,229
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.0	12.0	18.9	26.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.9	6.1	3.6	7.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	21.9	15.1	10.3	10.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	17.7	13.0	17.9	21.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	66.3	72.1	96.0	97.4
33	INFANT MORTALITY	23.5	23.4	17.5	11.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	16.8	7.4	5.1	5.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.3	13.6	16.2	19.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

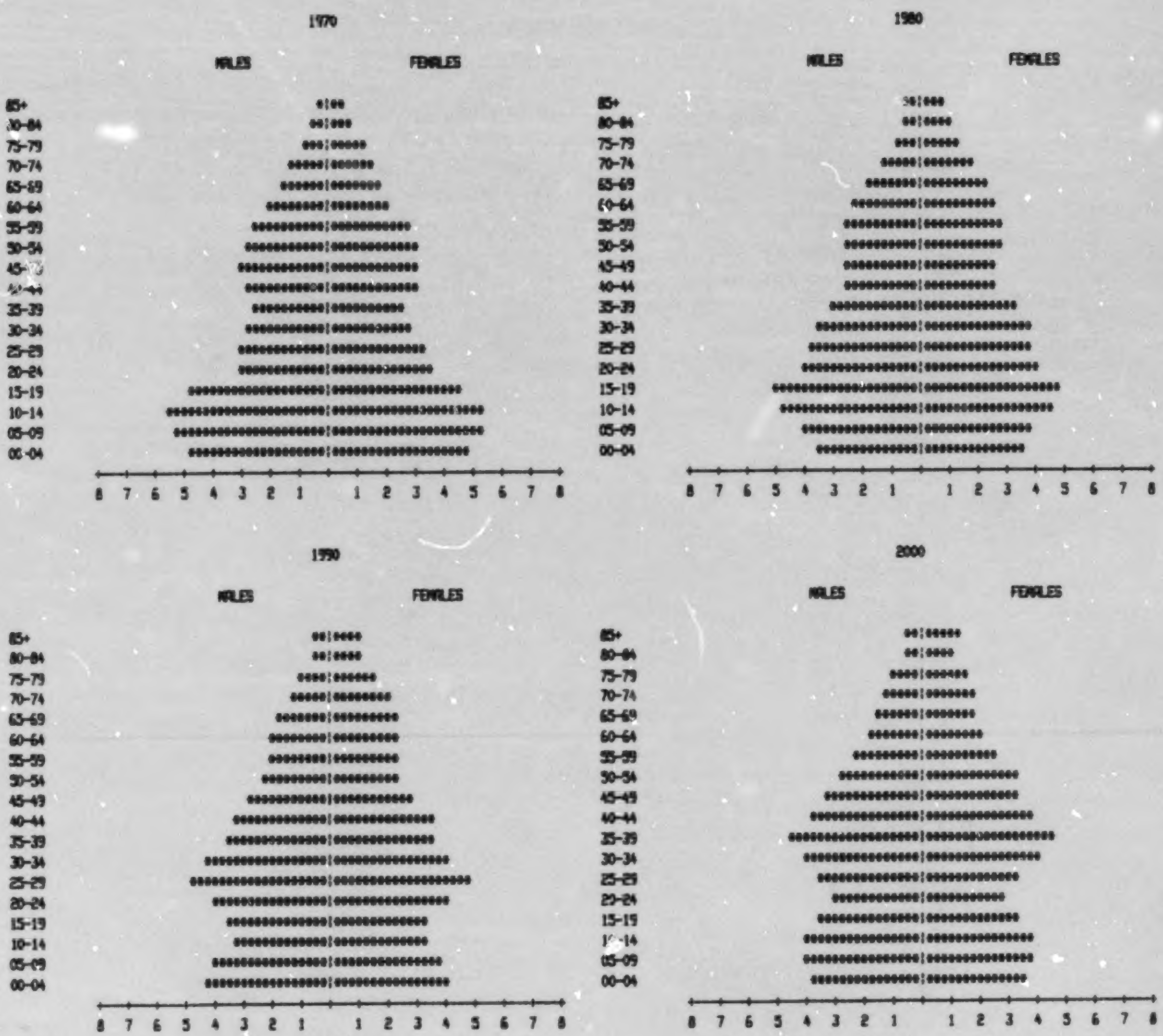
GENESEE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2805	2716	2090	2059	2419	2310	2565	2451	2359	2254	2288	2185
05-09	3087	3067	2403	2224	2101	2033	2394	2289	2322	2413	2245	2147
10-14	3200	3078	2851	2656	2371	2177	2061	1997	2530	2427	2346	2249
15-19	2797	2638	2927	2862	2636	2492	2226	2050	2241	2155	2382	2288
20-24	1743	2091	2312	2401	2756	2740	2520	2394	1881	1839	2329	2253
25-29	1810	1923	2291	2276	2615	2526	2894	2892	2270	2113	2303	2239
30-34	1584	1562	2122	2218	2225	2246	2576	2501	2649	2545	1993	1968
35-39	1523	1516	1817	1857	2048	2175	2179	2210	2838	2866	2246	2110
40-44	1621	1764	1509	1521	1737	1806	1988	2123	2489	2444	2581	2505
45-49	1747	1764	1422	1439	1431	1472	1672	1754	2068	2131	2717	2786
50-54	1589	1713	1535	1640	1330	1382	1359	1419	1848	2022	2332	2347
55-59	1455	1557	1506	1647	1405	1558	1237	1318	1502	1640	1873	2009
60-64	1184	1241	1297	1487	1333	1539	1263	1461	1156	1291	1586	1855
65-69	894	1046	1079	1298	1083	1345	1132	1398	962	1143	1179	1434
70-74	705	911	748	1003	828	1121	847	1166	855	1173	790	1045
75-79	494	670	491	786	511	807	577	905	631	999	542	825
80-84	310	466	322	585	287	565	305	582	362	696	370	706
85+	154	297	241	478	258	619	254	679	296	810	336	939
	TOTAL:	58722	TOTAL:	59400	TOTAL:	60287	TOTAL:	61638	TOTAL:	64420	TOTAL:	66328

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: GENESEE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

MADISON COUNTY

Located between Syracuse and Utica on the Thruway in upstate New York's central region, Madison County is about average in size among rural counties under extensive urban influence. Its population of over 65,100 people is almost evenly split between urban and rural, with 55.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost two-fifths (39.7 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment, the fifth highest rate among upstate counties in 1980.

Oneida is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 10,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Madison County gained 2,300 people, including a net of nearly 4,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained nearly 4,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 3,300.

The county's manufacturing economic base is about average, even if declining slightly, with 24 percent of its 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Madison County had 4 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 20 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much larger than average in total products sold, although declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of nearly $60 million.

Its service sector is large, with 70 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is average among upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

About 30 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly above the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Madison County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 8 percent, slightly below the average of other upstate counties. The county was about average in its poverty rate (12 percent) and marital disruption rate (19 percent).

COUNTY: MADISON
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	46,214	54,635	62,864	65,150
2	POP DENSITY	70	83	95	99
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	13,020	15,236	17,741	20,805
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	23,730	25,624	28,980	32,830
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.3	46.9	46.1	50.4
6	PERCENT 65+	11.0	10.1	9.0	10.1
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	16,861	19,339	22,537	25,894
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	71.1	75.5	77.8	78.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.8	32.2	36.1	42.2
11	% TERTIARY IND.	53.0	61.2	66.4	69.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.1	15.8	18.0	20.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.1	4.8	3.3	3.6
14	% EDUCATION	6.6	9.6	13.9	15.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.2	1.9	3.5	6.9
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	2.7	3.1	3.4
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.7	18.7	21.9	21.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.1	25.9	24.8	23.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	22	22	24	20
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	4	5	4	4
21	% PRIMARY IND.	19.9	12.9	8.9	6.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	75.1	71.5	55.8	55.8
23	N FARMS	2,360	1,693	1,075	920
24	ACRES HARVESTED	31,805	30,281	23,632	23,632
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	56,961	62,020	62,079	59,899
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,990	5,451	9,639	18,492
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,316	15,372	21,688	21,081
28	% SOME COLLEGE	15.0	15.0	22.1	30.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.5	7.1	4.9	8.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	27.4	18.7	11.7	12.2
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	17.1	12.5	17.2	17.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	59.5	68.0	95.1	96.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.8	28.1	20.1	10.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.0	12.8	12.7	7.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	7.3	3.2	1.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.2	14.1	16.6	19.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

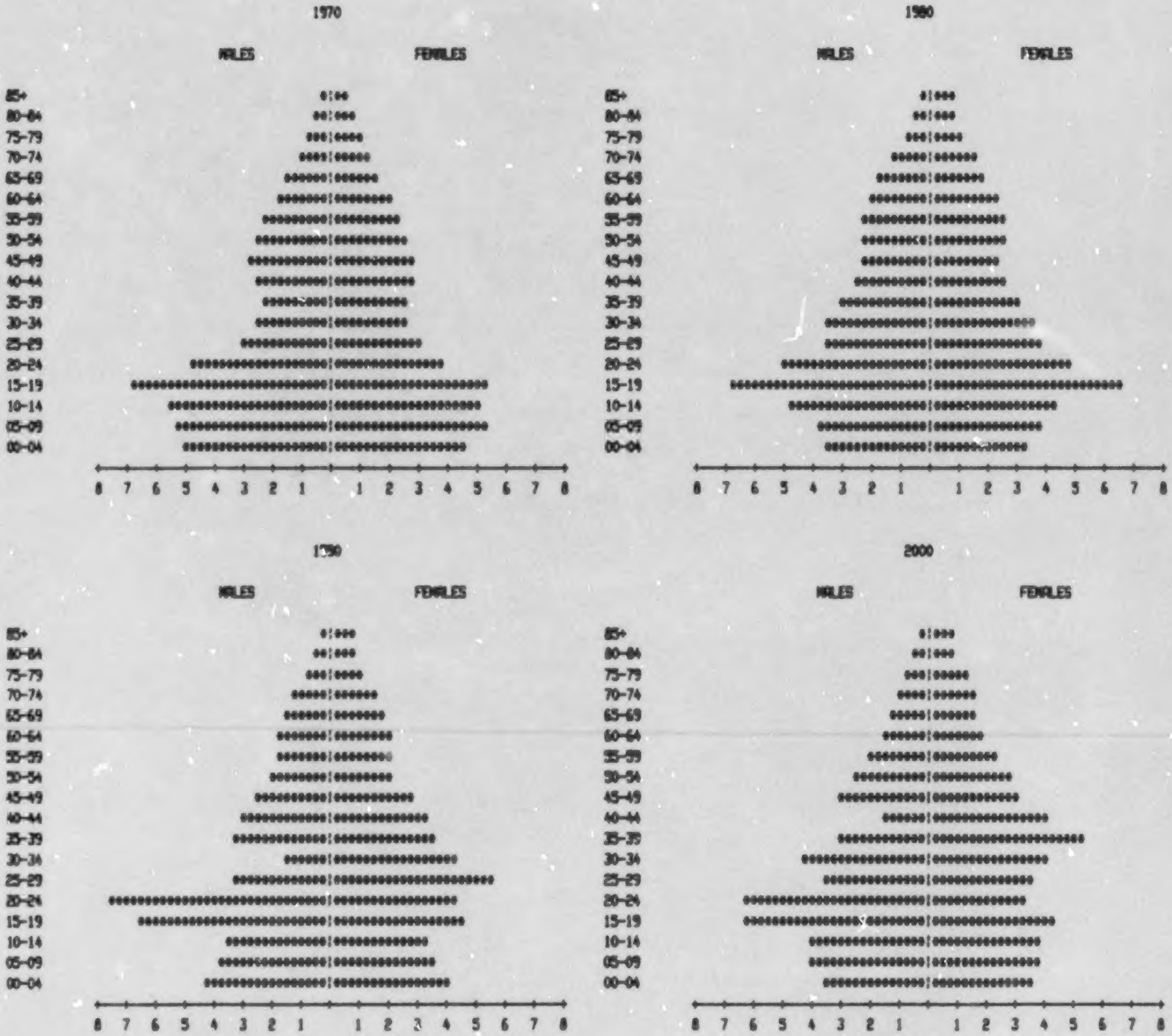
MADISON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3099	2889	2341	2154	2590	2474	2891	2762	2680	2559	2604	2488
05-09	3280	3235	2484	2405	2357	2167	2615	2494	2943	2823	2585	2481
10-14	3436	3210	3044	2831	2492	2411	2370	2176	2974	2863	2806	2705
15-19	4262	3357	4335	4301	5077	3429	4555	3031	4722	3180	5095	3562
20-24	2955	2330	3300	3064	4418	3794	5139	2956	4553	2404	5172	3115
25-29	1863	1535	2312	2398	1062	2992	2289	3797	2957	2511	2787	2727
30-34	1626	1606	2249	2308	2318	2411	1067	3013	3134	2967	2523	2386
35-39	1485	1528	1911	1997	2208	2271	2281	2377	2296	3863	2611	2606
40-44	1628	1769	1620	1587	1849	1940	2143	2210	1033	2964	3091	2978
45-49	1693	1665	1427	1505	1538	1518	1761	1859	2137	2273	2192	3770
50-54	1573	1626	1517	1615	1330	1421	1437	1436	1934	2055	950	2814
55-59	1360	1355	1486	1568	1384	1508	1216	1329	1526	1688	1890	2109
60-64	1166	1251	1336	1465	1310	1440	1224	1386	1178	1267	1619	1853
65-69	877	1002	1074	1173	1111	1302	1093	1282	911	1117	1167	1450
70-74	642	860	741	1021	815	988	846	1099	791	1071	778	1001
75-79	449	657	473	714	500	799	552	775	575	875	491	782
80-84	282	425	251	523	251	494	286	554	336	619	322	619
85+	177	311	199	455	196	534	195	555	241	639	272	746
	TOTAL:	62864	TOTAL:	63150	TOTAL:	66699	TOTAL:	69051	TOTAL:	74259	TOTAL:	79147

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: MADISON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Located to the northwest of Albany on the New York Thruway in the capital district, Montgomery County is smaller than average among upstate rural counties. Its population of 53,400 people is almost evenly split between urban and rural, with 54.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (24.1 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Amsterdam is its largest place, with a 1980 population of 21,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Montgomery County lost about 2,400 people, but lost only 200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and it actually gained about 1,000 households. But between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people fell by about 100.

The manufacturing economic base is large but declining slightly, with 37 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Montgomery County had 17 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 47 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, but is declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $40.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with 58 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

About 22 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Montgomery County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 8.2 percent, about average among upstate counties. It had a slightly above average poverty rate (13 percent), and an above-average rate of marital disruption (24 percent).

COUNTY: MONTGOMERY
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	59,594	57,240	55,883	53,439
2	POP DENSITY	146	140	137	131
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	18,048	18,404	18,812	19,845
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	33,748	29,879	28,333	28,109
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.6	52.2	50.7	52.6
6	PERCENT 65+	11.2	14.2	14.9	17.0
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	26,637	22,681	22,521	22,424
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	78.9	75.9	79.5	79.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	32.2	37.2	41.1	44.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	39.3	48.2	53.9	58.0
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.6	15.1	13.8	15.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.6	4.6	6.5	6.3
14	% EDUCATION	2.4	4.1	6.3	6.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.3	2.0	4.9	8.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.7	2.5	2.6	3.0
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.7	16.3	17.7	15.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	52.6	43.9	40.8	36.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	45	54	53	47
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	12	23	25	17
21	% PRIMARY IND.	8.1	7.9	5.4	5.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	78.2	73.4	61.8	63.4
23	N FARMS	1,473	1,074	735	668
24	ACRES HARVESTED	20,415	19,162	16,133	16,551
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	31,639	36,251	41,949	40,525
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,495	5,411	9,006	17,160
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	12,058	15,259	20,264	19,562
28	% SOME COLLEGE	7.8	7.8	13.1	21.8
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.8	8.3	5.1	8.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	17.3	18.6	13.8	13.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	25.6	10.0	13.8	13.1
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	71.7	78.2	94.5	97.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	34.6	25.9	18.7	11.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	16.8	8.7	5.4	15.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.9	16.5	21.4	23.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

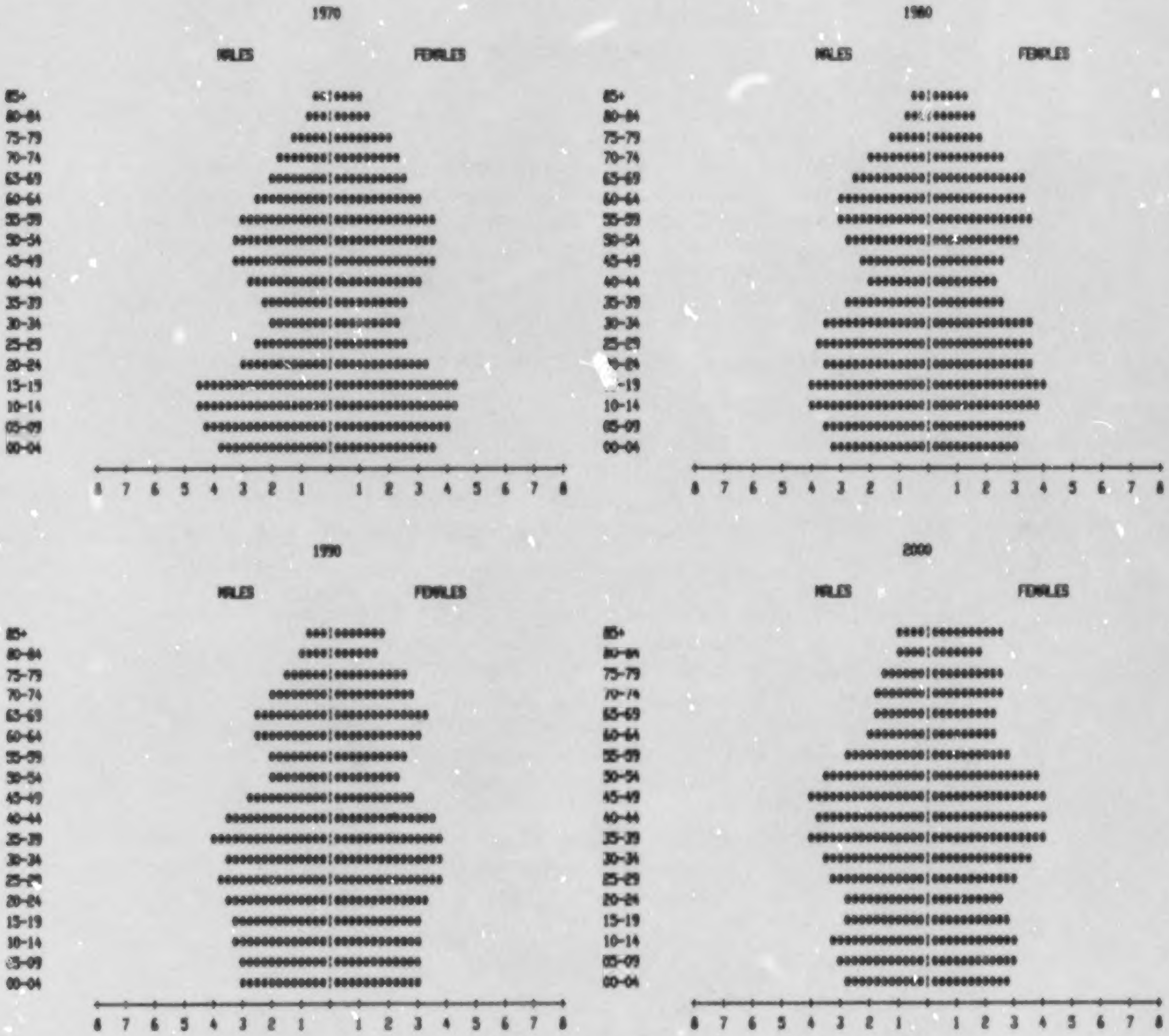
MONTGOMERY

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2151	1934	1700	1609	1631	1558	1647	1572	1485	1419	1300	1242
05-09	2370	2298	1920	1797	1685	1593	1638	1564	1597	1527	1374	1313
10-14	2563	2388	2154	2042	1905	1782	1694	1600	1671	1596	1505	1438
15-19	2449	2318	2182	2107	1939	1840	1740	1629	1512	1447	1472	1410
20-24	1699	1878	1846	1936	2002	1939	1804	1718	1449	1376	1425	1371
25-29	1461	1425	2010	1929	1858	1955	2041	1984	1660	1566	1439	1389
30-34	1108	1243	1805	1843	2024	1947	1855	2000	1867	1811	1511	1447
35-39	1230	1376	1422	1372	1816	1858	2063	1989	2132	2088	1730	1644
40-44	1535	1713	1104	1217	1425	1380	1843	1893	1970	2096	1958	1894
45-49	1774	1989	1141	1341	1097	1218	1435	1400	2120	2068	2186	2168
50-54	1849	2008	1447	1618	1119	1332	1351	1227	1855	1945	1979	2151
55-59	1719	1949	1600	1823	1391	1590	1090	1327	1398	1413	2060	2004
60-64	1464	1646	1577	1795	1481	1764	1306	1551	1004	1200	1702	1899
65-69	1123	1360	1343	1748	1373	1667	1309	1660	910	1227	1164	1303
70-74	948	1273	1007	1337	1079	1550	1121	1500	949	1323	728	1621
75-79	726	1059	615	970	729	1112	795	1310	793	1272	550	938
80-84	409	697	357	735	384	724	465	845	531	971	448	855
85+	261	490	302	676	326	853	360	960	476	1295	511	1414
	TOTAL:	55863	TOTAL:	53439	TOTAL:	52926	TOTAL:	53066	TOTAL:	53038	TOTAL:	52023

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: MONTGOMERY



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ONTARIO COUNTY

Located between Rochester and Syracuse on the Thruway in the heart of central New York, Ontario County is about average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 88,900 people is heavily rural, with 71.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-third (31.1 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Geneva is its largest place, with a 1980 population of 15,100 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Ontario County gained 10,000 people, including a net of 10,100 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 6,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 9,000.

The manufacturing economic base is slightly above average, and increasing slightly, with 28 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Ontario County had 15 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 43 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, although declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $54.9 million.

Its service sector is large, with 68 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. However, this percentage is smaller than average for other upstate rural counties, and is unchanging.

About 32 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage somewhat higher than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Ontario County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 6.6 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. Its poverty rate was comparatively low (9 percent), but its rate of marital disruption was about average (20 percent).

COUNTY: ONTARIO
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	60,172	68,070	78,849	88,909
2	POP DENSITY	92	105	121	136
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	16,612	19,344	23,748	30,307
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	32,779	33,422	37,848	47,943
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.5	49.1	48.0	53.9
6	PERCENT 65+	11.2	12.0	10.9	11.6
7	% NONWHITE	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	22,230	24,406	30,275	39,197
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.8	73.0	80.0	81.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.1	33.2	38.0	42.2
11	% TERTIARY IND.	60.7	63.3	67.7	68.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.2	19.1	18.5	20.0
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.5
14	% EDUCATION	4.1	6.4	8.8	10.0
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	9.1	6.7	9.2	10.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.8	19.3	22.1	21.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	24.0	26.8	26.7	27.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	39	44	52	43
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	9	11	12	15
21	% PRIMARY IND.	15.3	9.9	5.5	3.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	33.1	68.3	58.3	54.6
23	N FARMS	2,507	1,896	1,364	967
24	ACRES HARVESTED	13,804	28,485	24,314	22,771
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	50,031	57,261	56,371	54,947
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,947	5,734	10,511	20,514
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,167	16,170	23,650	23,386
28	% SOME COLLEGE	14.6	14.6	22.8	32.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.6	5.9	3.3	6.6
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	26.1	15.8	10.5	9.2
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	18.2	12.8	20.5	21.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	65.1	75.6	96.7	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.4	23.4	19.1	11.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.3	19.1	8.9	13.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.5	15.2	19.4	20.1

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

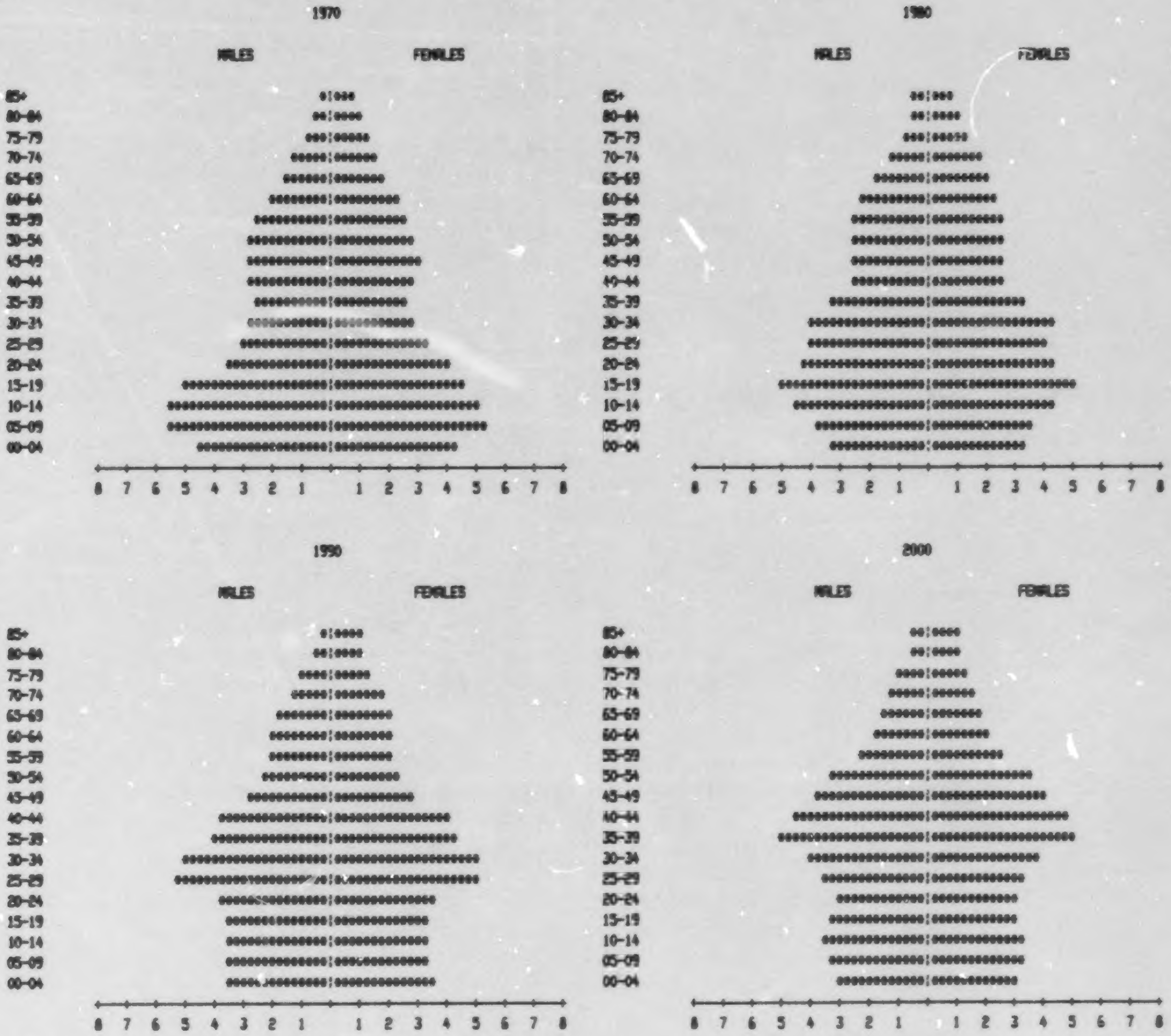
ONTARIO

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3509	3417	2989	2924	3174	3031	3517	3361	3283	3137	3086	2947
05-09	4244	4201	3272	3164	3199	3139	3340	3199	3602	3447	3167	3033
10-14	4312	3994	3939	3690	3475	3368	3355	3302	3773	3625	3420	3281
15-19	3891	3536	4504	4374	3820	3595	3393	3305	3477	3353	3656	3520
20-24	2801	3058	3820	3815	4400	4301	3758	3561	3358	3339	3756	3643
25-29	2363	2498	3535	3597	4531	4551	5073	4990	3655	3604	3725	3634
30-34	2130	2184	3591	3728	3946	4038	4862	4915	4318	4142	3631	3654
35-39	2016	2054	2800	2799	3736	3901	4033	4154	5335	5310	3711	3701
40-44	2246	2257	2296	2265	2805	2822	3729	3924	4965	5085	4319	4194
45-49	2188	2273	2176	2113	2235	2229	2735	2783	4009	4203	5219	5283
50-54	2082	2164	2304	2253	2068	2042	2139	2170	3593	3883	4730	4974
55-59	1887	1893	2277	2327	2133	2142	1928	1956	2536	2691	3693	4036
60-64	1500	1801	1971	2073	2038	2176	1923	2018	1880	2042	3139	3629
65-69	1195	1425	1648	1772	1666	1877	1737	1987	1552	1755	2027	2398
70-74	921	1235	1208	1510	1274	1523	1298	1627	1342	1670	1302	1676
75-79	667	1016	740	1097	832	1208	886	1230	995	1457	882	1277
80-84	381	712	474	796	432	778	491	866	568	992	582	1009
85+	262	536	355	713	374	849	364	913	453	1126	514	1317
	TOTAL:	78849	TOTAL:	88909	TOTAL:	93708	TOTAL:	98822	TOTAL:	107555	TOTAL:	111765

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ONTARIO



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

OSWEGO COUNTY

Located on the eastern shores of Lake Ontario and immediately north of Syracuse on Interstate 81, Oswego County is above average in size among upstate New York rural counties. Its population of 114,000 people is heavily rural, with 70.9 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23.8 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Oswego is its largest place, with a 1980 population of nearly 20,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Oswego County gained 13,000 people, including a net of 11,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained over 8,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 7,800.

The manufacturing economic base is large but declining slightly, with 29 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Oswego County had 17 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 40 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $27.4 million.

Its service sector is large, with 69 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is average among upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

Oswego County has a state college within its borders, but only about 23 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 12.7 percent, well above the average of other upstate counties. The poverty rate was above average (14 percent), but the rate of marital disruption was about average (20 percent).

COUNTY: OSWEGO
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	77,181	86,118	100,897	113,901
2	POP DENSITY	80	90	105	119
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	21,812	24,323	29,179	37,238
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	39,944	40,648	47,220	58,837
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.8	47.2	46.8	51.7
6	PERCENT 65+	10.6	10.9	9.4	9.8
7	% NONWHITE	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	27,105	28,439	33,919	41,761
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.9	70.0	71.8	71.0
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.0	31.3	35.7	39.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	48.4	54.0	65.4	69.0
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.0	15.5	16.8	18.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.2	3.7	3.6	4.3
14	% EDUCATION	4.0	6.6	12.7	13.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.8	1.4	3.4	5.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.1	16.8	19.5	18.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	39.2	39.5	31.8	28.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	41	39	44	40
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	17	16	17	17
21	% PRIMARY IND.	12.4	6.5	2.8	2.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	54.1	40.7	26.1	22.9
23	N FARMS	3,339	2,030	1,000	831
24	ACRES HARVESTED	33,271	25,030	16,051	14,083
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	38,569	37,317	34,758	27,474
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,772	5,580	9,254	18,815
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,563	15,736	20,822	21,449
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.4	11.4	15.6	23.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	7.1	9.1	7.0	12.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.6	18.6	13.6	13.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	12.5	11.6	15.5	17.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	60.0	64.3	93.9	96.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.6	25.2	14.6	9.8
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.1	8.1	10.9	7.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.2	15.1	18.0	20.1

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

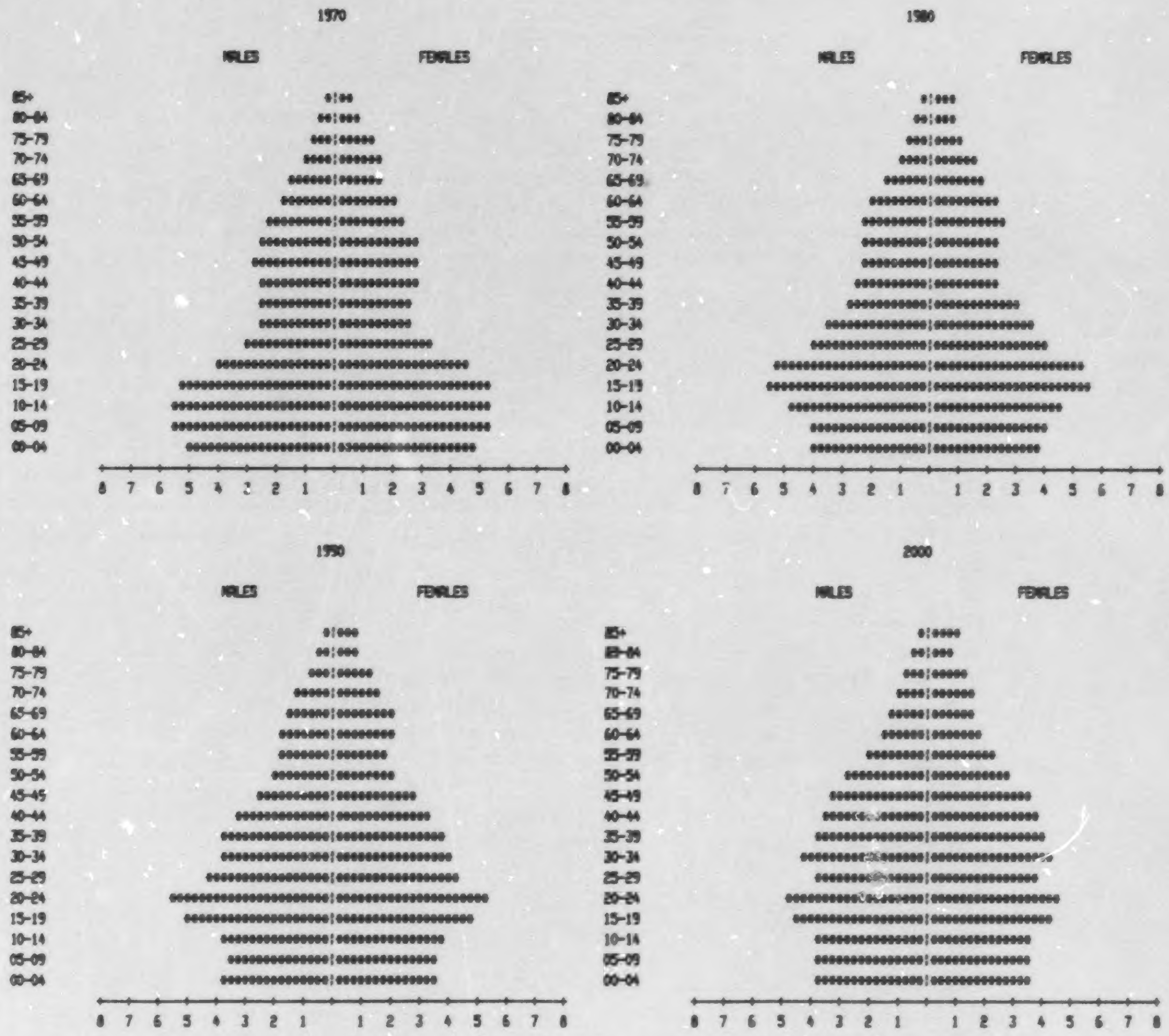
OSWEGO

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	4943	4679	4498	4375	4329	4136	4717	4507	5071	4844	4987	4764
05-09	5534	5305	4689	4507	4608	4493	4454	4258	5123	4908	5150	4934
10-14	5518	5363	5328	5057	4787	4612	4724	4618	4974	4784	5372	5163
15-19	5196	5402	6361	6169	6844	6448	6339	6034	6121	5817	6816	6484
20-24	3913	4584	6023	5961	6407	6273	6904	6572	6345	6172	6608	6353
25-29	3020	3255	4553	4543	4702	4794	5142	5164	5141	5043	4923	4820
30-34	2642	2586	4079	4040	4644	4663	4817	4943	5835	5675	5219	5232
35-39	2439	2462	3269	3447	4076	4061	4662	4709	5288	5382	5310	5276
40-44	2539	2564	2711	2662	3221	3421	4034	4048	4784	4982	5823	5742
45-49	2666	2876	2623	2489	2622	2503	3129	3360	4482	4616	5109	5297
50-54	2552	2705	2577	2701	2491	2402	2501	2524	3738	3860	4455	4771
55-59	2360	2391	2552	2821	2395	2579	2327	2305	2787	3129	4012	4318
60-64	1862	1962	2246	2494	2294	2649	2163	2434	2110	2287	3170	3513
65-69	1437	1606	1797	2072	1907	2269	1958	2422	1795	1989	2160	2713
70-74	1060	1452	1236	1656	1395	1789	1489	1969	1442	1933	1415	1825
75-79	825	1148	783	1199	855	1331	972	1447	1065	1702	982	1404
80-84	458	704	447	864	461	855	506	955	614	1144	598	1130
85+	294	481	305	761	344	921	369	1000	450	1209	515	1445
	TOTAL:	100897	TOTAL:	113901	TOTAL:	118681	TOTAL:	124486	TOTAL:	136641	TOTAL:	147808

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: OSWEGO



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Located just east of Albany and the upper Hudson River and on Interstate 90 in upstate New York, Rensselaer County is well above average in size, with extensive urban influence. Its population of almost 152,000 people is heavily urban, with 61.3 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Moreover, it is the third highest commuting county in the upstate area--almost one-half (43.3 percent) of the work force commute outside the county to work.

Troy is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 23,900 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Rensselaer County lost 1,400 people, but gained a net of 6,100 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 5,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 5,300.

The manufacturing economic base is low and declining slightly, with 19 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Rensselaer County had 17 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 39 plants which employed twenty or more. Its agricultural base is much smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $25.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with 80 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

Rensselaer County has several colleges, and 29 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 7 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. Both the poverty rate at 12.4 percent, and the rate of marital disruption at 23 percent were slightly above average.

COUNTY: RENSSELAER
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	132,607	142,585	152,510	151,966
2	POP DENSITY	199	214	229	228
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	38,274	43,087	47,322	52,735
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	74,613	72,005	74,272	80,361
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.3	50.5	48.7	52.9
6	PERCENT 65+	10.2	11.6	11.7	12.5
7	% NONWHITE	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	51,766	52,889	58,762	64,076
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.4	73.5	79.1	79.7
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.3	34.7	39.0	43.9
11	% TERTIARY IND.	63.4	66.7	76.2	79.9
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.3	17.8	17.8	18.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	7.8	8.5	9.6	13.5
14	% EDUCATION	4.3	6.6	10.4	11.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.2	2.7	6.7	8.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.7	3.0	4.2	5.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	19.7	21.3	22.2	21.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	32.5	30.8	22.2	18.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	72	57	48	39
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	33	28	20	17
21	% PRIMARY IND.	4.1	2.5	1.7	1.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	53.5	42.2	28.6	26.2
23	N FARMS	1,822	1,151	649	559
24	ACRES HARVESTED	22,803	17,987	12,190	11,167
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	28,706	26,340	26,292	25,271
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,298	5,747	10,087	19,259
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,378	16,207	22,696	21,955
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.4	12.4	18.4	28.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.5	5.6	3.4	7.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	20.3	15.2	10.5	12.4
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	21.2	12.9	19.8	19.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	74.2	71.1	95.2	96.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.7	22.8	18.6	14.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.8	9.8	7.9	13.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.5	0.7	4.6	2.6
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.3	17.2	20.2	23.1

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

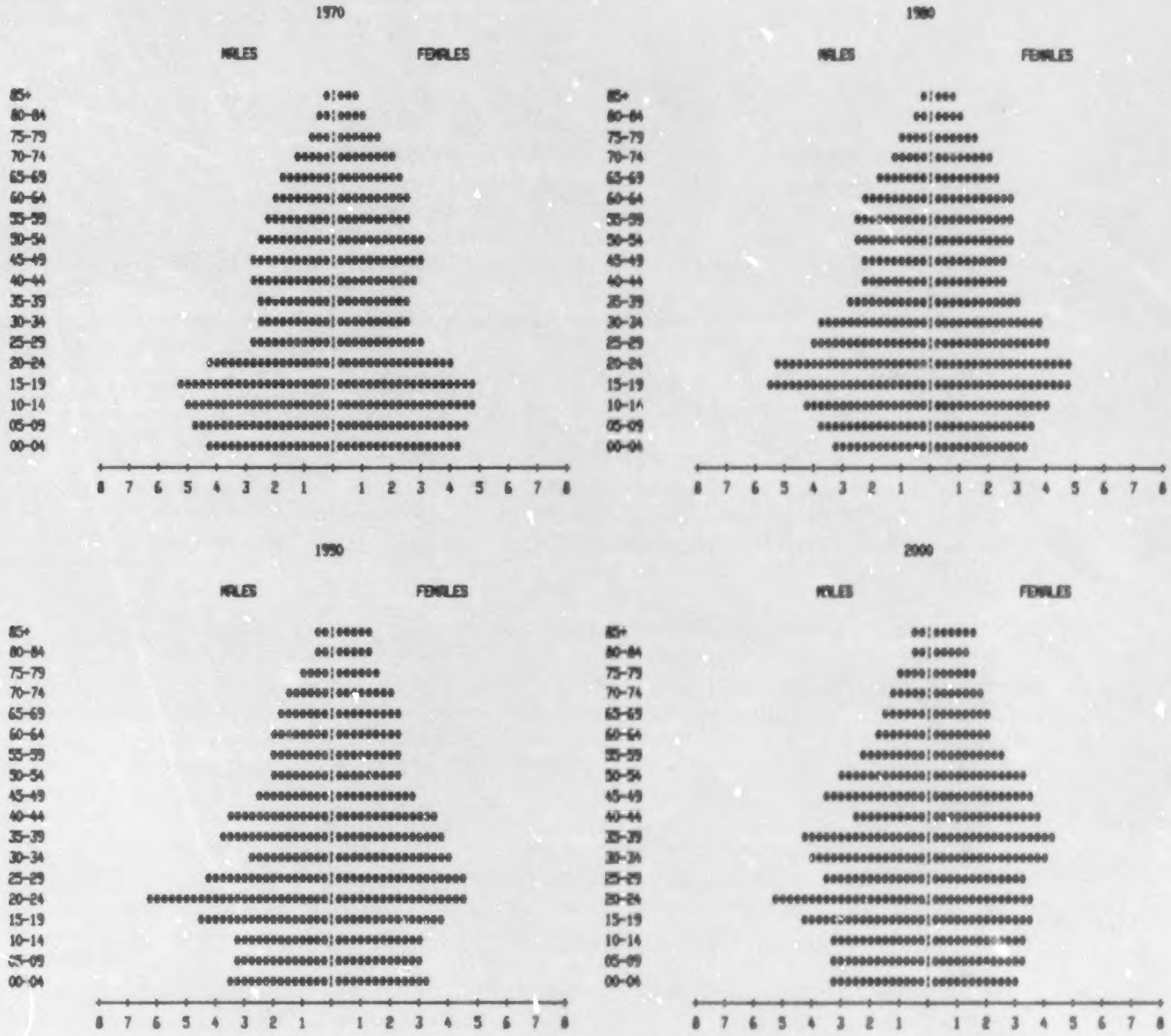
RENSSELAER

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	6610	6401	5052	4815	4998	4774	5261	5026	4963	4744	4476	4276
05-09	7202	7046	5584	5183	5008	4777	4990	4778	5328	5103	4663	4462
10-14	7480	7374	6572	6215	5487	5097	4981	4763	5327	5120	5036	4828
15-19	8158	7134	8247	7385	8061	6770	7024	5709	6629	5493	7014	5852
20-24	6547	6241	7816	7036	9897	7550	9700	6951	8349	5724	8805	6174
25-29	4336	4623	5978	5928	4226	6039	6670	6855	5472	5173	4978	4856
30-34	3678	3789	5548	5675	5900	5878	4159	5981	6475	6259	4914	4806
35-39	3655	3964	4127	4435	5443	5591	5771	5784	6548	6818	5519	5271
40-44	4137	4306	3537	3650	4013	4335	5275	5458	4023	5864	6435	6289
45-49	4173	4525	3450	3771	3410	3550	3856	4211	5485	5600	6396	6766
50-54	3990	4664	3835	4040	3282	3640	3234	3422	4906	5219	3847	5749
55-59	3560	3956	3690	4186	3572	3857	3047	3471	3466	3953	5070	5390
60-64	3215	3903	3262	4000	3325	3930	3207	3616	2754	3126	4301	4888
65-69	2667	3265	2605	3460	2776	3639	2820	3570	2372	3022	2781	3531
70-74	1870	2957	2033	3066	2041	3004	2167	3155	2175	2914	1929	2588
75-79	1327	2116	1398	2314	1421	2400	1421	2426	1574	2563	1371	2232
80-84	744	1416	745	1580	838	1674	848	1791	929	1891	970	1800
85+	470	1011	489	1259	588	1670	673	1933	758	2293	882	2584
	TOTAL:	152510	TOTAL:	151966	TOTAL:	152541	TOTAL:	154004	TOTAL:	158414	TOTAL:	161729

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: RENSSELAER



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SARATOGA COUNTY

Located north of Albany on the western shores of the upper Hudson River and the Interstate 87 Northway, Saratoga County is well above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of over 153,700 people is about evenly split between rural and urban, with 46.3 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Moreover, it is the second highest commuting county in the upstate area--almost one-half (46.5 percent) of the work force commute outside the county to work.

Saratoga Springs, a popular summer resort, is its largest city with a 1980 population of over 23,900 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Saratoga County gained 32,000 people, including a net of 23,800 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 16,300 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 20,000.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining, with 22 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Saratoga County had 9 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 35 plants which employed twenty or more. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, and also declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of almost $20.8 million.

Its service sector is large, with about 77 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

About 36 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is higher than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The county had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 8.1 percent, about average for other upstate counties. It had comparatively low rates of poverty (9 percent) and marital disruption (18 percent).

COUNTY: SARATOGA
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	74,869	89,096	121,709	153,759
2	POP DENSITY	92	109	149	188
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	21,636	25,863	35,686	51,935
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	40,842	44,637	60,151	83,933
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.6	50.1	49.4	54.6
6	PERCENT 65+	10.4	10.3	8.6	9.1
7	% NONWHITE	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	28,784	31,506	44,394	64,200
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.5	70.6	73.8	76.5
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.6	33.0	36.0	41.5
11	% TERTIARY IND.	54.8	58.0	69.9	76.7
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.0	15.9	18.0	21.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.4	4.6	7.5	9.4
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	7.5	11.2	11.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.6	1.5	5.2	8.1
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.2	2.7	3.6	4.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.8	19.7	27.3	27.4
18	% SECONDARY IND.	38.7	37.9	28.2	21.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	44	40	33	35
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	22	17	13	9
21	% PRIMARY IND.	6.5	4.1	1.9	1.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	38.5	31.0	18.9	17.6
23	N FARMS	1,795	1,151	595	541
24	ACRES HARVESTED	20,136	16,213	9,885	9,205
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	22,295	19,008	21,345	20,794
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,245	5,676	10,500	20,712
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,195	16,006	23,625	23,612
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.2	12.2	22.7	35.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.9	6.7	3.5	8.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	20.5	17.0	9.6	9.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	19.4	12.5	20.9	22.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	65.2	73.2	96.5	97.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	26.5	20.1	16.0	8.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	20.0	9.0	10.7	11.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	2.2	1.6	4.6
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.4	14.2	14.9	18.1

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

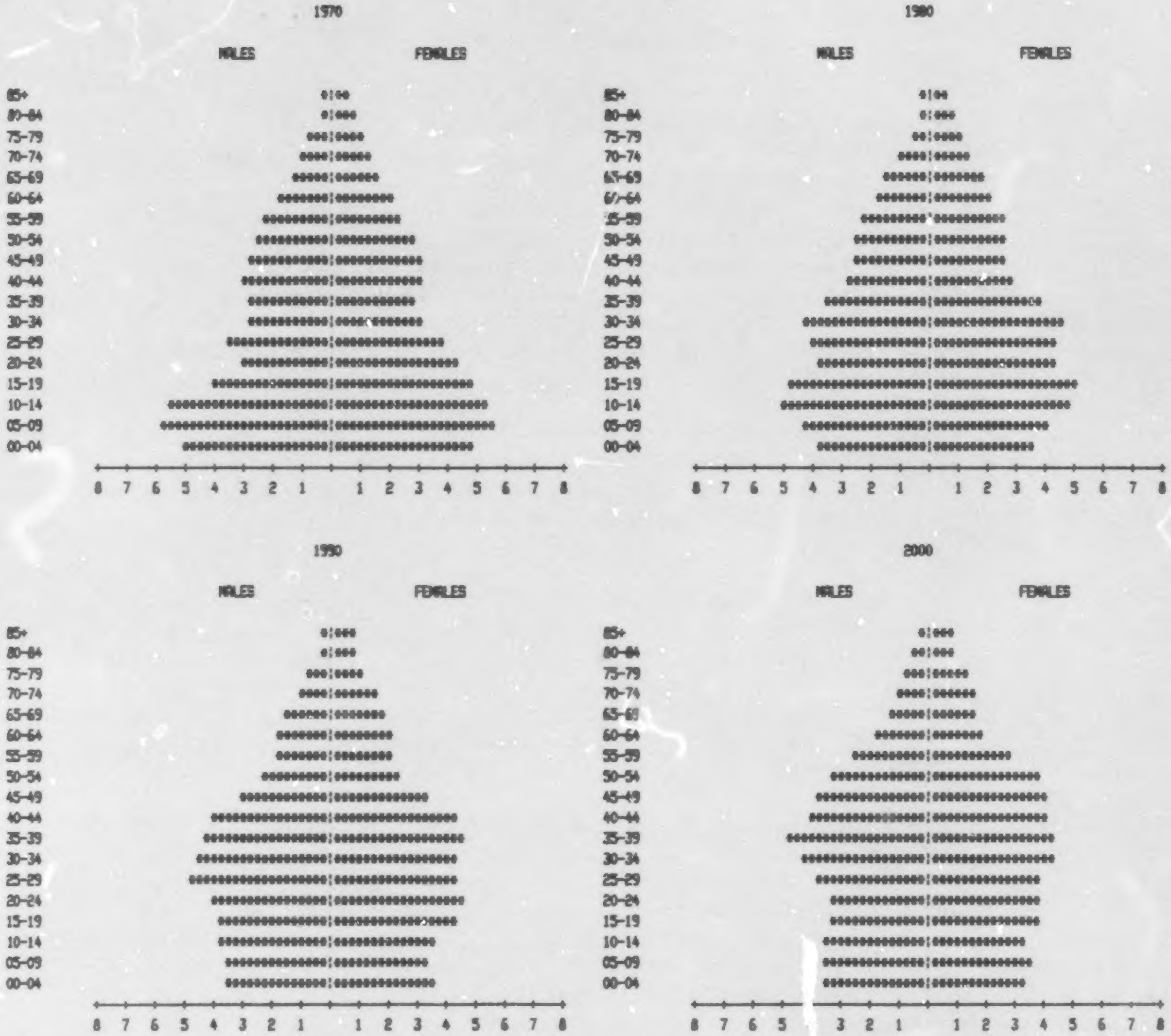
SARATOGA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	6197	5911	5717	5386	5741	5484	6414	6127	6998	6685	6686	6387
05-09	6893	6744	6426	6095	6237	5905	6190	5949	7221	6922	6972	6677
10-14	6615	6312	7523	7117	6922	6603	6671	6354	7101	6836	7420	7123
15-19	4907	5791	7337	7632	7261	7951	6767	7540	6521	7362	7465	8234
20-24	3770	5119	5840	6592	7133	7637	7150	8042	6594	7528	7198	8161
25-29	4164	4471	6301	6353	7074	6631	8516	7800	7602	7423	7114	6987
30-34	3494	3585	6594	6859	7319	7438	7951	7521	8662	8460	7259	7096
35-39	3359	3420	5561	5727	6994	7336	7671	7868	9413	8750	7860	7765
40-44	3554	3654	4201	4046	5599	5822	7059	7482	8261	7939	8825	8728
45-49	3419	3512	3726	3712	4111	4014	5492	5795	7646	8005	9381	8872
50-54	3135	3203	3812	3915	3561	3617	3940	3925	6749	7373	8021	7914
55-59	2771	2766	3522	3716	3549	3754	3324	3481	5051	5579	7180	7837
60-64	2107	2331	2861	3126	3154	3486	3204	3553	3417	3659	6011	7027
65-69	1629	1933	2295	2683	2405	2825	2691	3198	2638	3094	4121	5072
70-74	1158	1643	1582	2101	1762	2301	1877	2461	2204	2910	2421	3067
75-79	833	1254	941	1557	1082	1677	1226	1868	1516	2321	1536	2302
80-84	451	767	527	1120	545	1102	640	1209	807	1483	982	1802
85+	279	558	383	869	407	1126	436	1266	594	1620	782	2087
	TOTAL:	121709	TOTAL:	153759	TOTAL:	165565	TOTAL:	178658	TOTAL:	202944	TOTAL:	220372

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SARATOGA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Located immediately on the northwestern border of Albany County and on the Thruway in upstate New York's capital district, Schenectady County is well above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of nearly 150,000 people is heavily urban, with 89.1 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (24 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Schenectady is its largest city, with a 1980 population of nearly 68,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Schenectady County lost about 12,000 people, but lost a net of only 1,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, with a gain of 2,700 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,700.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 23 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, the county had 23 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 52 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, and declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $4.8 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 76 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

About 34 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage above average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 6.5 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. The poverty rate of 10 percent was comparatively low, but the rate of marital disruption of 23 percent was above average.

COUNTY: SCHENECTADY
CCUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	142,497	152,896	161,979	149,946
2	POP DENSITY	688	739	778	724
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	43,472	49,189	53,472	56,168
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	85,075	81,799	83,438	82,426
5	PERCENT 21-65	59.7	53.5	51.8	55.0
6	PERCENT 65+	9.6	11.4	11.9	14.4
7	% NONWHITE	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	57,202	55,388	62,819	64,523
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.2	67.7	75.3	78.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.9	32.0	37.5	43.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	48.5	61.2	71.0	76.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.6	17.1	17.9	19.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	6.5	7.5	8.1	9.5
14	% EDUCATION	3.2	5.8	9.3	9.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.8	2.8	6.6	9.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.2	3.0	3.9	4.8
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	25.7	29.6	32.0	26.4
18	% SECONDARY IND.	50.3	38.0	28.5	23.3
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	43	45	60	52
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	28	28	28	23
21	% PRIMARY IND.	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	45.2	32.3	26.1	21.0
23	N FARMS	600	349	274	201
24	ACRES HARVESTED	5,989	4,280	3,458	2,783
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	7,611	5,970	7,885	4,806
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,818	6,541	10,702	20,529
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	13,172	18,446	24,080	23,403
28	% SOME COLLEGE	17.2	17.2	24.0	33.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	3.8	6.6	3.0	6.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	15.0	14.3	9.1	9.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	28.8	19.7	24.1	24.3
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	87.7	85.2	98.1	98.2
33	INFANT MORTALITY	22.8	17.2	17.3	11.2
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	11.2	6.5	9.3	14.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.3
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.5	15.5	19.0	23.4

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

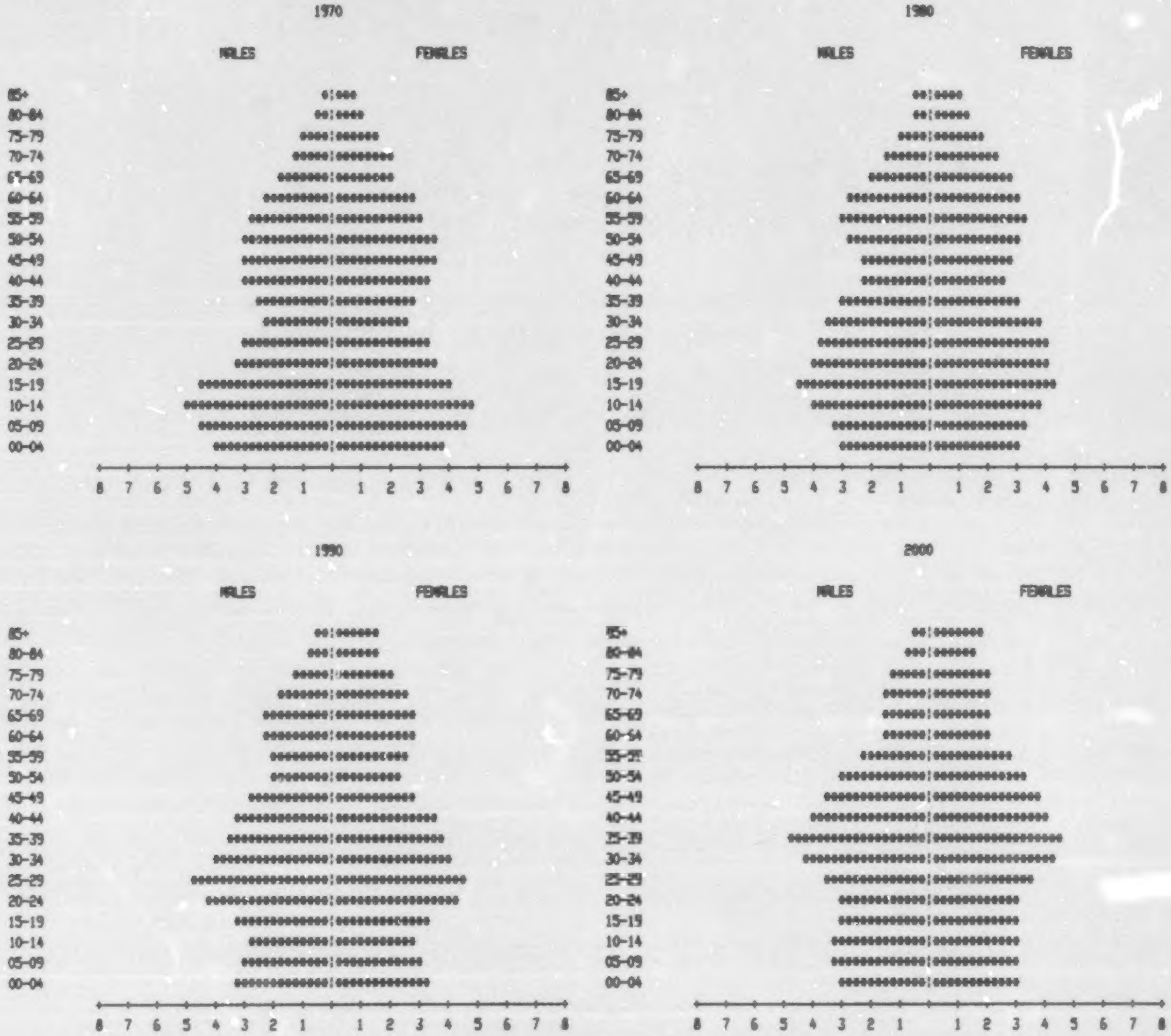
SCHENECTADY

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	6610	6190	4590	4436	4664	4456	4843	4626	4522	4320	4065	3883
05-09	7438	7151	4990	4720	4334	4192	4448	4258	4729	4538	4150	3978
10-14	7308	7455	5989	5614	4718	4466	4138	4011	4653	4486	4482	4314
15-19	7154	6429	6646	6392	5800	5759	4613	4628	4378	4384	4802	4807
20-24	5309	5710	5934	6112	6916	6679	6089	6079	4364	4439	5056	5102
25-29	5000	5155	5736	5931	6050	5926	7117	6547	5018	4944	4904	4818
30-34	3762	4016	5334	5611	5506	5720	5865	5778	6272	6154	4633	4626
35-39	3976	4401	4352	4625	5088	3376	5305	5541	7006	6552	5095	5093
40-44	4730	5151	3304	3598	4113	4394	4856	5165	5689	5701	6276	6252
45-49	5005	5591	3526	4045	3079	3384	3871	4180	5032	5371	6856	6540
50-54	5013	5503	4272	4632	3223	3755	2844	3176	4459	4896	5393	5566
55-59	4337	4882	4317	5004	3821	4251	2913	3486	3398	3849	4565	5095
60-64	3559	4331	3993	4611	3728	4512	3337	3878	2338	2815	3792	4474
65-69	2690	3416	3055	4097	3369	4161	3181	4120	2160	2910	2611	3316
70-74	2133	3126	2236	3451	2418	3550	2698	3690	2134	2974	1554	2232
75-79	1460	2403	1488	2488	1637	2905	1793	3060	1664	2806	1179	2053
80-84	890	1538	914	1751	926	1857	1034	2198	1073	2088	891	1748
85+	494	1023	586	1566	736	1978	820	2301	858	2637	885	2693
	TOTAL:	160979	TOTAL:	149946	TOTAL:	147487	TOTAL:	146487	TOTAL:	145611	TOTAL:	147779

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SCHENECTADY



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

WAYNE COUNTY

Located on the shores of Lake Ontario between Rochester and Syracuse, and north of New York's Thruway, Wayne County is an average-sized upstate rural county. Its population of 84,500 people is heavily rural, with 78.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-third (36.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Newark is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 10,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Wayne County gained 5,100 people, including a net of 5,900 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 4,900 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 6,200.

The manufacturing economic base is large, even if declining very slightly, with 37 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Wayne County had 16 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 41 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much larger than average in total products sold, and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of $77.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with 58 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

About 25 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Wayne County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.9 percent, about average for other upstate counties. It had a poverty rate of 10 percent and a rate of marital disruption of 19 percent.

COUNTY: WAYNE
COUNTY TYPE: 3

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	57,323	67,989	79,404	84,581
2	POP DENSITY	95	112	131	140
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	16,752	19,553	23,553	28,443
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	30,488	33,995	39,146	45,056
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.2	50.0	49.3	53.3
6	PERCENT 65+	12.2	11.5	9.9	10.8
7	% NONWHITE	0.8	2.3	3.4	4.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	20,803	24,272	29,249	35,401
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.2	71.4	74.7	78.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.4	33.1	36.4	41.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	53.8	52.7	55.4	57.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.8	17.4	15.9	16.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3
14	% EDUCATION	4.0	4.8	9.0	9.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.0	1.6	6.8	8.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.8	17.1	19.7	19.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	23.6	33.3	37.6	37.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	40	39	38	41
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	10	16	18	16
21	% PRIMARY IND.	22.6	14.0	7.0	5.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	81.8	70.9	59.0	51.4
23	N FARMS	3,643	2,463	1,624	1,189
24	ACRES HARVESTED	31,733	27,504	22,888	19,939
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	67,371	82,001	72,667	77,235
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,806	5,667	10,508	20,385
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,681	15,981	23,643	23,239
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.7	11.7	16.2	25.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.5	6.0	4.6	7.9
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.6	18.3	10.0	10.2
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.5	13.0	20.7	21.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	54.3	67.7	92.3	96.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	30.9	23.4	17.7	11.6
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	7.0	0.0	8.8	7.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.7	5.9	3.8	3.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.4	14.3	16.7	19.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

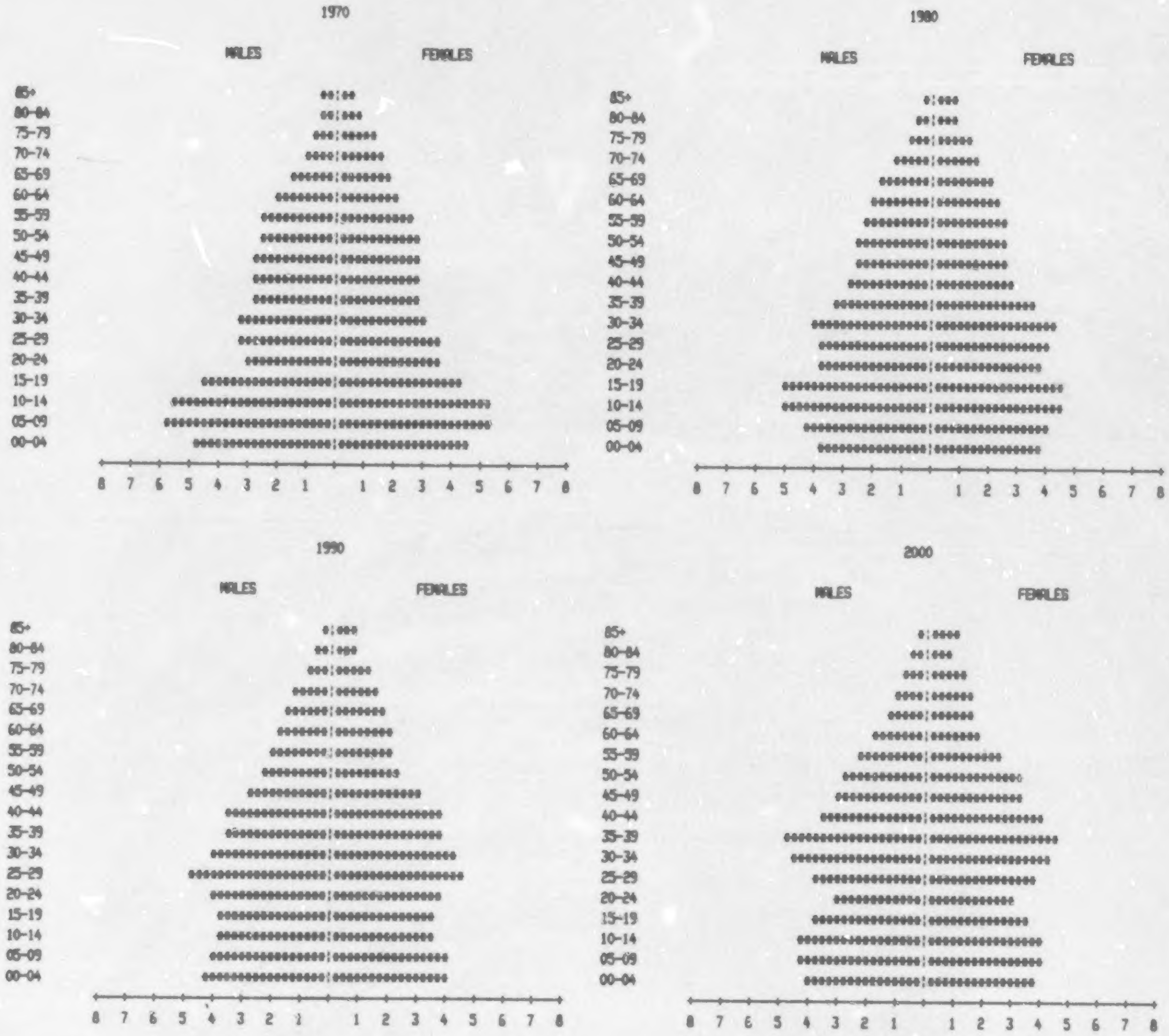
WAYNE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3822	3632	3228	3126	3653	3489	3939	3764	4006	3826	4225	4036
05-09	4497	4204	3506	3443	3289	3187	3760	3604	4173	4003	4173	4000
10-14	4383	4145	4130	3774	3507	3446	3373	3281	4193	4041	4297	4134
15-19	3482	3319	4137	3869	3875	3548	3344	3304	3709	3592	4150	4017
20-24	2322	2863	3083	3224	3952	3712	3723	3435	3118	3077	3908	3815
25-29	2606	2791	3230	3404	3528	3705	4465	4223	3658	3672	4090	4019
30-34	2483	2363	3368	3530	3180	3366	3705	3918	4452	4170	3755	3758
35-39	2259	2179	2851	2938	3296	3468	3177	3387	4723	4536	3901	3969
40-44	2221	2181	2404	2262	2765	2863	3215	3410	3642	3915	4412	4195
45-49	2091	2227	2168	2123	2312	2195	2632	2759	2976	3242	4460	4372
50-54	1999	2192	2059	2086	2058	2043	2160	2088	2885	3158	3297	3650
55-59	2000	2000	1872	2060	1913	1986	1872	1911	2256	2481	2574	2936
60-64	1596	1681	1671	1909	1682	1928	1682	1827	1743	1816	2348	2766
65-69	1150	1342	1527	1678	1418	1732	1394	1717	1377	1582	1676	2069
70-74	855	1132	1022	1355	1193	1453	1073	1462	1066	1389	1116	1392
75-79	607	981	641	978	712	1093	802	1141	718	1152	716	1070
80-84	388	639	375	646	383	704	404	759	414	807	418	774
85+	318	454	289	615	312	730	299	775	338	892	326	946
	TOTAL:	79404	TOTAL:	84581	TOTAL:	87676	TOTAL:	91784	TOTAL:	100798	TOTAL:	109760

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

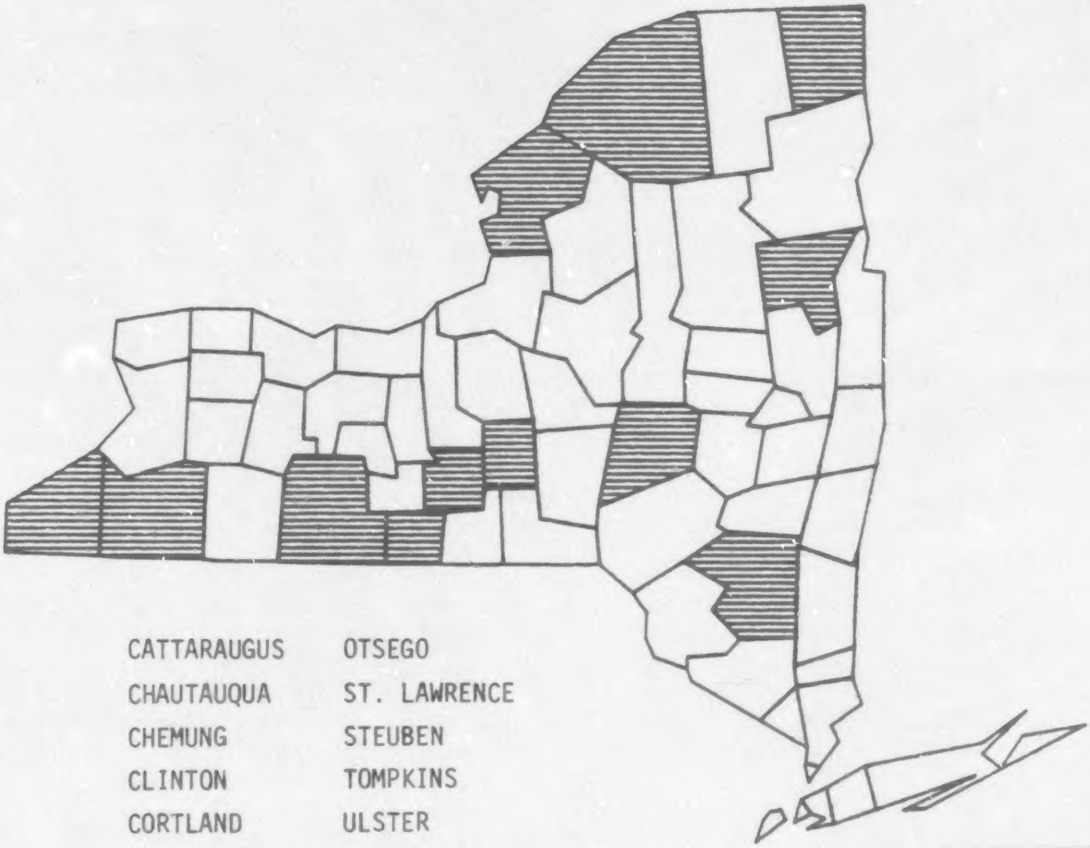
POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: WAYNE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

N Y S County Type 4: Rural Counties Under Considerable Urban Influence



CATTARAUGUS
CHAUTAUQUA
CHEMUNG
CLINTON
CORTLAND
JEFFERSON

OTSEGO
ST. LAWRENCE
STEUBEN
TOMPKINS
ULSTER
WARREN

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

The second most western county in upstate New York's Southern Tier and on the Southern Tier Expressway, Cattaraugus County is above average in size among upstate New York rural counties. Its population of 85,000 people is heavily rural, with 65.5 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-sixth (15 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Olean is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 18,200 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Cattaraugus County gained about 4,000 people, including a net of 5,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 4,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 5,000.

The manufacturing economic base is large though declining slightly, with 30 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Cattaraugus County had 20 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 55 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, even if declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $52.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with 64 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

The county has several colleges within its borders, but only about 24 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.6 percent, exactly average among upstate counties. Cattaraugus County had a high poverty rate (16 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: CATTARAUGUS
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	77,901	80,187	81,666	85,697
2	POP DENSITY	59	61	62	65
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	22,151	23,628	24,878	29,280
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	41,239	38,971	38,710	44,081
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.9	48.6	47.4	51.4
6	PERCENT 65+	10.0	11.6	11.5	12.6
7	% NONWHITE	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	28,900	28,881	29,184	34,218
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.1	74.1	75.4	77.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.2	32.1	37.3	42.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	54.5	58.1	62.4	64.0
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.8	16.2	17.4	18.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.9
14	% EDUCATION	4.5	7.0	9.1	10.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.0	4.1	7.3	9.1
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.9	18.3	18.9	18.3
18	% SECONDARY IND.	30.8	32.5	31.6	30.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	58	46	55	55
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	17	16	20	20
21	% PRIMARY IND.	14.7	9.3	6.0	5.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	60.1	46.2	35.0	31.8
23	N FARMS	3,508	2,254	1,475	1,262
24	ACRES HARVESTED	50,665	38,947	29,505	26,808
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	52,510	52,831	53,584	52,260
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,963	5,315	8,506	16,891
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,222	14,988	19,139	19,256
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.0	13.0	18.6	24.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.0	5.5	5.9	8.6
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	27.3	18.5	14.8	15.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	16.1	10.5	11.7	12.9
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	75.1	70.6	96.2	97.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.1	21.0	14.7	10.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.8	15.0	3.7	10.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	3.7	1.2	3.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.8	16.1	20.4	21.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

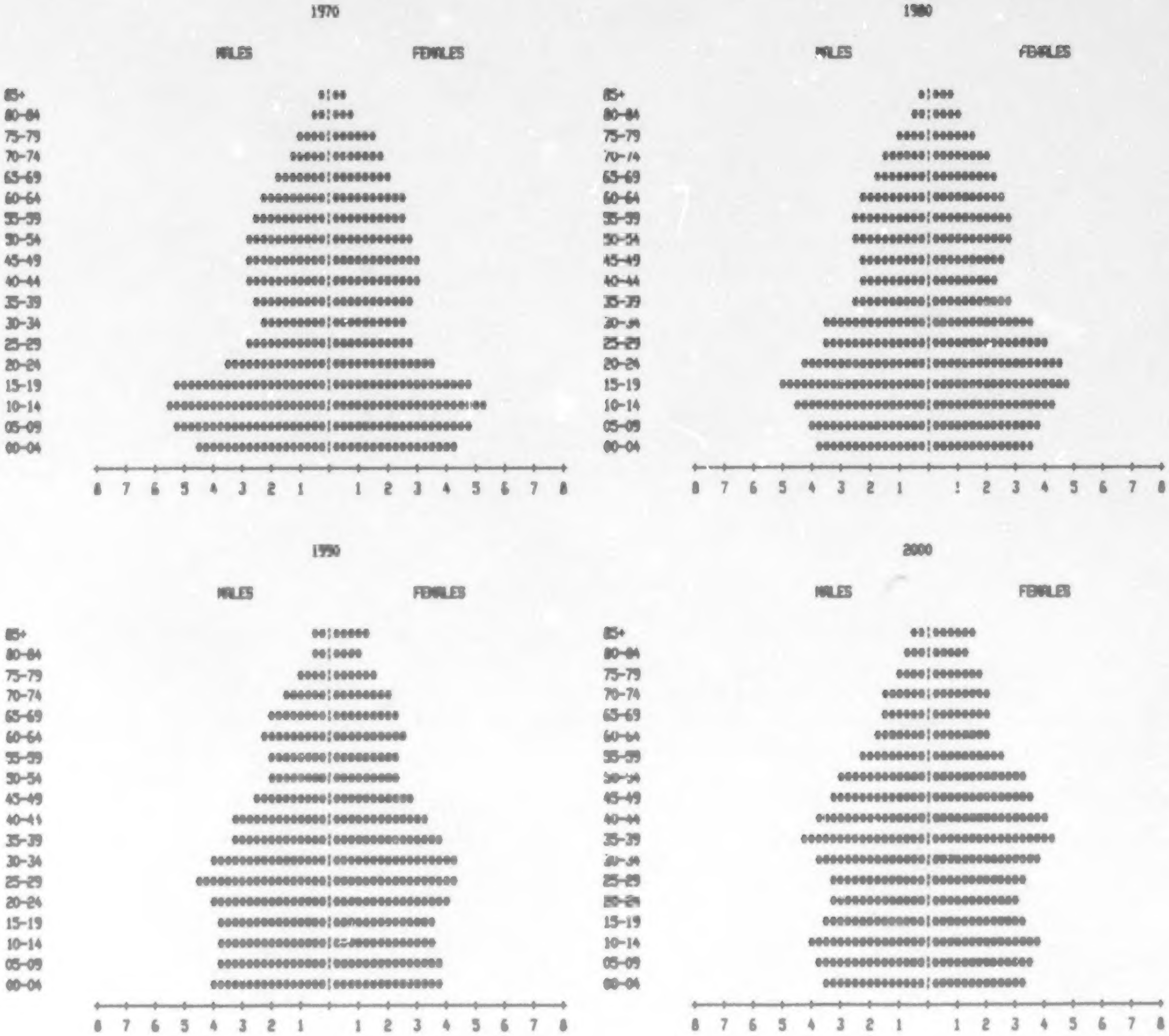
CATTARAUBUS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3600	3512	3305	3081	3453	3299	3584	3423	3322	3173	3013	2879
05-09	4216	3950	3521	3316	3314	3091	3502	3348	3619	3455	3189	3044
10-14	4561	4305	3837	3747	3501	3298	3332	3109	3724	3554	3531	3367
15-19	4263	3829	4275	4078	3672	3593	3390	3200	3231	3092	3417	3262
20-24	2898	2873	3686	3881	4122	3949	3582	3520	3000	2812	3191	3055
25-29	2186	2340	3093	3333	3606	3815	4080	3927	3172	3016	2893	2786
30-34	1899	2018	2992	2957	3042	3292	3587	3811	3507	3471	2856	2695
35-39	1967	2215	2233	2399	2935	2932	3039	3301	4114	3985	3191	3051
40-44	2225	2387	1965	2022	2207	2383	2956	2946	3653	3907	3636	3619
45-49	2288	2442	1951	2182	1936	2009	2201	2395	3089	3393	4278	4185
50-54	2175	2281	2180	2296	1898	2152	1905	2005	2957	3007	3738	4074
55-59	1973	2098	2146	2353	2077	2241	1830	2124	2130	2402	3060	3477
60-64	1775	1949	1927	2157	1968	2247	1929	2166	1742	1948	2768	2987
65-69	1419	1659	1541	1904	1672	1996	1730	2105	1527	1959	1822	2267
70-74	1081	1452	1215	1643	1233	1684	1356	1788	1408	1854	1306	1706
75-79	737	1135	851	1258	870	1335	896	1409	1047	1611	951	1536
80-84	473	709	477	850	524	930	545	1018	637	1149	683	1223
85+	293	463	300	745	385	958	456	1142	545	1452	666	1753
	TOTAL:	81666	TOTAL:	85697	TOTAL:	87659	TOTAL:	90637	TOTAL:	95664	TOTAL:	99155

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CATTARAUGUS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

The westernmost county in upstate New York's Southern Tier and located on the Southern Tier Expressway, Chautauqua County is above average in size among upstate New York rural counties. Its population of nearly 147,000 people is more urban than rural, with 53.2 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-twentieth (3.2 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Jamestown is its largest city, with a 1980 population of nearly 35,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Chautauqua County lost about 400 people, but gained a net of 4,700 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 5,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 5,000.

The manufacturing economic base is large but declining slightly, with 31 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Chautauqua County had 44 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 106 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $83.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 64 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Chautauqua County has several colleges within its borders, and 26 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The county had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.4 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. It had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21.5 percent).

COUNTY: CHAUTAUQUA
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	135,189	145,377	147,305	146,925
2	POP DENSITY	125	134	136	136
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	41,483	45,751	47,685	52,817
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	74,277	73,125	72,032	76,724
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.9	50.3	48.9	52.2
6	PERCENT 65+	11.3	12.2	12.4	14.2
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.8
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	54,393	53,925	55,616	60,591
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	73.2	73.7	77.2	79.0
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.2	31.6	36.8	41.2
11	% TERTIARY IND.	49.1	52.7	61.9	64.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.7	16.8	18.9	20.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.4	2.5	3.1	4.0
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	5.8	8.9	10.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.5	2.3	5.4	7.2
16	% FIN, INS, REAL EST.	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.8	17.1	18.6	19.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	40.4	40.5	33.1	30.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	129	117	112	106
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	56	47	44	44
21	% PRIMARY IND.	10.5	6.9	5.1	5.1
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	72.3	62.2	46.6	46.3
23	N FARMS	5,336	3,784	2,392	2,220
24	ACRES HARVESTED	50,118	43,117	32,303	32,095
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	68,068	75,432	81,751	83,237
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,142	5,626	8,838	17,561
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,840	15,865	19,886	20,020
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.1	12.1	18.3	26.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.5	5.8	4.2	7.4
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	22.7	17.1	14.7	13.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	16.4	10.6	13.5	15.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	80.1	76.5	97.6	97.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.6	22.2	17.0	9.6
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	16.3	11.0	15.6	9.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.7	1.4	0.0	3.4
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.3	15.3	19.2	21.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

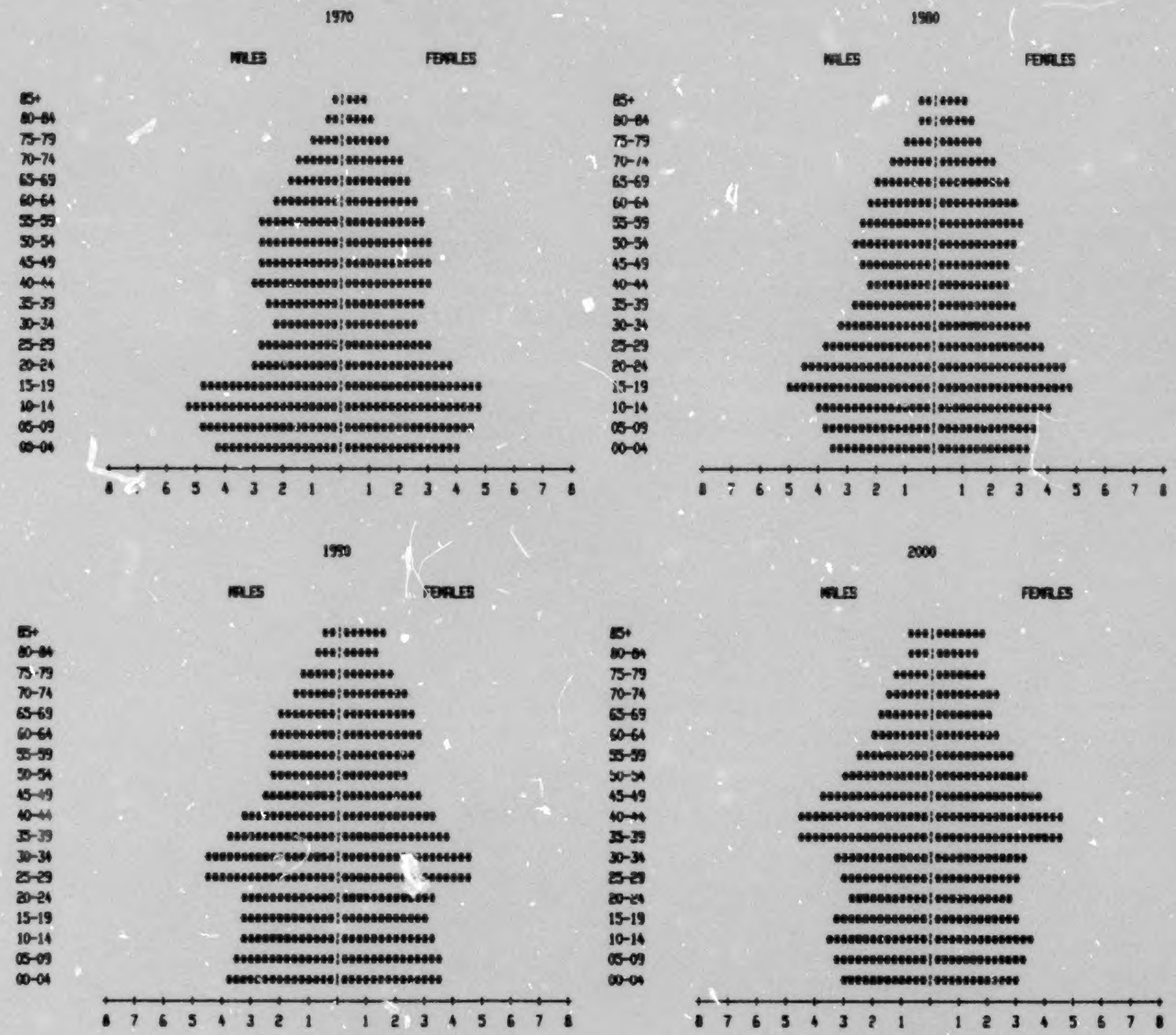
CHAUTAUQUA

AGE	1970 MALE	1970 FEMALE	1980 MALE	1980 FEMALE	1985 MALE	1985 FEMALE	1990 MALE	1990 FEMALE	2000 MALE	2000 FEMALE	2010 MALE	2010 FEMALE
00-04	6222	5756	5109	4914	5351	5111	5439	5196	4735	4524	4461	4261
05-09	7097	6702	5381	5014	5022	4807	5349	5090	5148	4903	4512	4299
10-14	7650	7177	6034	5702	5297	4911	5086	4793	5497	5219	4806	4565
15-19	6870	7165	7239	6973	5384	5240	4814	4600	4919	4810	4755	4656
20-24	4572	5565	6537	6580	6583	6472	4985	4956	4276	4298	4699	4703
25-29	3903	4341	5461	5515	6528	6365	6683	6572	4572	4469	4693	4696
30-34	3493	3698	4763	4915	5454	5501	6628	6665	5189	5167	4471	4501
35-39	3571	3884	3906	4147	4753	4897	5532	5578	6951	6841	4776	4674
40-44	4256	4480	3347	3579	3882	4120	4803	4951	6863	6909	5396	5382
45-49	4123	4525	3498	3703	3300	3538	3891	4147	5660	5741	7143	7073
50-54	4130	4588	3889	4204	3404	3633	3265	3534	4812	5034	6907	7058
55-59	3917	4123	3723	4295	3707	4081	3301	3591	3773	4143	5513	5761
60-64	3373	3810	3474	4144	3416	4079	3463	3949	2989	3419	4425	4894
65-69	2682	3193	3009	3694	2997	3794	3003	3807	2742	3282	3149	3804
70-74	2045	2830	2297	3120	2393	3230	2433	3385	2502	3329	2171	2897
75-79	1481	2174	1591	2357	1644	2558	1752	2706	1808	2882	1660	2499
80-84	891	1424	882	1788	975	1731	1040	1924	1145	2164	1185	2140
85+	546	1048	637	1514	746	1970	870	2229	1057	2767	1149	3122
	TOTAL:	147365	TOTAL:	146925	TOTAL:	147074	TOTAL:	149950	TOTAL:	154539	TOTAL:	156856

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CHAUTAUQUA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

CHEMUNG COUNTY

A central county in upstate New York's Southern Tier and on the Southern Tier Expressway, Chemung County is above average in size among rural counties. Its population of 97,600 people is heavily urban, with 82.9 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-tenth (9.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Elmira is its largest city, with a 1980 population of over 35,300 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Chemung County lost 4,000 people, but gained a net of 2,500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 3,300 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,300.

The manufacturing economic base is large, even if declining slightly, with 30 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Chemung County had 31 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 55 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $14.3 million.

Its service sector is large, with about 69 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for other upstate counties, and is growing slowly.

About 28 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly below average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Chemung County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 9.5 percent, above the average of other upstate counties. It also had a slightly below-average poverty rate (13 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: CHEMUNG
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	86,827	98,706	101,537	97,656
2	POP DENSITY	210	238	245	236
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	25,577	29,335	31,230	34,521
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	48,629	49,156	49,144	51,729
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.0	49.8	48.4	53.0
6	PERCENT 65+	9.6	10.6	10.8	12.8
7	% NONWHITE	2.2	2.7	3.6	5.1
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	33,292	35,483	37,470	38,790
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.5	72.2	76.2	75.0
10	% FEMALES WORKING	31.0	34.1	38.5	42.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	56.0	57.8	65.5	68.7
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	20.5	17.8	20.3	21.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.3
14	% EDUCATION	3.0	5.0	7.2	9.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.8	3.1	6.0	10.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.5	19.2	23.2	22.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	39.9	40.0	33.0	29.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	47	47	56	55
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	20	25	29	31
21	% PRIMARY IND.	4.0	2.2	1.6	1.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	59.0	43.2	34.0	28.3
23	N FARMS	1,280	747	432	367
24	ACRES HARVESTED	15,649	11,458	9,018	7,506
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	20,309	15,166	16,703	14,299
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,270	5,758	9,376	18,040
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,282	16,238	21,096	20,566
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.1	12.1	20.2	27.6
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.8	5.4	3.7	9.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	21.4	15.0	13.0	13.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	19.8	11.7	16.5	17.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	79.1	80.6	97.6	98.2
33	INFANT MORTALITY	21.9	23.1	23.3	10.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.2	20.3	13.8	11.3
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.9	16.7	20.4	22.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

CHEMUNG

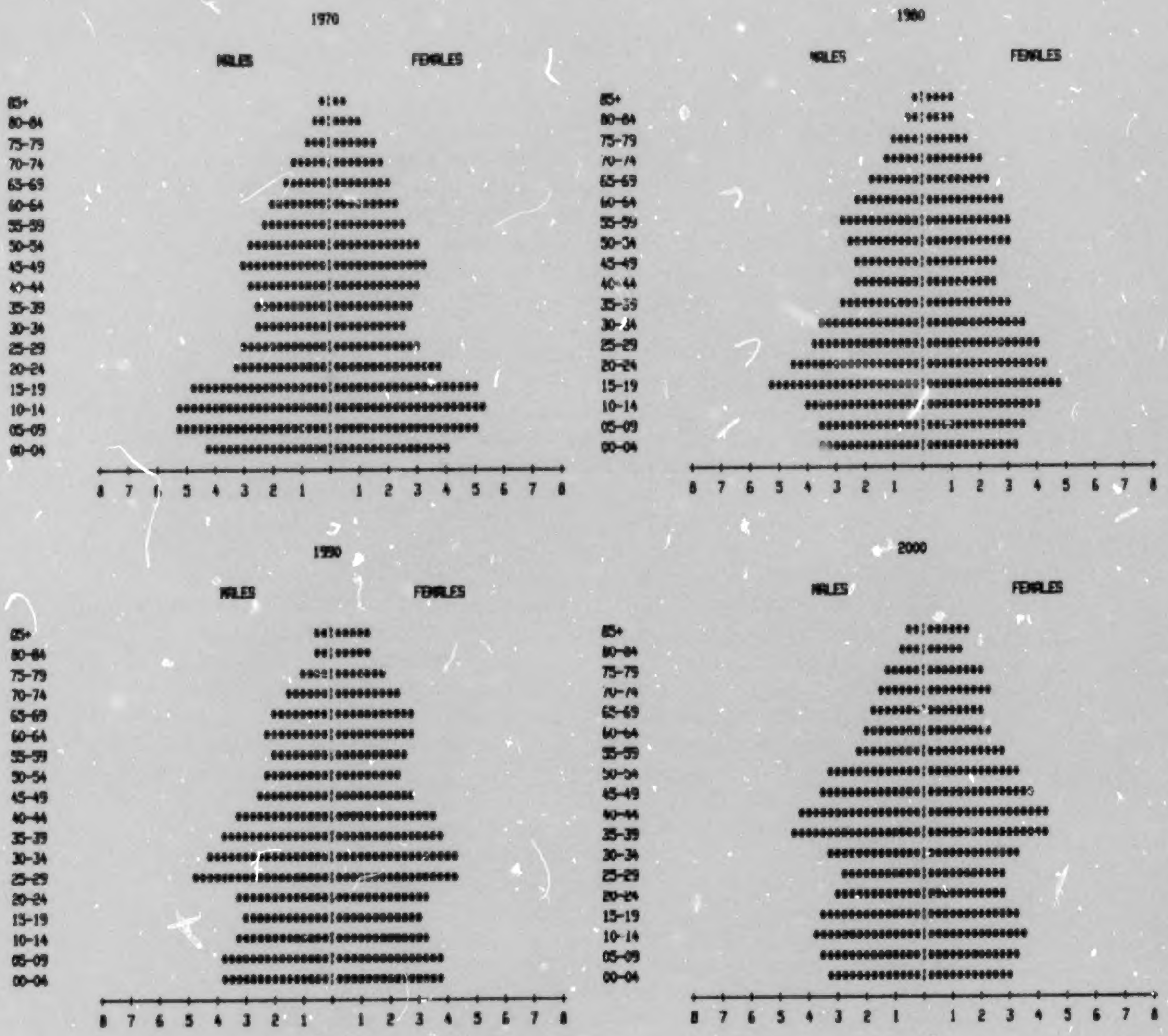
	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	4278	4169	3474	3293	3797	3626	3720	3553	3263	3118	3200	3057
05-09	5287	5117	3497	3459	3343	3166	3733	3566	3439	3286	3154	3014
10-14	5355	5407	4013	3998	3371	3330	3291	3118	3679	3516	3261	3118
15-19	4926	5129	5117	4595	3497	3487	3009	2978	3467	3320	3227	3091
20-24	3380	3875	4333	4152	4548	4095	3180	3185	2887	2752	3363	3138
25-29	2964	3038	3700	3816	4237	4073	4543	4107	2854	2850	3324	3211
30-34	2504	2626	3362	3423	3618	3742	4233	4084	3241	3274	2972	2857
35-39	2519	2756	2596	2813	3285	3353	3611	3747	4625	4215	2935	2954
40-44	2875	3144	2276	2366	2527	2747	3266	3348	4290	4174	3317	3380
45-49	2947	3202	2235	2499	2196	2299	2491	2731	3616	3802	4678	4318
50-54	2743	3077	2563	2872	2128	2410	2137	2268	3202	3356	4248	4225
55-59	2347	2613	2662	3025	2390	2740	2029	2353	2363	2689	3466	3780
60-64	2035	2288	2302	2715	2387	2822	2194	2617	1913	2163	2895	3232
65-69	1499	1985	1787	2306	1939	2440	2060	2599	1646	2118	1937	2447
70-74	1192	1803	1276	1907	1384	1978	154[illegible]	2146	1546	2172	1363	1815
75-79	803	1405	873	1484	887	1532	991	1633	1207	1936	976	1596
80-84	465	900	488	1097	520	1065	547	1133	703	1348	715	137[illegible]
85+	259	625	359	923	398	1172	449	1323	55[illegible]	1616	702	1961
	TOTAL:	101537	TOTAL:	97656	TOTAL:	96529	TOTAL:	97515	TOTAL:	100204	TOTAL:	102206

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CHEMUNG



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

CLINTON COUNTY

The most northeastern county in New York, located on Interstate 87 to the Canadian border and on the western shores of Lake Champlain, Clinton County is above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 80,700 people is heavily rural, with 61.9 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-twentieth (3.0 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Plattsburgh is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 21,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Clinton County gained 7,800 people, including a net of 8,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 5,700 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 6,000.

The manufacturing economic base is small though increasing slightly, with only 17 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Clinton County had 7 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 25 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold but declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $44.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with nearly 79 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is larger than the average among upstate rural counties, and is growing very slowly.

Clinton County has one state college within its borders; 30 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average among comparable upstate rural counties.

Clinton County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 10.8 percent, well above the average of other upstate counties. It also had a slightly above average poverty rate (15 percent), but a below average rate of marital disruption (20 percent).

COUNTY: CLINTON
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	53,622	72,722	72,934	80,750
2	POP DENSITY	51	69	69	76
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	13,009	17,807	19,168	24,896
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	27,453	36,579	35,008	43,686
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.2	50.3	48.0	54.1
6	PERCENT 65+	8.7	7.1	7.5	8.6
7	% NONWHITE	1.6	3.8	3.7	4.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	16,305	18,614	21,286	27,199
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	59.4	50.9	60.8	62.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.4	33.4	39.5	42.7
11	% TERTIARY IND.	60.1	70.4	78.6	78.8
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.2	18.8	19.2	21.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.6	8.7	9.3	11.1
14	% EDUCATION	6.2	8.4	15.4	14.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	5.6	5.7	7.9	8.1
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.7	19.5	21.5	21.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	19.2	18.6	15.1	16.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	19	23	20	25
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	6	7	5	7
21	% PRIMARY IND.	20.7	11.1	6.3	4.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	59.1	48.4	35.9	30.7
23	N FARMS	2,275	1,494	917	681
24	ACRES HARVESTED	39,981	32,742	24,286	20,768
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	36,236	38,344	46,354	44,545
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,829	5,165	8,258	16,386
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,760	14,565	18,581	18,680
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.9	11.9	18.9	29.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.9	11.2	6.6	10.8
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.8	21.6	14.9	14.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.0	10.5	14.1	13.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	56.0	71.1	93.7	96.5
33	INFANT MORTALITY	26.6	23.8	11.2	9.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.3	6.9	4.1	6.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.7	12.9	19.6	19.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

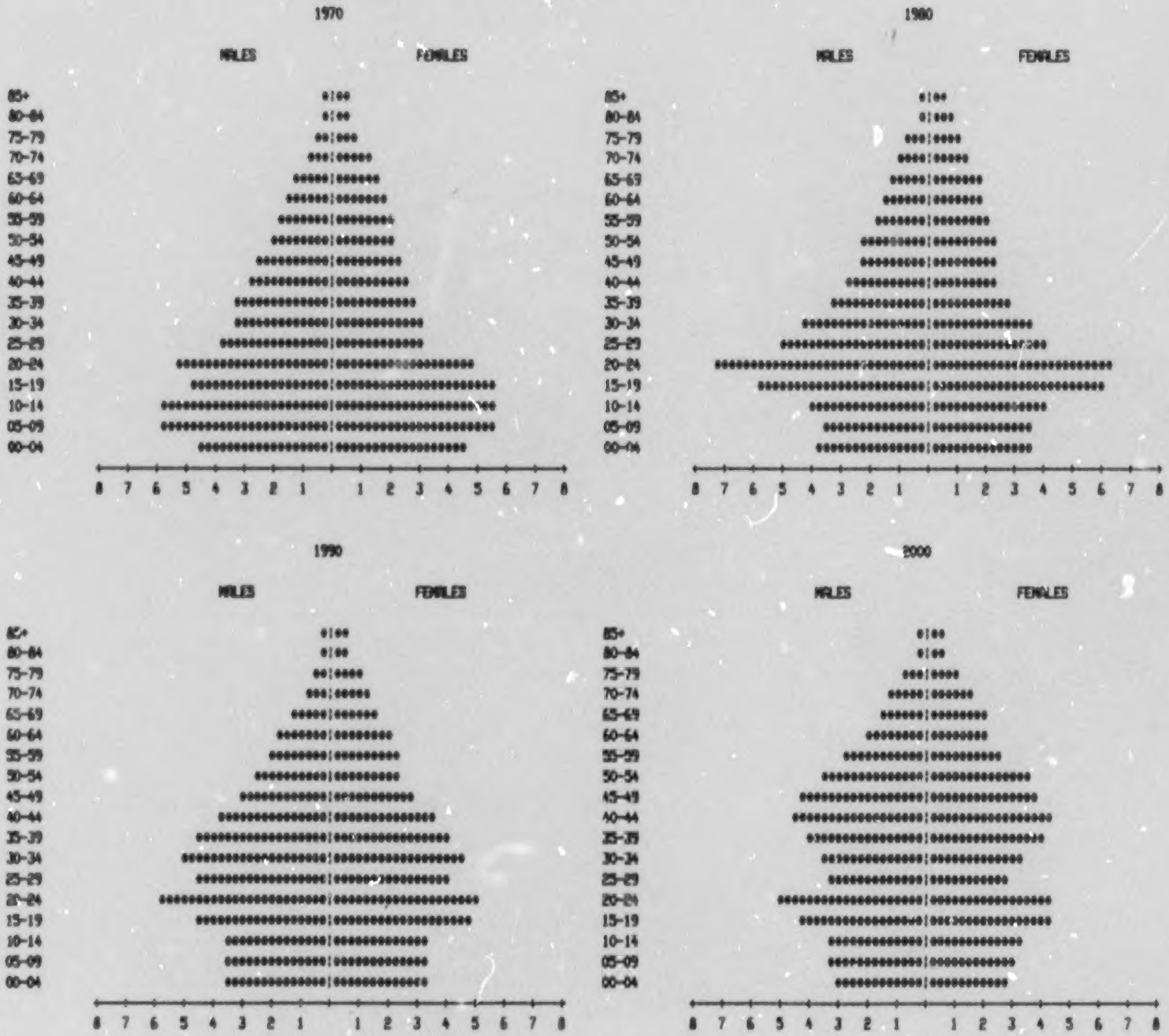
CLINTON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3291	3283	3015	2750	2989	2856	3115	2977	2910	2780	2729	2607
05-09	4201	4054	2900	2824	3027	2785	3081	2956	3093	2956	2786	2663
10-14	4118	4068	3889	3121	2916	2863	3124	2895	3252	3129	2968	2839
15-19	3554	4034	4730	4939	4167	4357	3904	4100	4091	4225	4033	4134
20-24	3892	3423	5530	5082	5420	4879	4976	4406	4855	4113	4895	4234
25-29	2762	2175	4096	3157	4430	3670	4000	3546	3820	2711	3334	2750
30-34	2437	2148	3391	2862	3904	3258	4348	3881	3352	3139	3155	2740
35-39	2454	1984	2592	2198	3326	2950	3947	3442	3869	3860	2966	2868
40-44	2009	1898	2123	1881	2567	2260	3398	3107	4445	4207	3304	3308
45-49	1756	1671	1846	1839	2106	1925	2620	2371	4070	3705	3896	4038
50-54	1522	1508	1735	1766	1820	1868	2134	2004	3468	3306	4447	4349
55-59	1339	1498	1465	1600	1681	1776	1812	1926	2601	2479	3959	3762
60-64	1185	1220	1208	1404	1362	1567	1609	1785	2006	2030	3191	3254
65-69	877	1088	1018	1363	975	1229	1135	1412	1543	1836	2173	2305
70-74	625	832	777	1045	733	1117	735	1038	1104	1458	1461	1743
75-79	424	614	505	786	472	757	469	838	636	1016	939	1416
80-84	241	387	266	571	241	479	238	481	300	597	525	951
85+	137	285	147	427	136	443	134	423	194	600	345	948
	TOTAL:	72934	TOTAL:	80750	TOTAL:	83317	TOTAL:	88377	TOTAL:	97156	TOTAL:	102015

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CLINTON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

CORTLAND COUNTY

Located just south of Syracuse and north of Binghamton on Interstate 81 in the heart of upstate New York, Cortland County is much smaller than average for upstate rural counties. Its population of 49,000 people is about evenly split between rural and urban, with 48.7 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-seventh (12.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Its largest center is the city of Cortland, with a 1980 population of just over 20,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Cortland County gained 3,000 people, including a net of 3,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained over 2,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,700.

The manufacturing economic base is large although declining slightly, with 29 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Cortland County had 13 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 24 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, and increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $44.1 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 65 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

A state college is located in the county, and 30 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

The county had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 8.7 percent, about average for other comparable counties. It had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: CORTLAND
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	37,158	41,113	45,894	48,820
2	POP DENSITY	74	82	91	97
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	10,761	11,888	13,773	16,324
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	19,509	19,734	21,983	24,982
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.5	48.0	47.9	51.2
6	PERCENT 65+	10.8	10.9	10.1	11.1
7	% NONWHITE	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.1
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	14,329	15,860	17,558	20,252
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	73.4	80.4	79.9	81.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	30.1	36.5	40.4	45.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	47.9	53.4	61.9	64.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.5	16.5	15.7	18.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.3	2.5	3.6	3.9
14	% EDUCATION	4.5	8.0	13.0	14.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.4	1.7	3.9	5.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.8
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.5	17.0	20.4	21.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	36.2	36.6	31.2	29.3
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	39	33	32	24
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	15	15	19	13
21	% PRIMARY IND.	15.9	10.1	6.9	6.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	74.4	73.7	55.2	55.9
23	N FARMS	1,414	1,117	726	619
24	ACRES HARVESTED	24,014	23,788	17,817	18,043
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	39,024	43,940	42,903	44,156
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,805	5,505	9,142	17,006
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,677	15,524	20,570	19,387
28	% SOME COLLEGE	14.6	14.6	21.9	29.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	3.7	6.2	4.2	8.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.3	18.0	13.4	14.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.4	11.8	16.0	13.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	74.9	76.5	97.0	97.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	33.7	27.8	18.5	9.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.5	14.6	8.7	10.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.0	16.6	20.0	22.0

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

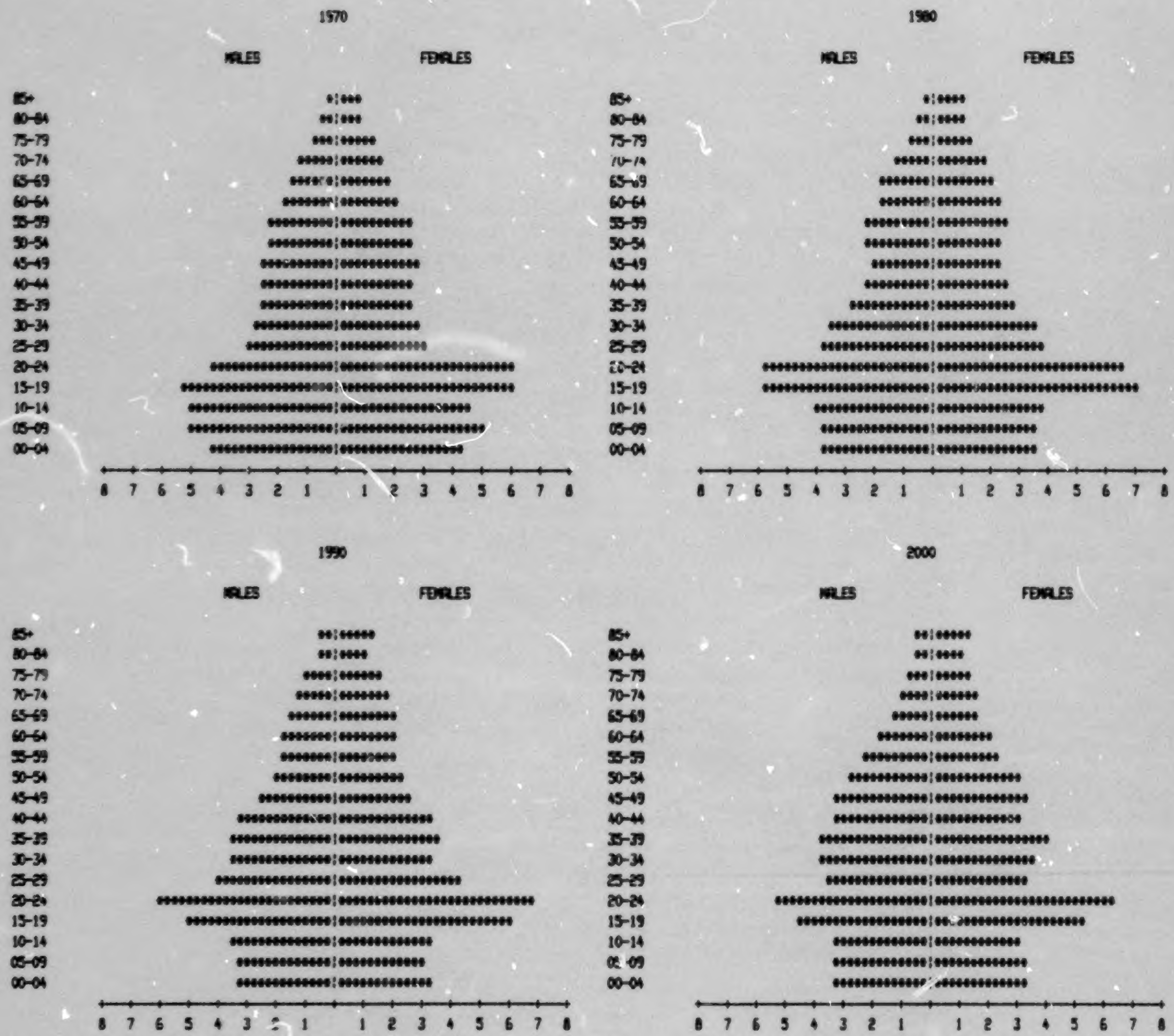
CORTLAND

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2001	1899	1781	1665	1583	1513	1684	1609	1763	1685	1688	1612
05-09	2328	2283	1770	1709	1777	1660	1606	1538	1795	1718	1751	1675
10-14	2278	2075	2009	1940	1759	1690	1797	1681	1737	1669	1833	1761
15-19	2428	2752	2789	3360	2824	3120	2601	3001	2481	2880	2677	3067
20-24	2001	2710	2761	3206	2331	3644	2998	3448	2825	3329	2782	3330
25-29	1405	1432	1777	1814	1745	1588	1978	2120	1820	1784	1704	1664
30-34	1232	1219	1702	1736	1765	1808	1746	1597	2064	1928	1885	1805
35-39	1106	1105	1360	1380	1655	1694	1756	1808	1980	2149	1836	1823
40-44	1100	1193	1144	1183	1304	1328	1631	1680	1722	1596	2051	1940
45-49	1166	1295	1005	1060	1076	1121	1275	1311	1703	1784	1934	2137
50-54	1083	1184	1040	1111	927	992	1039	1099	1547	1638	1647	1568
55-59	1062	1101	1042	1193	939	1028	876	962	1170	1255	1575	1721
60-64	835	967	904	1050	909	1085	859	980	903	1023	1356	1537
65-69	678	818	797	967	770	956	786	1002	697	855	939	1124
70-74	524	722	567	818	653	873	614	844	596	807	632	849
75-79	330	578	383	625	448	736	466	719	450	736	403	633
80-84	231	343	223	468	260	502	274	543	270	519	266	500
85+	137	293	149	432	193	553	221	622	257	718	260	752
	TOTAL:	45894	TOTAL:	48820	TOTAL:	49417	TOTAL:	50771	TOTAL:	53853	TOTAL:	56717

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CORTLAND



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Located on the easternmost shores of Lake Ontario, along Interstate 81 and extending to the beautiful Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence Seaway and Canada, Jefferson County is an average-sized rural county. Its population of 88,100 people is highly rural, with 64.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-twentieth (3.1 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Watertown is its largest city, with a 1980 population of over 27,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Jefferson County lost about 350 people, but gained 3,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 3,300 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 800.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 22 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Jefferson County had 11 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 32 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much larger than average in total products sold and is relatively stable, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $77.1 million.

Jefferson County's service sector is large, with about 71 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing very slowly.

About 25 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Jefferson County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 11.6 percent, well above average for other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (16 percent), and an above-average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: JEFFERSON
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	85,521	87,835	88,508	88,151
2	POP DENSITY	66	68	68	68
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	25,061	26,155	27,435	30,792
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	43,811	42,249	41,510	45,102
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.2	48.1	46.9	51.2
6	PERCENT 65+	11.8	12.4	12.4	13.1
7	% NONWHITE	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	29,896	30,214	31,753	32,538
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.2	71.5	76.5	72.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.3	32.9	37.6	41.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	62.7	65.0	70.1	70.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	20.2	19.6	19.1	19.1
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.7	4.9	6.5	7.6
14	% EDUCATION	3.7	5.5	8.3	9.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.4	3.0	7.0	9.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.2	19.3	20.6	19.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	21.5	23.8	23.0	22.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	40	32	36	32
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	15	12	13	11
21	% PRIMARY IND.	15.8	11.2	6.9	7.1
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	70.8	62.3	49.2	46.8
23	N FARMS	3,440	2,390	1,633	1,319
24	ACRES HARVESTED	58,978	51,897	40,984	38,965
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	65,758	72,833	77,851	77,171
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,859	5,261	8,696	16,295
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,864	14,836	19,566	18,576
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.3	11.3	18.0	24.5
29	% UNEMPLOYED	8.3	8.5	4.8	11.6
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.7	20.6	15.1	15.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.4	10.3	13.0	13.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	63.3	64.4	94.9	96.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.1	22.9	19.1	11.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	19.9	17.1	18.1	9.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.1	17.5	18.9	22.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

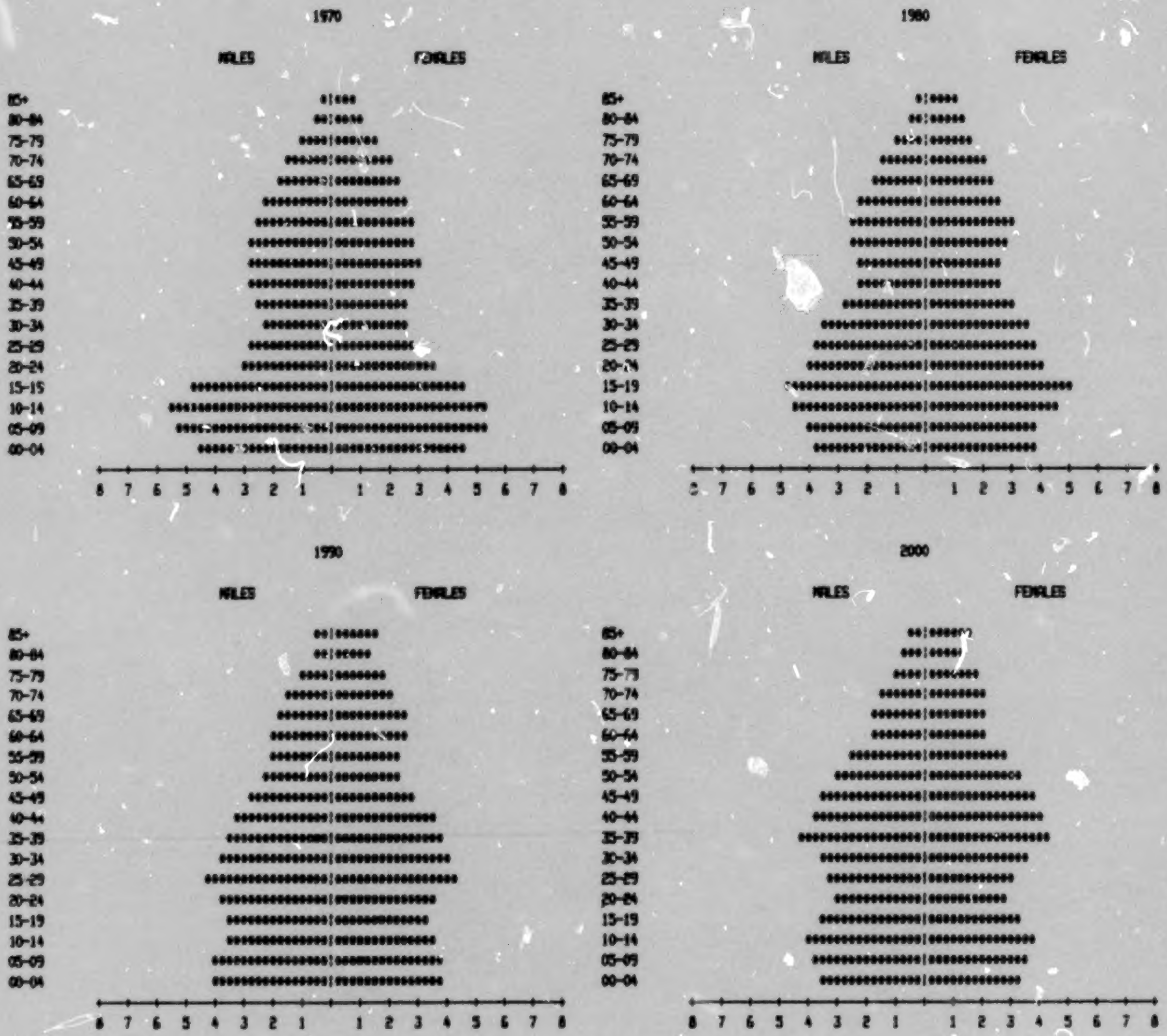
JEFFERSON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	4071	3902	3389	3277	3620	3459	3674	3509	3240	3094	3093	2954
05-09	4630	4595	3611	3394	3331	3220	3567	3405	3456	3300	3080	2941
10-14	4833	4695	4053	3919	3354	3339	3206	3174	3611	3447	3216	3070
15-19	4116	3998	4228	4320	3616	3501	3179	2989	3185	3045	3119	2981
20-24	2763	3016	3429	3556	3845	3942	3296	3202	2713	2633	3013	2892
25-29	2436	2540	3232	3405	3424	3564	3848	3959	2934	2779	2969	2860
30-34	2007	2154	3000	3080	3228	3411	3427	3578	3338	3267	2774	2712
35-39	2132	2212	2464	2553	2994	3082	3228	3420	3895	4033	2998	2858
40-44	2324	2522	2019	2120	2450	2547	2982	3081	3452	3630	3396	3346
45-49	2377	2715	2044	2126	1990	2105	2421	2534	3214	3443	3915	4100
50-54	2352	2538	2170	2400	1989	2095	1940	2079	2906	3065	3396	3647
55-59	2117	2354	2131	2553	2069	2341	1900	2047	2281	2476	3059	3397
60-64	1980	2178	1946	2214	1955	2437	1903	2238	1726	1966	2610	2929
65-69	1440	1896	1596	2033	1679	2036	1691	2247	1531	1828	1857	2234
70-74	1248	1843	1272	1764	1270	1786	1339	1793	1330	1842	1220	1635
75-79	812	1316	785	1340	910	1454	912	1475	983	1659	901	1364
80-84	514	919	477	1035	484	990	563	1077	604	1115	609	1159
85+	321	642	318	898	393	1159	429	1268	524	1482	585	1672
	TOTAL:	88508	TOTAL:	88151	TOTAL:	89259	TOTAL:	90660	TOTAL:	93027	TOTAL:	94561

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: JEFFERSON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

OTSEGO COUNTY

Located about halfway between Albany and Binghamton on Interstate 88 and with Cherry Valley running through it, Otsego County is below average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 59,000 people is heavily rural, with 74.7 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-fifth (18.0 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Oneonta is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just below 15,000 people. Historic Cooperstown, on the southern shore of Otsego Lake, lies near the center of the county.

Between 1970 and 1980 Otsego County gained 2,900 people, including 3,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,700.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 16 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Otsego County had only 5 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 18 which employed twenty or more. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold but is declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $61.4 million.

Its service sector is large, with about 76 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

Otsego County has several colleges within its borders, and about 32 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is higher than the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Otsego County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.7 percent, slightly below the average for other upstate counties. It had a poverty rate of 15 percent, and a marital disruption rate of 22 percent, both very slightly above average for comparable counties.

COUNTY: OTSEGO
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	50,763	51,942	56,181	59,075
2	POP DENSITY	50	51	55	58
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	15,133	15,487	16,785	20,228
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	26,684	24,880	26,630	29,822
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.6	47.9	47.4	50.5
6	PERCENT 65+	13.0	13.6	12.7	14.4
7	% NONWHITE	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	19,609	19,193	20,728	23,438
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	73.5	77.1	77.8	78.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.3	34.7	40.7	45.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	63.3	64.1	73.8	75.8
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.5	18.5	18.3	19.7
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.6
14	% EDUCATION	5.7	8.5	16.9	15.7
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.1	4.2	6.9	10.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.3	2.5	2.5	4.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.3	18.2	22.6	21.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	13.1	19.4	17.0	16.2
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	25	19	17	18
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	5	3	3	5
21	% PRIMARY IND.	23.6	16.5	9.2	8.0
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	73.8	70.5	50.2	46.0
23	N FARMS	3,261	2,391	1,427	1,166
24	ACRES HARVESTED	48,246	46,089	32,818	30,072
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	66,232	70,132	69,261	61,439
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,754	4,891	8,674	16,230
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,501	13,793	19,517	18,502
28	% SOME COLLEGE	15.8	15.8	23.4	31.6
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.3	5.2	5.0	7.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.7	25.3	14.5	14.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	13.9	8.7	14.6	12.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	69.6	69.7	95.9	97.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	27.1	20.4	16.9	9.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	21.7	7.7	16.0	10.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.8	17.3	20.7	22.2

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

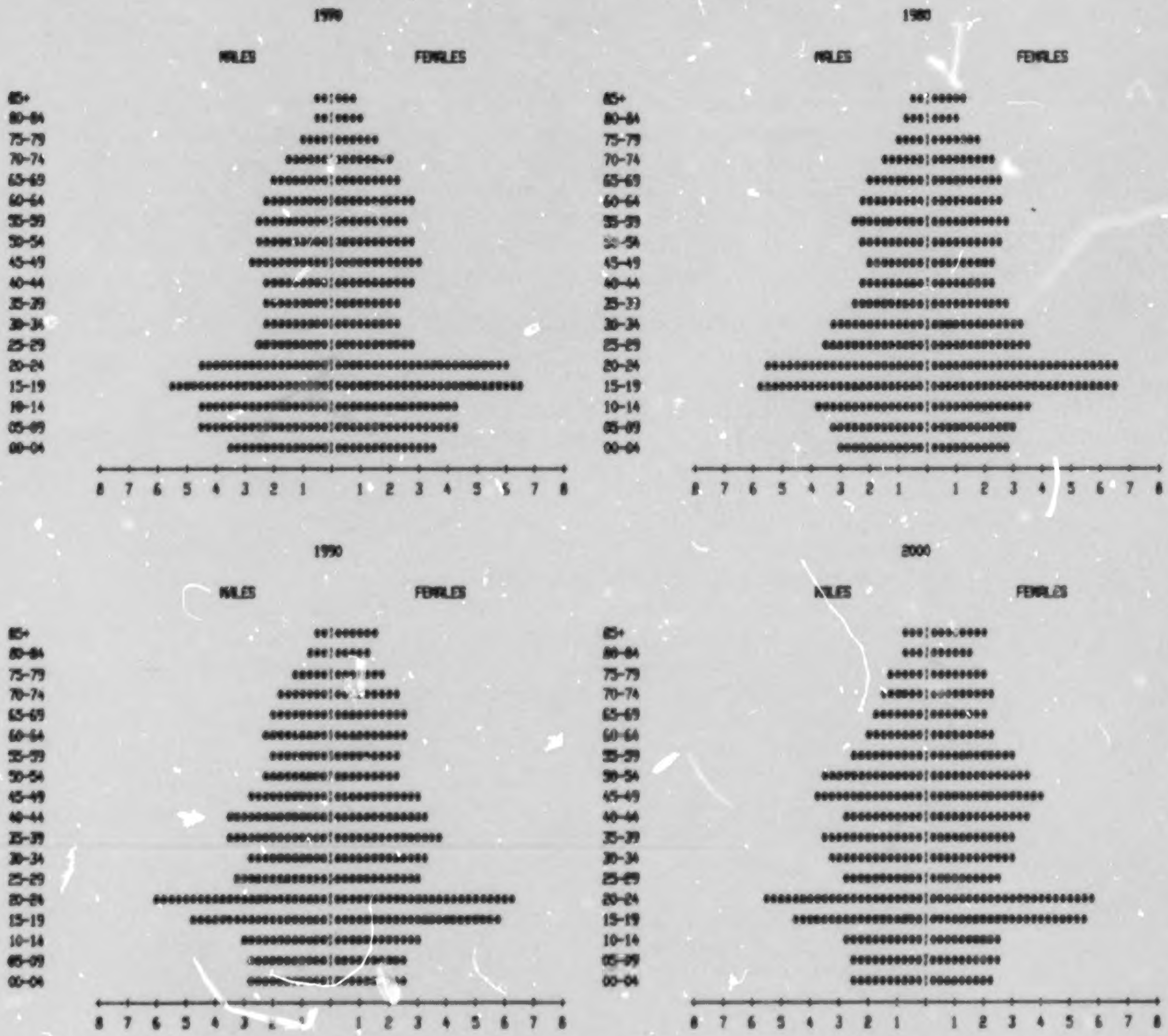
OTSEGO

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2022	1969	1792	1675	1592	1520	1599	1528	1551	1482	1417	1354
05-09	2480	2303	1866	1751	1832	1712	1643	1572	1607	1538	1497	1431
10-14	2578	2451	2255	2116	1910	1792	1893	1772	1660	1590	1589	1521
15-19	3022	3666	3327	3817	3208	3806	2972	3540	2774	3429	2719	3376
20-24	2596	3409	3268	3810	3683	3723	3595	3735	3429	3571	3203	3392
25-29	1429	1551	2003	2086	1556	1877	2005	1807	1663	1581	1497	1451
30-34	1260	1225	1917	1852	2079	2173	1631	1977	1954	1864	1751	1664
35-39	1194	1273	1503	1687	1988	1927	2176	2286	2143	1947	1753	1680
40-44	1328	1507	1302	1287	1553	1750	2073	2021	1736	2122	2050	1974
45-49	1514	1625	1238	1277	1335	1329	1607	1928	2289	2435	2222	2047
50-54	1470	1540	1361	1497	1253	1310	1364	1378	2138	2128	1763	2204
55-59	1397	1439	1405	1653	1350	1520	1256	1344	1504	1892	2251	2485
60-64	1279	1486	1344	1499	1344	1643	1305	1528	1286	1381	1983	2105
65-69	1102	1212	1246	1423	1212	1438	1226	1595	1075	1275	1352	1769
70-74	826	1067	937	1281	1027	1293	1011	1323	974	1338	944	1192
75-79	582	833	651	977	684	1074	760	1100	765	1258	660	990
80-84	342	581	377	637	394	712	421	795	495	883	467	879
85+	215	408	277	681	311	760	340	866	466	1180	501	1366
	TOTAL:	56181	TOTAL:	59075	TOTAL:	59670	TOTAL:	60822	TOTAL:	62500	TOTAL:	62499

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: OTSEGO



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Located on the southwestern shores of the St. Lawrence Seaway, and one of upstate New York's three northernmost counties, St. Lawrence County is above average in size among rural counties. Its population of 114,250 people is more rural than urban, with 58.7 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-twentieth (2.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Massena is the county's largest place, with a 1980 population of 12,600 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 St. Lawrence County gained 2,200 people, including 5,700 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 5,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 3,300.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with only 18 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, St. Lawrence County had 15 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 34 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much larger than average in total products sold, even if slightly declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of $77 million.

Its service sector is large, with 74 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly above the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

St. Lawrence County has several colleges within its borders, and about 28 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is average for comparable upstate rural counties.

The county had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 11 percent, well above the average of other upstate counties. It had a very high poverty rate (18 percent), but an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: ST. LAWRENCE
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	98,897	111,239	111,991	114,254
2	POP DENSITY	36	41	41	42
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	25,520	28,958	30,354	35,801
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	48,929	51,837	51,101	56,874
5	PERCENT 21-65	49.5	46.6	45.5	49.8
6	PERCENT 65+	10.1	9.6	9.8	10.7
7	% NONWHITE	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	32,359	33,470	35,790	39,119
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	66.1	64.6	70.0	68.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	24.1	30.4	34.7	41.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	49.8	62.5	70.3	74.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.4	17.2	16.2	18.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.9
14	% EDUCATION	5.3	10.4	16.8	19.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.4	4.2	7.7	10.8
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.8
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.9	18.3	20.1	21.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	25.5	21.7	19.8	18.1
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	40	31	40	34
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	16	12	16	15
21	% PRIMARY IND.	24.7	15.8	9.9	7.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	50.0	40.6	30.7	28.2
23	N FARMS	5,091	3,426	2,190	1,834
24	ACRES HARVESTED	87,656	71,177	53,821	49,438
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	78,640	71,368	80,244	77,042
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,769	5,421	8,667	16,540
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,553	15,287	19,501	18,856
28	% SOME COLLEGE	14.1	14.1	21.2	27.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.5	12.8	5.7	11.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.9	21.3	15.2	17.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.0	12.2	13.7	14.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	51.8	62.2	94.1	96.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	35.0	28.8	19.3	10.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.1	11.7	7.1	10.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.0	15.1	20.0	21.4

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

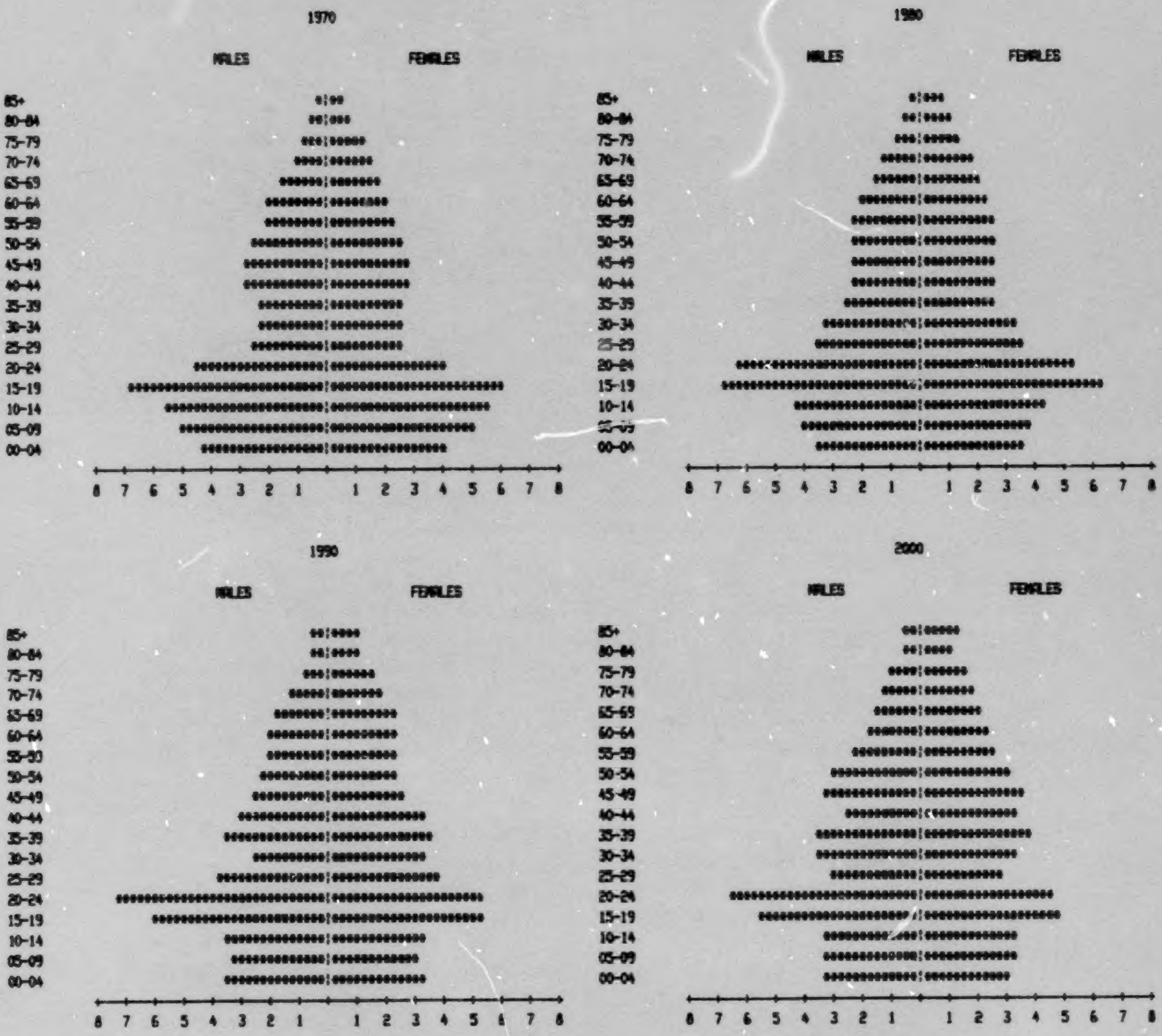
ST.LAWRENCE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	4052	4390	4141	3900	3847	3675	3980	3802	3751	3583	3325	3177
05-09	5726	5653	4535	4177	4068	3834	3783	3615	3876	3706	3435	3285
10-14	6241	6047	4983	4724	4461	4112	4006	3776	3855	3688	3647	3490
15-19	7469	6648	7663	7082	7463	6529	7082	5984	6347	5495	6441	5590
20-24	5138	4610	7196	6045	8530	6586	8353	6083	7565	5314	7456	5257
25-29	2927	2935	4042	4029	2879	3831	4214	4376	3619	3374	3036	2938
30-34	2643	2766	3584	3667	4034	4039	2876	3843	4034	3887	3261	3125
35-39	2644	2852	2838	2946	3574	3672	4027	4046	4204	4402	3624	3409
40-44	2955	3098	2597	2756	2819	2941	3353	3668	2856	3849	4021	3910
45-49	2974	3114	2584	2759	2558	2739	2780	2924	3949	4022	4140	4396
50-54	2733	2808	2680	2867	2512	2721	2490	2703	3411	3603	2753	3797
55-59	2351	2618	2659	2890	2353	2817	2396	2636	2581	2820	3681	3896
60-64	2242	2375	2163	2475	2437	2759	2343	2691	2181	2524	2998	3379
65-69	1735	1963	1731	2222	1865	2278	2104	2541	1899	2340	2054	2496
70-74	1201	1647	1420	1933	1375	1954	1483	2005	1610	2184	1505	2059
75-79	869	1307	907	1398	1015	1595	985	1612	1208	1849	1088	1711
80-84	454	842	480	1007	559	1034	626	1180	656	1226	716	1344
85+	336	628	329	825	397	1105	470	1267	555	1556	653	1780
	TOTAL:	111991	TOTAL:	114254	TOTAL:	115167	TOTAL:	116243	TOTAL:	117571	TOTAL:	116874

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ST.LAWRENCE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

STEUBEN COUNTY

Located in the center of upstate New York's Southern Tier on the Southern Tier Expressway, Steuben County is above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of nearly 100,000 people is heavily rural, with 67.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-eighth (11.4 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Corning, on its eastern border, is its largest place, with a 1980 population of nearly 13,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Steuben County lost about 250 people, but gained a net of over 4,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 4,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 2,700.

The manufacturing economic base is large and increasing slightly, with 35 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Steuben County had 21 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 41 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much larger than average in total products sold, but is declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $69.4 million.

Its service sector is large. with about 60 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage, however, is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is unchanging.

About 27 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly below average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Steuben County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 8.2 percent, about average for other upstate counties. It also had a slightly below-average poverty rate (13 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: STEUBEN
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	91,439	97,691	99,546	99,217
2	POP DENSITY	65	70	71	71
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	26,165	28,598	30,751	35,150
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	48,844	47,185	47,882	52,159
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.4	48.3	48.1	52.6
6	PERCENT 65+	10.7	11.9	11.5	12.8
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	32,700	35,063	36,595	39,324
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	66.9	74.3	76.4	75.4
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.8	33.2	37.2	42.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	53.8	55.2	60.2	59.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.6	14.1	16.1	16.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.8	2.6	3.4	4.2
14	% EDUCATION	3.4	5.6	8.8	9.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	4.2	4.0	6.0	8.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.3	19.1	21.8	20.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	32.4	36.7	33.9	35.1
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	42	40	43	41
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	15	17	24	21
21	% PRIMARY IND.	13.8	8.0	5.9	5.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	70.2	63.0	50.6	47.6
23	N FARMS	3,833	2,704	1,799	1,549
24	ACRES HARVESTED	62,992	56,531	45,404	42,712
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	59,175	65,756	71,357	69,485
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,991	5,607	9,082	17,835
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,319	15,812	20,435	20,332
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.0	12.0	20.2	26.6
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.1	4.6	4.0	8.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	27.1	17.9	13.2	12.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.0	11.6	15.9	16.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	68.0	70.6	95.8	97.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	21.6	25.5	19.0	10.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.1	10.2	9.0	12.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.1	1.0	2.0	6.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.0	16.7	20.1	21.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

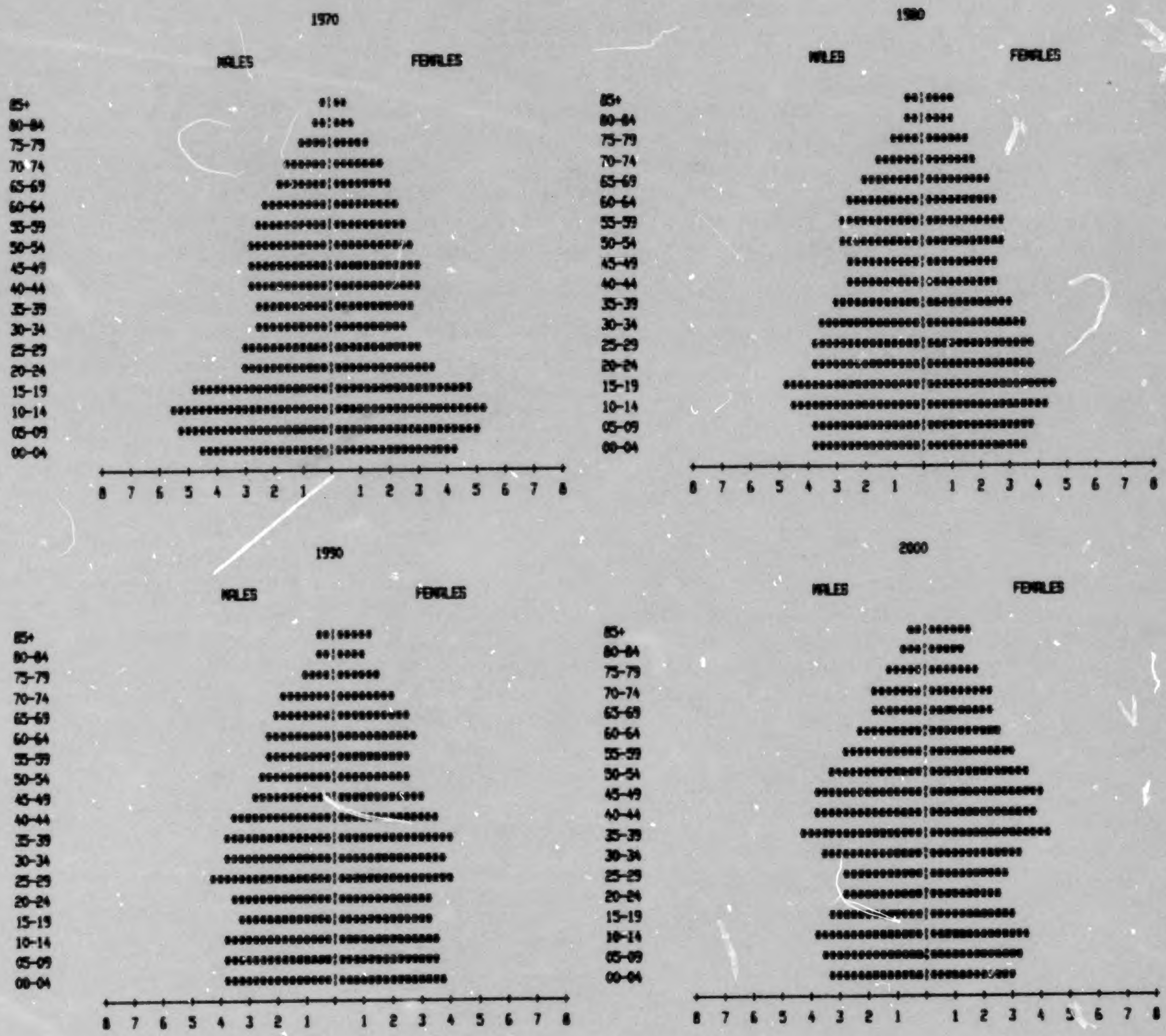
STEUBEN

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	4401	4207	3717	3500	3500	3724	3972	3793	3531	3374	3311	3162
05-09	5195	5031	3886	3787	3751	3533	3935	3761	3821	3647	3392	3239
10-14	5531	5143	4522	4263	3867	3827	3789	3571	4041	3853	3618	3452
15-19	4743	4688	4703	4583	3928	3710	3357	3331	3445	3292	3371	3218
20-24	2868	3502	3620	3744	4212	4122	3516	3337	2938	2781	3158	3024
25-29	2883	2976	3704	3819	3710	3853	4315	4243	3072	3067	3176	3053
30-34	2543	2591	3382	3489	3796	3929	3801	3965	3683	3517	3098	2953
35-39	2471	2658	2874	2960	3464	3586	3887	4039	4518	4466	3239	3250
40-44	2735	2890	2547	2579	2933	3033	3533	3676	3961	4156	3864	3713
45-49	2840	3025	2372	2541	2578	2631	2967	3095	4002	4204	4685	4680
50-54	2851	2828	2672	2819	2370	2573	2575	2665	3563	3780	4023	4305
55-59	2487	2458	2629	2828	2617	2824	2320	2579	2896	3126	3934	4277
60-64	2254	2343	2464	2603	2482	2775	2469	2774	2373	2609	3309	3727
65-69	1657	1867	1921	2134	2190	2464	2206	2528	1941	2385	2443	2913
70-74	1437	1750	1499	1839	1559	1912	1776	2208	1798	2364	1743	2244
75-79	1070	1357	943	1373	1075	1520	1117	1580	1340	2016	1190	1843
80-84	546	817	604	1042	558	982	637	1088	844	1431	863	1547
85+	317	586	415	900	473	1113	471	1176	661	1595	841	2102
	TOTAL:	99546	TOTAL:	99217	TOTAL:	101574	TOTAL:	104149	TOTAL:	108091	TOTAL:	109952

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: STEUBEN



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Located on the southern shores of Cayuga Lake in central upstate New York, Tompkins County is an average-sized upstate rural county. Its population of over 87,000 people is almost evenly split between urban and rural, with 49.3 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-tenth (6.0 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Ithaca is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 28,700 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Tompkins County gained 10,000 people, including a net of 9,500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained over 6,800 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 9,200.

The manufacturing economic base is small though stable, with only 14 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Tompkins County had 7 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 17 plants which employed twenty or more. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, and increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $39.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with 83 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is much larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is unchanging.

Tompkins County has several colleges within its borders, and 51 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is higher than the average for comparable upstate counties.

The county's unemployment rate in 1980 was 4.7 percent, well below the average of other upstate counties. The county showed a relatively low poverty rate (11.7 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: TOMPKINS
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	59,122	66,164	76,879	87,085
2	POP DENSITY	123	137	160	181
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	15,517	18,771	22,614	29,548
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	31,746	32,817	38,763	48,276
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.7	49.6	50.3	55.4
6	PERCENT 65+	8.7	8.4	7.5	8.3
7	% NONWHITE	2.0	2.5	4.0	6.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	21,032	25,458	30,983	40,222
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	66.3	77.6	79.9	83.3
10	% FEMALES WORKING	34.0	35.9	41.6	45.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	72.7	77.3	82.7	82.8
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.9	12.5	12.9	16.7
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.3
14	% EDUCATION	21.5	27.0	33.6	37.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.7	1.6	3.9	5.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	28.4	32.1	37.0	32.3
18	% SECONDARY IND.	17.4	16.3	13.5	14.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	17	14	18	17
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	7	8	7	7
21	% PRIMARY IND.	10.0	6.4	3.8	3.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	64.2	51.8	43.8	39.9
23	N FARMS	1,662	1,035	669	598
24	ACRES HARVESTED	19,790	15,968	13,502	12,299
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	27,785	29,328	36,717	39,557
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,216	6,233	10,247	18,790
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,095	17,577	23,056	21,421
28	% SOME COLLEGE	29.5	29.5	40.4	51.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	24.4	14.3	10.1	11.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	21.3	18.8	23.8	21.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	74.5	74.3	97.2	97.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	21.7	18.4	13.8	10.4
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	11.8	15.1	16.9	9.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.0	14.4	17.6	21.0

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

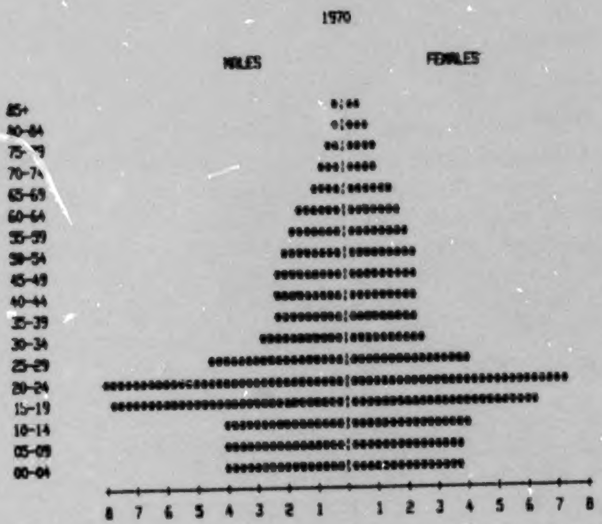
TOMPKINS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3110	2918	2463	2356	2410	2303	2443	2334	2008	1918	1804	1723
05-09	3068	2934	2421	2254	2512	2397	2511	2375	2319	2198	1889	1795
10-14	2986	2986	2819	2585	2472	2296	2621	2475	2624	2466	2119	1999
15-19	5918	4726	6209	6029	7012	4974	6745	4738	6853	4865	5623	4666
20-24	7534	5642	8540	7547	9736	7193	10554	6227	10401	6143	10358	6103
25-29	3399	3547	4658	4437	2265	4394	3542	4072	4105	2801	4169	2897
30-34	2098	1896	3529	3343	3641	4009	1175	4016	3407	2591	3194	2467
35-39	1732	1667	2314	2421	3027	3394	3210	4139	2007	3762	2585	2341
40-44	1656	1780	1725	1681	2385	2500	3188	3552	628	4306	3030	2717
45-49	1698	1797	1579	1642	1763	1728	2492	2605	3490	4478	2144	4015
50-54	1517	1665	1549	1736	1594	1676	1819	1788	3396	3798	658	4544
55-59	1329	1487	1487	1732	1533	1754	1614	1716	2571	2737	3537	4642
60-64	1181	1365	1286	1491	1419	1713	1497	1759	1775	1821	3254	3816
65-69	819	1062	1006	1344	1156	1424	1308	1659	1433	1654	2240	2601
70-74	618	833	806	1119	837	1228	988	1321	1161	1567	1349	1598
75-79	410	677	485	818	606	961	649	1072	852	1330	913	1308
80-84	253	494	299	572	317	633	409	757	507	899	581	1048
85+	173	404	239	564	282	715	325	860	445	1175	562	1445
	TOTAL:	76879	TOTAL:	87085	TOTAL:	90259	TOTAL:	94555	TOTAL:	100491	TOTAL:	102735

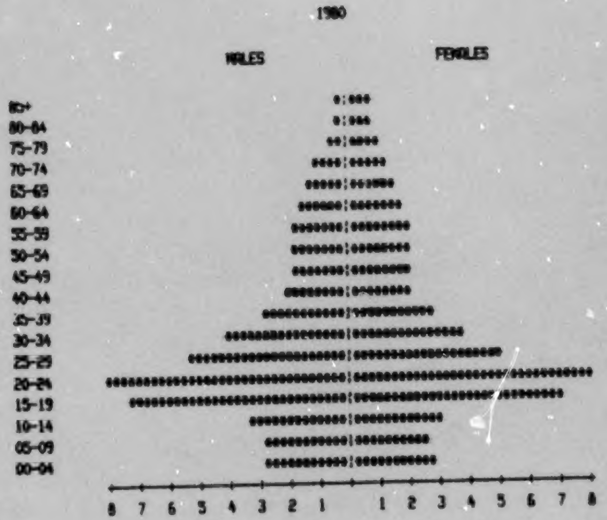
SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

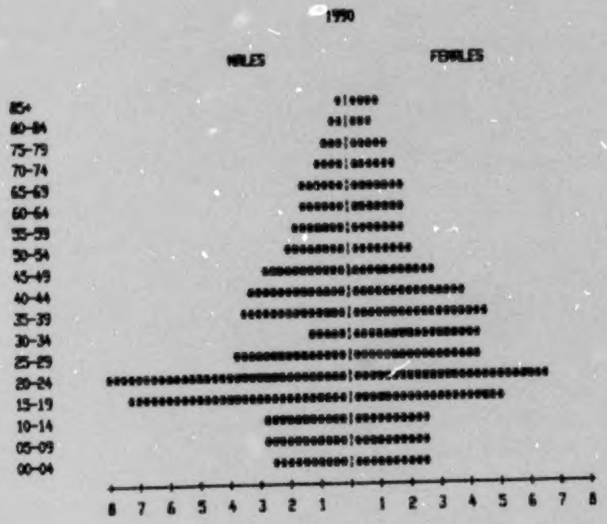
POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: TOMPKINS



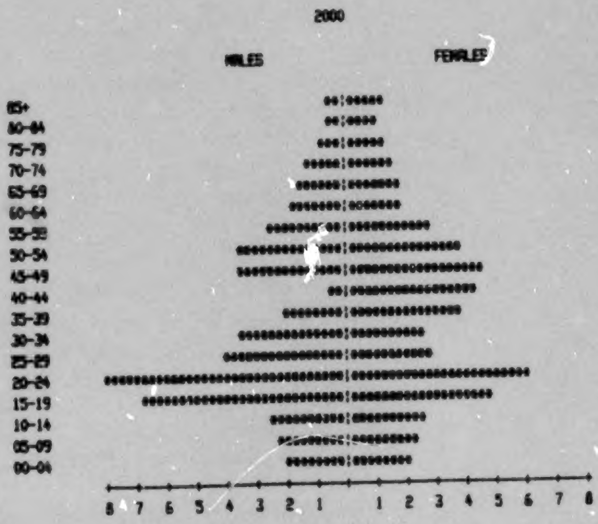
*20-24 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (9.799815)



*20-24 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (9.806311)
*20-24 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR FEMALES (8.666246)



*20-24 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (11.16176)



*20-24 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (10.33018)

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ULSTER COUNTY

Located on the eastern banks of the Hudson River along the Thruway and extending into the Catskills, Ulster County is above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 158,000 people is heavily rural, with 65.2 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-fifth (18.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Kingston is its largest city, with a 1980 population of 24,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Ulster County gained nearly 17,000 people, including a net of 16,700 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 12,300 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 14,500.

The manufacturing economic base is moderate though declining slightly, with 26 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Ulster County had 16 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 59 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, though declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $42.8 million.

Its service sector is large, with 71 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for upstate rural counties, and is growing very slowly.

About 32 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat above average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Ulster County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.7 percent, average for other upstate counties. It had an average poverty rate (13 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: ULSTER
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	92,621	118,804	141,241	158,158
2	POP DENSITY	81	104	124	139
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	27,814	36,067	43,533	55,862
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	51,495	61,184	69,914	86,627
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.6	51.5	49.5	54.8
6	PERCENT 65+	11.9	12.1	11.7	13.0
7	% NONWHITE	2.6	3.5	4.2	5.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	35,422	43,521	52,365	66,822
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.8	71.1	74.9	77.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	29.5	32.2	36.4	41.7
11	% TERTIARY IND.	61.4	61.0	69.6	71.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.3	16.6	17.8	19.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.8	3.7	4.0	5.1
14	% EDUCATION	3.6	5.9	10.3	10.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.8	2.5	4.7	6.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.2	2.8	3.9	4.4
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	18.6	25.0	29.2	25.0
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.7	33.8	27.8	26.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	76	83	71	59
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	20	20	15	16
21	% PRIMARY IND.	10.9	5.2	2.7	2.4
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	31.1	22.1	12.5	12.0
23	N FARMS	2,552	1,460	761	561
24	ACRES HARVESTED	22,671	16,111	9,112	8,748
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	46,670	47,321	44,331	42,856
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,825	5,746	9,813	18,752
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,746	16,204	22,079	21,377
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.3	9.3	22.8	31.8
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.8	5.9	3.6	7.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.0	17.4	13.7	12.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.7	13.5	20.4	20.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	66.6	74.1	97.0	97.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	30.0	20.9	19.7	13.8
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	23.8	11.8	6.4	10.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	3.2	1.7	4.2	5.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.5	15.3	19.5	22.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

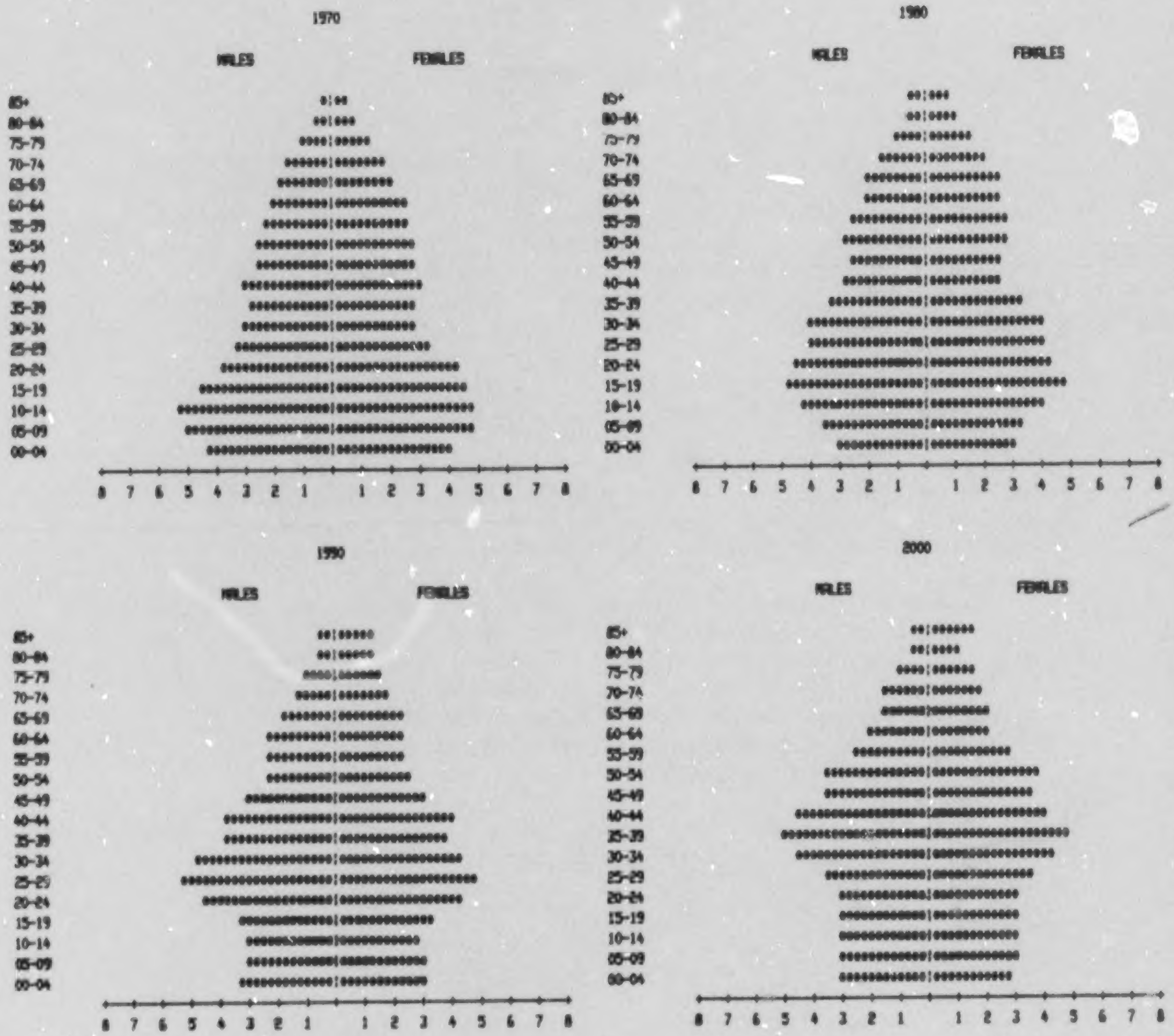
ULSTER

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	5970	5752	4916	4698	5161	4930	5740	5483	5864	5601	5467	5223
05-09	7064	6883	5457	5151	4939	4776	5259	5067	6017	5768	5639	5402
10-14	7256	6772	6783	6325	5512	5243	5059	4915	6107	5878	6084	5844
15-19	6242	6400	7529	7339	7006	6814	5750	5707	5728	5753	6392	6376
20-24	5124	5903	7238	6658	8320	8032	7813	7514	5885	5978	6933	6965
25-29	4616	4495	6400	6162	7847	6932	9106	8453	6886	6710	6697	6591
30-34	4081	3901	6280	6397	6356	6383	8119	7259	8882	8393	6530	6501
35-39	4021	3946	5143	5158	6397	6586	6744	6645	9919	9328	7314	7216
40-44	4270	4187	4214	4096	5193	5270	6524	6804	8719	7911	9300	8903
45-49	3695	3873	4031	4062	4199	4145	5227	5394	7088	7121	10162	9737
50-54	3474	3762	4248	4344	3944	4060	4153	4191	6651	7136	8661	8072
55-59	3486	3547	3797	4157	4052	4275	3802	4042	5106	5505	6744	7066
60-64	2934	3420	3264	3831	3487	4004	3762	4166	3811	4124	5940	6824
65-69	2557	2985	2981	3813	2818	3558	3046	3764	3166	3758	4132	4970
70-74	1953	2542	2346	3170	2373	3385	2272	3199	2725	3575	2678	3433
75-79	1354	1930	1551	2330	1669	2625	1713	2842	1826	2887	1837	2791
80-84	796	1211	885	1541	949	1731	1038	1979	1055	2060	1219	2223
85+	400	839	595	1238	728	1688	830	2087	1020	2844	1048	2981
	TOTAL:	141241	TOTAL:	158158	TOTAL:	165607	TOTAL:	175468	TOTAL:	196795	TOTAL:	209895

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ULSTER



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

WARREN COUNTY

Located on the western shores of Lake George on Interstate 87 in the eastern Adirondacks, Warren County is smaller than average among upstate rural counties. Its population of over 54,800 people is more urban than rural, with 57.7 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-fifth (17.2 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Glens Falls is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just less than 15,900 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Warren County gained 5,400 people, including 4,800 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 4,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 3,500.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining slightly, with 22 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Warren County had 12 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 27 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $900,000.

Its service sector is large, with 77 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

About 31 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is higher than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Warren County had a relatively high unemployment rate in 1980 (11 percent), well above the average of other upstate counties. It had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and a slightly above average rate of marital disruption (22.8 percent).

COUNTY: WARREN
COUNTY TYPE: 4

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	39,205	44,002	49,402	54,854
2	POP DENSITY	44	50	56	62
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	11,711	13,466	15,394	19,420
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	21,300	21,869	23,713	28,515
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.3	49.7	48.0	52.0
6	PERCENT 65+	11.8	12.2	11.7	13.2
7	% NONWHITE	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	14,401	15,855	17,467	21,039
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.6	72.5	73.7	73.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	29.9	35.2	37.4	43.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	68.0	69.7	74.0	77.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	20.7	19.3	19.9	22.0
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.3	3.8	5.7	5.8
14	% EDUCATION	3.6	6.1	7.8	10.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.5	2.4	5.4	8.8
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	23.6	25.2	24.6	25.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.2	28.0	24.1	21.5
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	32	27	26	27
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	12	11	9	12
21	% PRIMARY IND.	4.8	2.4	1.9	1.4
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	13.0	6.8	1.9	1.8
23	N FARMS	547	247	58	66
24	ACRES HARVESTED	7,340	3,839	1,073	1,016
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	3,299	1,752	1,092	915
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,826	5,356	8,770	16,928
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,750	15,104	19,733	19,298
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.3	12.3	23.0	31.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.5	6.7	5.4	11.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	29.4	20.3	14.7	13.8
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.0	12.5	16.7	16.1
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	69.5	75.3	94.0	96.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	39.8	27.3	25.4	14.2
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.8	9.1	0.0	21.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	8.1	1.8
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.0	18.0	20.8	22.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

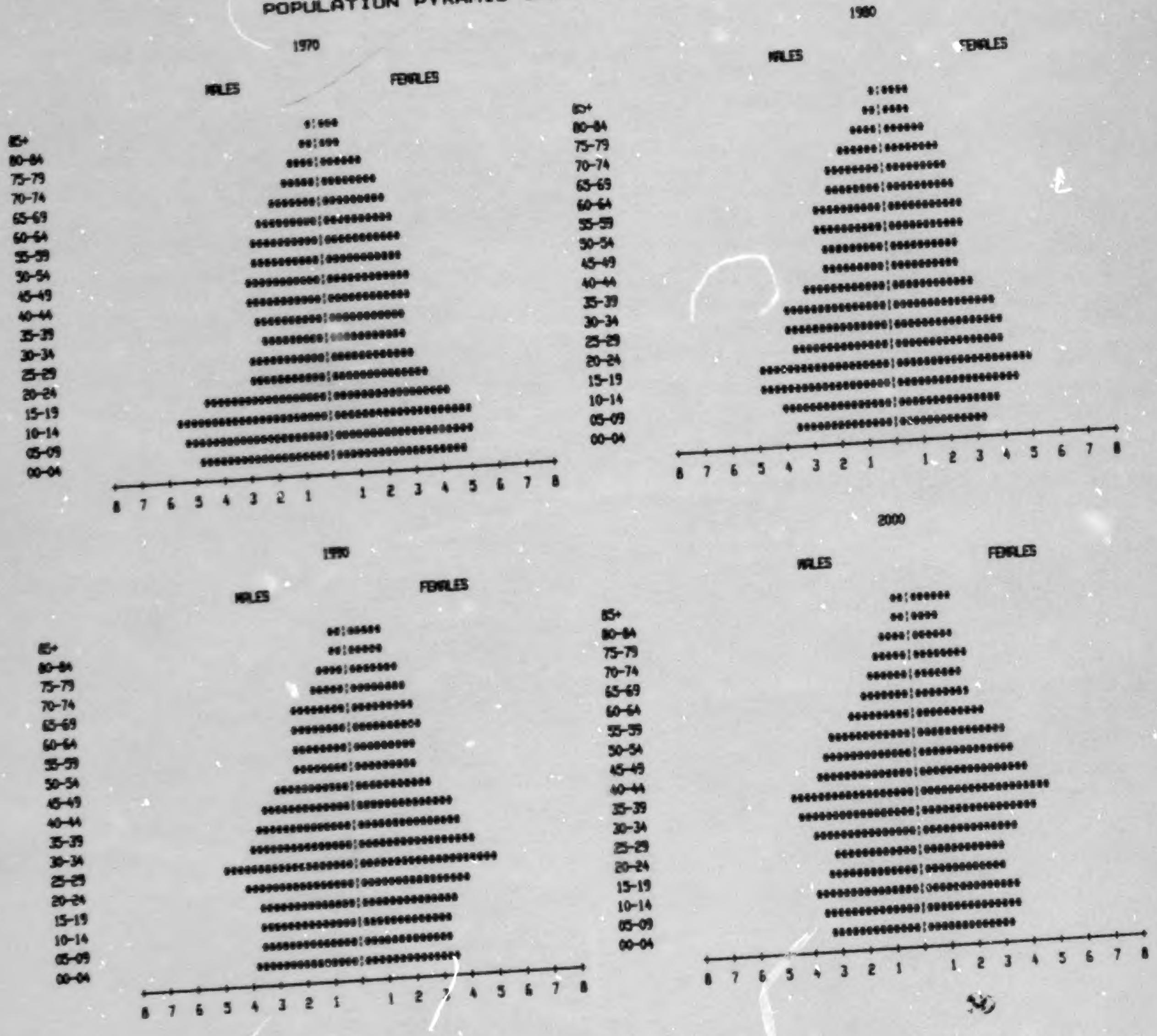
WARREN

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2354	2289	1927	1838	2045	1952	2280	2177	2208	2109	2088	1995
05-09	2655	2517	2154	2063	2007	1916	2104	2012	2381	2279	2155	2064
10-14	2662	2468	2581	2477	2236	2145	2058	1967	2407	2310	2343	2246
15-19	2195	2149	2596	2686	2532	2436	2165	2083	2091	2012	2378	2290
20-24	1406	1734	1980	2227	2591	2703	2495	2412	1967	1898	2310	2239
25-29	1397	1505	2011	2131	2251	2544	2913	3055	2401	2337	2330	2267
30-34	1169	1309	1992	2123	2067	2199	2284	2595	2850	2788	2257	2203
35-39	1176	1327	1646	1668	2035	2177	2085	2229	2985	3166	2472	2432
40-44	1346	1459	1282	1366	1666	1697	2035	2190	2308	2652	2892	2862
45-49	1408	1492	1204	1365	1288	1384	1652	1699	2070	2250	2978	3210
50-54	1268	1377	1349	1536	1194	1373	1261	1376	1979	2184	2254	2657
55-59	1176	1356	1392	1524	1311	1528	1145	1349	1553	1665	1955	2214
60-64	1129	1286	1145	1357	1310	1493	1217	1477	1125	1311	1774	2091
65-69	857	1122	1043	1302	1020	1289	1151	1401	936	1228	1276	1521
70-74	645	928	778	1150	899	1183	828	1155	868	1246	808	1111
75-79	446	712	510	875	575	976	624	990	680	1055	556	931
80-84	205	403	298	589	386	668	360	734	378	730	399	791
85+	156	319	180	497	249	680	287	818	355	1009	396	1101
	TOTAL:	49402	TOTAL:	54854	TOTAL:	57906	TOTAL:	60663	TOTAL:	65771	TOTAL:	69846

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

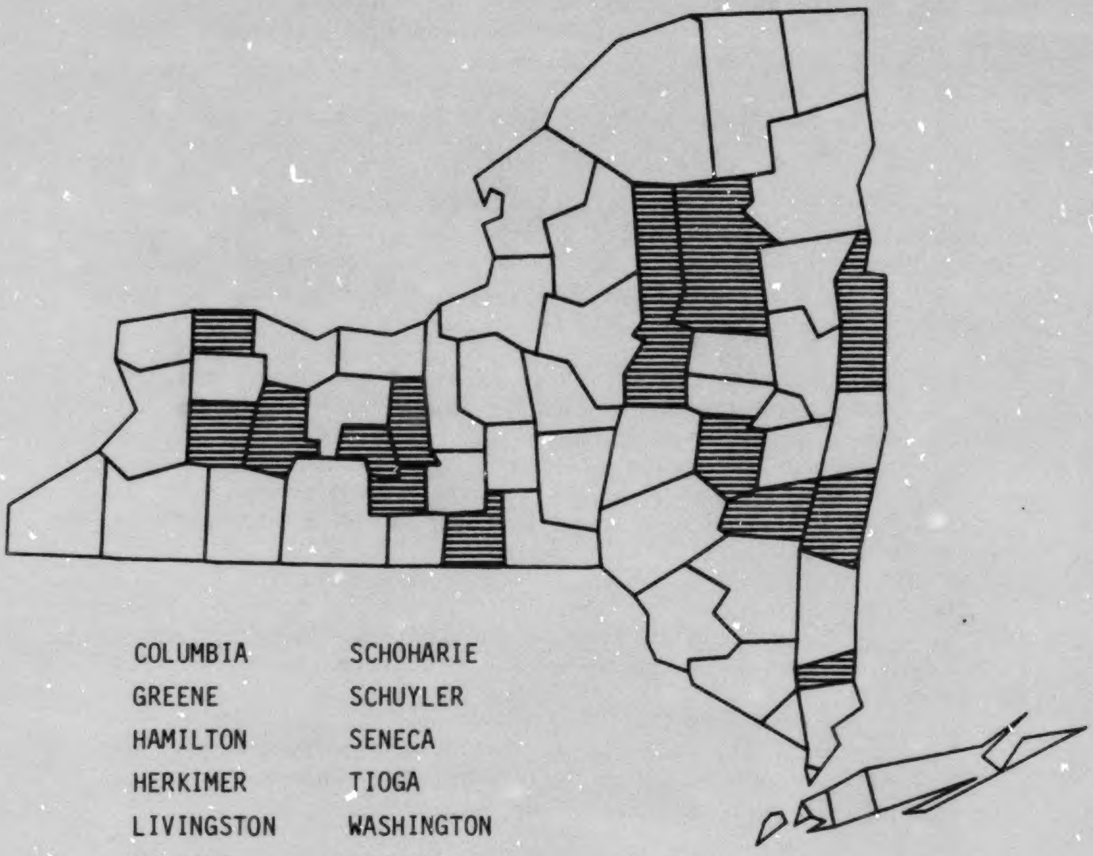
POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: WARREN



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

N Y S County Type 5: Rural Counties Under Moderate Urban Influence



COLUMBIA
GREENE
HAMILTON
HERKIMER
LIVINGSTON
ORLEANS
PUTNAM
SCHOHARIE
SCHUYLER
SENECA
TIOGA
WASHINGTON
WYOMING
YATES

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Located on the rural and hilly eastern banks of the Hudson River just south of Albany along the Taconic Parkway, Columbia County is below average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of nearly 60,000 people is heavily rural, with 86.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Hudson is its largest place, with a 1980 population of nearly 8,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Columbia County gained 8,000 people, including a net of 5,900 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 5,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 5,400.

The manufacturing economic base is small and declining, with only 20 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Columbia County had 9 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 31 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, although declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $51.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 74 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for upstate rural counties, and growing.

Twenty-eight percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is average among comparable upstate rural counties.

Columbia County had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 7.1 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. It had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and a slightly above-average rate of marital disruption (23 percent).

COUNTY: COLUMBIA
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	43,182	47,322	51,519	59,487
2	POP DENSITY	67	74	80	92
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	13,071	14,447	16,292	21,325
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	23,196	23,756	25,141	31,293
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.7	50.2	48.8	52.6
6	PERCENT 65+	13.0	14.0	14.1	15.8
7	% NONWHITE	2.5	3.3	3.7	4.1
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	17,023	17,775	19,362	24,743
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	73.4	74.8	77.0	79.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.2	32.5	36.8	42.2
11	% TERTIARY IND.	53.2	61.2	68.3	73.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.2	15.0	16.3	18.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.0	5.1	6.0	7.8
14	% EDUCATION	3.2	4.8	7.6	9.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.6	2.6	6.0	9.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.9	18.5	19.7	22.0
18	% SECONDARY IND.	30.4	27.8	23.9	19.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	38	44	33	31
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	11	12	8	9
21	% PRIMARY IND.	16.4	11.0	7.8	6.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	63.2	56.2	42.2	39.4
23	N FARMS	1,692	1,235	768	643
24	ACRES HARVESTED	26,048	23,[illegible]	17,393	16,239
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	40,729	51,765	56,826	51,585
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,782	5,331	8,746	17,299
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,598	15,033	19,679	19,721
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.2	11.2	17.5	28.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.1	5.0	3.0	7.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.2	18.5	15.4	13.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.7	11.0	15.4	15.9
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	61.9	73.7	96.1	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	22.0	21.0	18.1	10.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	25.5	10.6	13.6	18.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	6.3	5.8	5.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.3	16.2	20.4	23.2

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

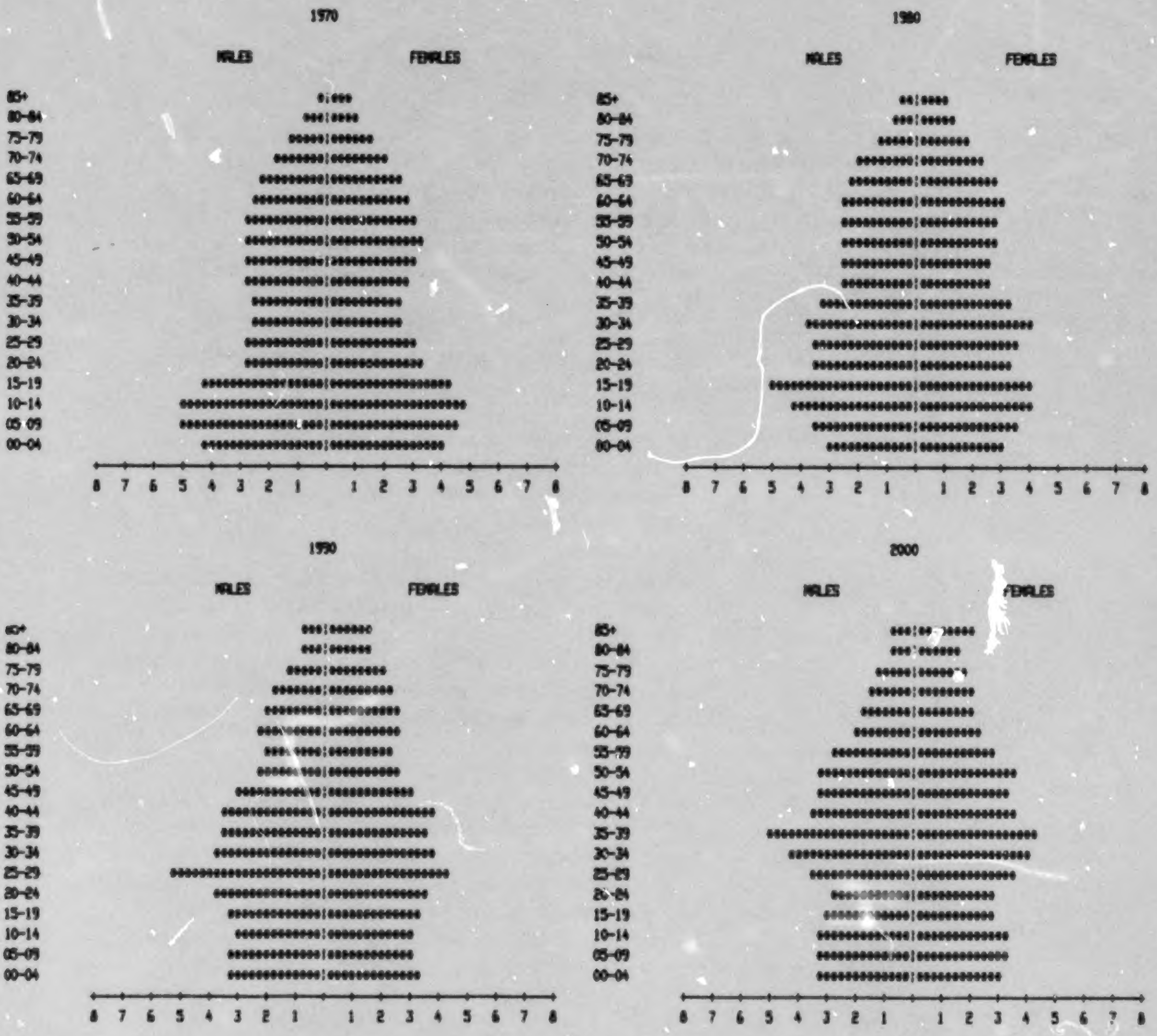
COLUMBIA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2127	2014	1795	1773	2000	1911	2281	2179	2524	2411	2551	2436
05-09	2513	2381	2093	2051	1978	1956	2185	2096	2679	2565	2703	2588
10-14	2617	2464	2564	2334	2267	2224	2124	2110	2652	2548	2911	2791
15-19	2252	2178	2921	2364	2618	2390	2294	2263	2353	2275	2860	2752
20-24	1389	1681	2040	1980	3033	2467	2593	2479	2190	2199	2711	2628
25-29	1452	1540	2096	2156	2504	2441	3694	3028	2851	2850	2900	2835
30-34	1270	1315	2177	2315	2238	2313	2650	2604	3441	3207	2777	2817
35-39	1280	1326	1914	1874	2312	2468	2355	2453	4076	3383	3120	3153
40-44	1386	1467	1460	1538	2015	1984	2412	[illegible]	2884	2870	3712	3499
45-49	1436	1492	1420	1495	1525	1621	2085	2079	2521	2672	4325	3647
50-54	1407	1621	1556	1656	1465	1564	1559	1687	2528	2797	2999	3058
55-59	1380	1501	1552	1701	1575	1715	1469	1611	2117	2199	2537	2798
60-64	1337	1448	1491	1750	1523	1735	1531	1739	1505	1739	2418	2853
65-69	1204	1323	1375	1653	1389	1734	1405	1709	1304	1587	1862	2143
70-74	841	1068	1166	1384	1188	1570	1187	1636	1194	1594	1162	1577
75-79	619	821	762	1046	909	1232	915	1388	914	1405	838	1289
80-84	335	464	433	687	518	842	610	984	605	1136	600	1094
85+	191	379	252	663	385	893	493	1131	638	1569	657	1753
	TOTAL:	51519	TOTAL:	59487	TOTAL:	64502	TOTAL:	69720	TOTAL:	79982	TOTAL:	89354

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: COLUMBIA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

GREENE COUNTY

Located just south of Albany on the Thruway and along the western banks of the Hudson River, Greene County is smaller than average among upstate rural counties. Its population of only 40,800 people is heavily rural, with 81.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (27.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Catskill is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 4,700 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Greene County gained 7,700 people, including 3,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 4,100 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 3,700.

The manufacturing economic base is small though stable, with 21 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Greene County had 7 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 19 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $11.3 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 76 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly larger than the average for upstate rural counties.

About 22 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Greene County's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively high 10.3 percent, above the average for other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (16 percent), and a comparatively high rate of marital disruption (25 percent).

COUNTY: GREENE
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	28,745	31,372	33,136	40,861
2	POP DENSITY	44	48	51	63
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	8,526	9,777	10,750	14,919
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	15,164	15,561	16,270	20,895
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.8	49.6	49.1	51.1
6	PERCENT 65+	12.7	14.8	15.0	17.0
7	% NONWHITE	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	9,585	11,063	11,704	15,400
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	63.2	71.1	71.9	73.7
10	% FEMALES WORKING	21.8	32.2	35.1	41.5
11	% TERTIARY IND.	61.0	68.5	74.7	76.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	15.8	15.7	15.6	17.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.4	8.0	7.9	10.0
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	5.8	7.4	8.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.5	1.6	4.2	6.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.9
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.8	18.8	20.2	18.3
18	% SECONDARY IND.	18.9	22.4	20.8	20.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	18	19	15	19
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	6	9	7	7
21	% PRIMARY IND.	20.1	9.1	4.5	3.4
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	41.1	32.7	19.0	16.1
23	N FARMS	1,300	733	377	304
24	ACRES HARVESTED	17,090	13,597	7,901	6,695
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	26,392	25,174	14,854	11,383
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,356	5,056	8,552	16,503
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,128	14,258	19,242	18,813
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.0	9.0	15.9	22.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	3.9	6.7	3.3	10.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	40.1	22.1	16.7	16.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	9.0	8.2	14.1	13.5
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	70.6	67.7	95.9	97.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.6	24.6	17.8	10.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.4	22.3	12.1	17.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.4
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.4	16.7	19.3	24.6

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

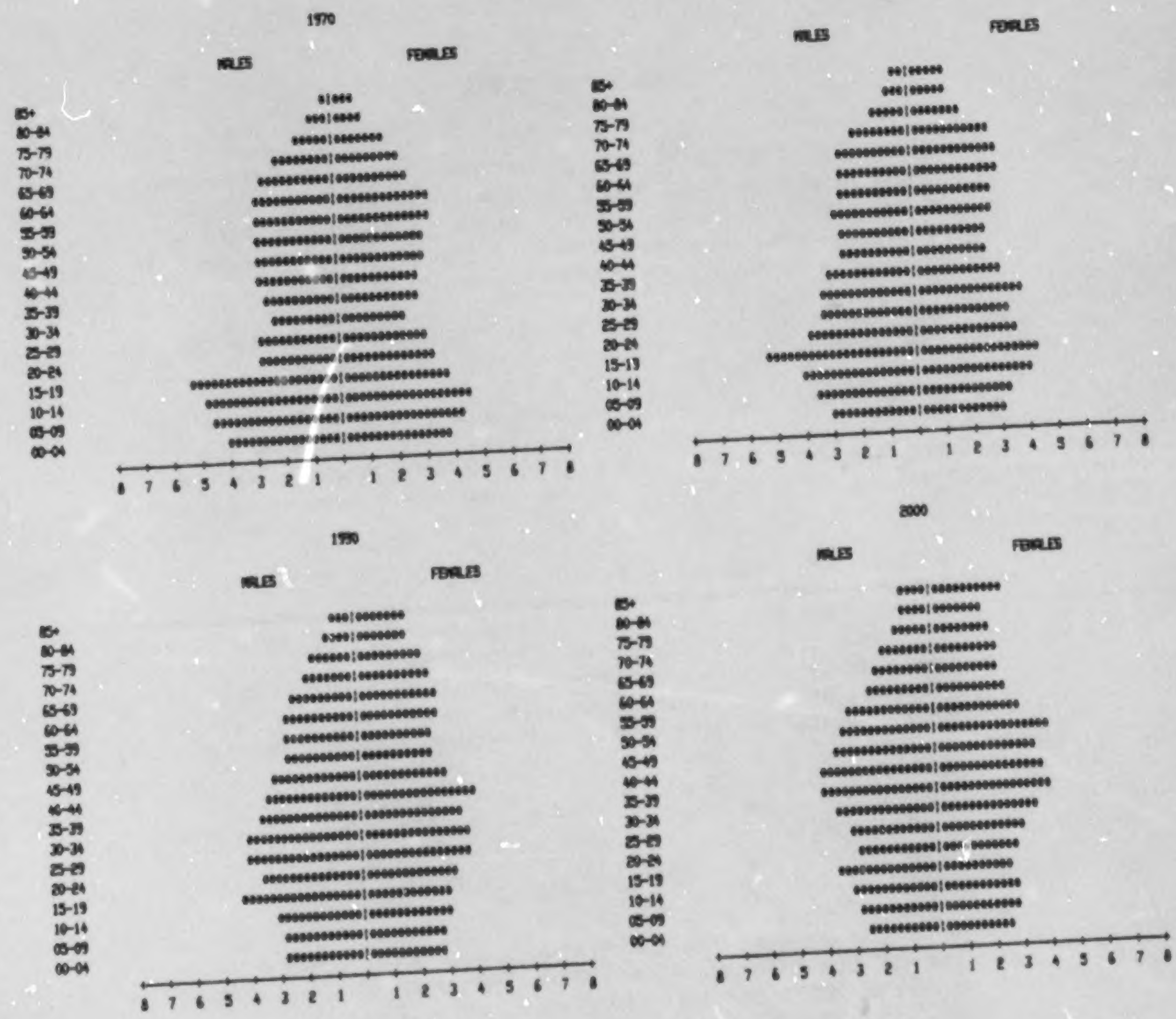
GREENE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1255	1224	1206	1195	1226	1170	1371	1310	1398	1335	1318	1259
05-09	1481	1443	1406	1348	1329	1314	1330	1270	1500	1433	1391	1328
10-14	1555	1514	1676	1586	1551	1485	1444	1428	1544	1474	1515	1447
15-19	1717	1214	2191	1691	2061	1524	1992	1480	1862	1349	2019	1502
20-24	919	1076	1532	1425	1720	1674	1630	1547	1411	1400	1568	1506
25-29	900	958	1336	1345	1712	1595	1893	1850	1639	1583	1508	1452
30-34	763	778	1305	1526	1492	1506	1885	1762	1888	1802	1573	1572
35-39	821	888	1195	1212	1457	1707	1641	1662	2191	2153	1825	1775
40-44	894	951	1002	1039	1330	1351	1597	1879	2173	2043	2094	2014
45-49	890	969	989	1025	1107	1154	1447	1481	1869	1912	2402	2388
50-54	909	1021	1081	1138	1079	1130	1190	1256	1784	2137	2334	2240
55-59	945	1054	1044	1169	1159	1243	1138	1219	1566	1657	1945	2060
60-64	902	1074	1022	1232	1082	1253	1181	1314	1220	1364	1757	2234
65-69	793	862	995	1223	1003	1278	1044	1281	1065	1254	1404	1640
70-74	677	744	795	1093	899	1206	890	1242	969	1252	957	1250
75-79	404	575	531	763	643	1003	713	1088	723	1104	702	1336
80-84	219	354	345	513	364	615	429	794	489	913	504	879
85+	119	243	197	490	306	661	358	815	526	1303	549	1450
	TOTAL:	33136	TOTAL:	40861	TOTAL:	44389	TOTAL:	47851	TOTAL:	53285	TOTAL:	56397

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: GREENE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

HAMILTON COUNTY

Located in the middle of the Adirondack Park, Hamilton County is New York's smallest county. Its population of only 5,034 people is entirely rural. No one lives in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Speculator is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just 408 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Hamilton County did gain about 320 people, including a net of over 330 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 300 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 200.

Largely due to commuting, manufacturing employment for the county's work force is about average and increasing slightly, with 25 percent of the 1980 work force employed in manufacturing. In 1980, there were no plants within Hamilton County which employed a hundred or more persons, and only 1 plant which employed twenty or more. The county also has no manifest agricultural base, since it has no official record of products sold in 1980.

The county's service sector is very large--almost 79 percent of the 1980 work force was engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is relatively stable.

About 28 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Hamilton County's unemployment rate in 1980 was very high (19 percent), well above the average of other upstate counties. The county had a slightly above-average poverty rate (15 percent), relative to comparable counties, but a below average rate of marital disruption (18 percent).

COUNTY: HAMILTON
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	4,105	4,267	4,714	5,034
2	POP DENSITY	3	3	3	3
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	1,278	1,374	1,627	1,923
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	2,269	2,129	2,333	2,664
5	PERCENT 21-65	55.3	49.9	49.5	52.9
6	PERCENT 65+	11.5	13.4	15.1	16.6
7	% NONWHITE	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	1,358	1,482	1,472	1,667
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	59.8	69.6	63.1	62.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	21.2	28.3	35.9	36.7
11	% TERTIARY IND.	73.8	79.7	80.6	78.9
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	12.2	17.1	11.4	17.5
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	8.4	7.6	11.5	12.3
14	% EDUCATION	6.0	6.4	11.5	12.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	0.8	0.5	2.2	2.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.2	3.3	0.5	2.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	22.1	24.3	19.8	25.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	18.2	15.7	12.4	16.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	4	2	1	1
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	0	0	0	0
21	% PRIMARY IND.	8.0	4.7	7.0	4.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	N FARMS	75	40	1	2
24	ACRES HARVESTED	7	5	0	0
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	240,013	61,808	.	.
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,362	4,511	7,019	14,402
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,149	12,721	15,793	16,418
28	% SOME COLLEGE	12.8	12.8	18.2	27.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	15.0	14.2	9.7	19.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	39.3	20.6	20.5	14.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	9.7	6.8	6.4	9.3
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	47.5	66.4	92.1	96.4
33	INFANT MORTALITY	27.9	26.1	8.8	4.8
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	48.7	0.0	0.0	39.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.1	16.9	17.4	17.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

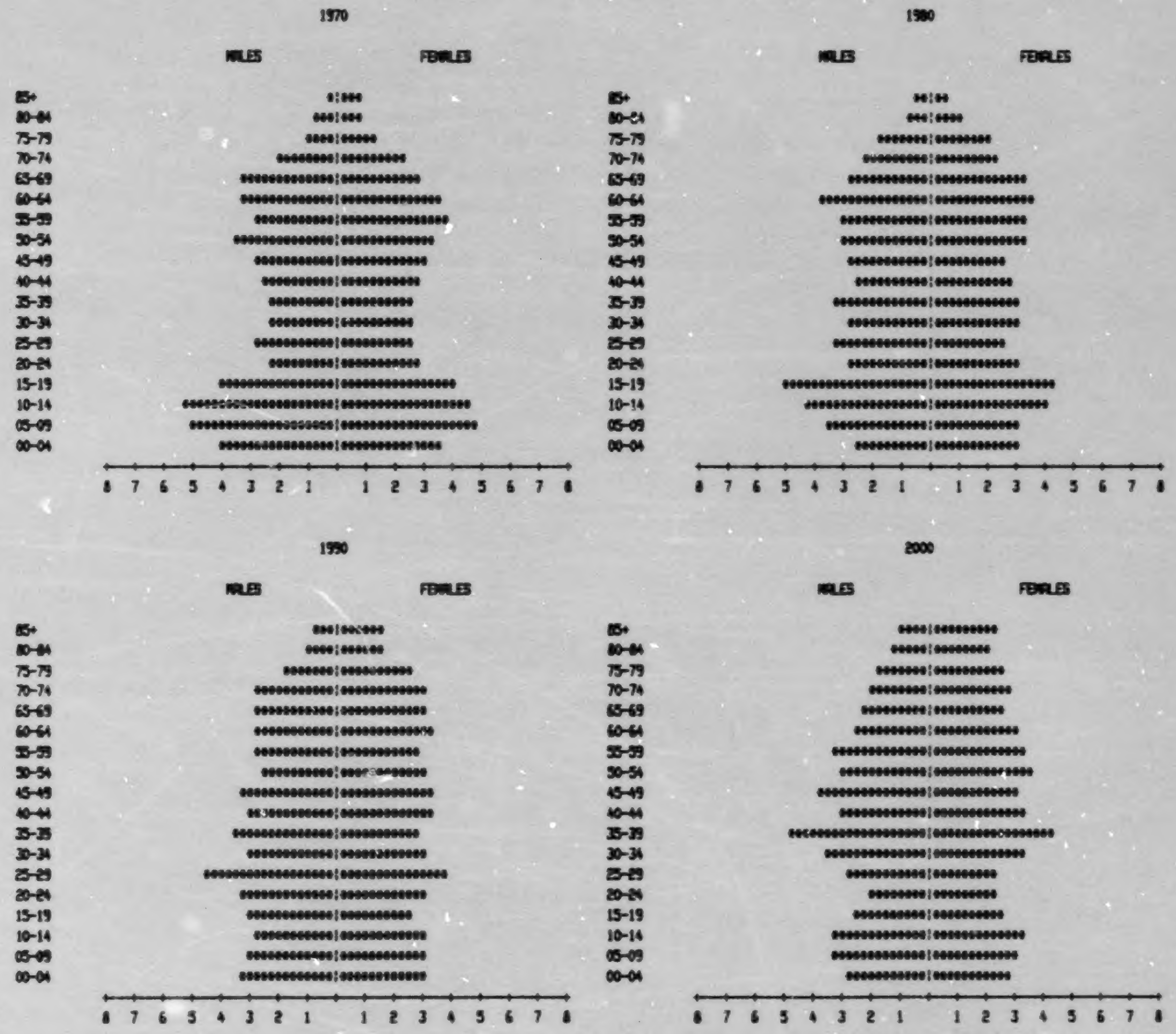
HAMILTON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	185	168	131	146	155	147	171	162	153	147	138	132
05-09	232	220	174	152	137	152	163	154	172	164	146	141
10-14	247	212	220	205	182	158	144	159	184	174	164	157
15-19	187	183	248	214	187	174	155	136	142	135	150	144
20-24	104	124	138	145	221	192	168	157	106	120	137	131
25-29	125	120	166	132	146	154	234	205	144	129	131	127
30-34	102	122	137	154	176	140	155	164	185	175	116	133
35-39	107	112	159	152	145	162	187	149	257	227	158	142
40-44	114	130	124	140	167	160	153	172	170	181	203	192
45-49	128	140	134	131	130	147	176	169	202	163	278	247
50-54	164	152	148	163	139	136	135	154	162	187	180	195
55-59	135	172	157	162	149	168	142	141	181	180	206	173
60-64	151	163	188	177	153	164	147	171	132	159	157	191
65-69	159	131	137	160	173	173	141	162	125	138	160	175
70-74	93	104	114	118	116	148	147	162	112	154	101	143
75-79	53	55	82	97	85	101	88	127	91	132	81	111
80-84	36	36	32	51	51	72	54	76	75	112	57	106
85+	16	32	19	27	26	48	40	74	58	128	70	162
	TOTAL:	4714	TOTAL:	5034	TOTAL:	5134	TOTAL:	5294	TOTAL:	5456	TOTAL:	5435

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: HAMILTON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

HERKIMER COUNTY

Located just east of Utica and Oneida County on upstate New York's Thruway, but with part of its area extending well into the Adirondack Park region, Herkimer County is just below average in size among rural counties. Its population of 66,700 people is evenly divided between urban and rural, with 49.1 percent living in places of more than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (27.6 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Ilion is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 9,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Herkimer County lost about 1,000 people, but gained a net of 1,500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 600.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large, even if declining, with 36 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Herkimer County had 12 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 33 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, even if declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $45.3 million.

Its service sector is large, with almost 59 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing.

About 25 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Herkimer County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.4 percent, about average for other upstate counties. The county showed an average poverty rate (14 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21.5 percent).

COUNTY: HERKIMER
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	61,407	66,370	67,633	66,714
2	POP DENSITY	43	46	47	47
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	18,199	20,121	21,406	23,682
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	33,475	33,119	33,299	34,761
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.5	49.9	49.4	52.1
6	PERCENT 65+	11.1	12.6	12.5	13.9
7	% NONWHITE	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	23,883	25,473	26,037	26,613
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	71.3	76.9	78.2	76.6
10	% FEMALES WORKING	29.2	36.0	37.9	42.3
11	% TERTIARY IND.	40.9	45.7	50.1	58.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.5	13.3	14.1	16.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.9
14	% EDUCATION	3.2	4.7	6.7	9.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.2	2.1	5.2	8.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.8	2.7	2.8	3.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.5	17.5	19.7	18.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	48.0	46.2	43.9	36.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	53	47	47	33
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	20	16	17	12
21	% PRIMARY IND.	11.1	8.1	6.1	5.5
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	30.6	28.3	21.6	21.9
23	N FARMS	1,869	1,383	885	850
24	ACRES HARVESTED	28,087	25,976	19,826	20,102
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	43,116	44,256	46,020	45,353
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,996	5,519	9,460	16,546
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,336	15,564	21,285	18,862
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.5	9.5	15.1	24.5
29	% UNEMPLOYED	7.6	7.3	4.6	8.4
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	27.1	16.5	12.0	14.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	16.4	10.7	14.5	12.5
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	70.3	69.6	94.7	96.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	32.3	24.8	20.4	7.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	14.7	16.6	13.4	4.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.5	15.7	19.5	21.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

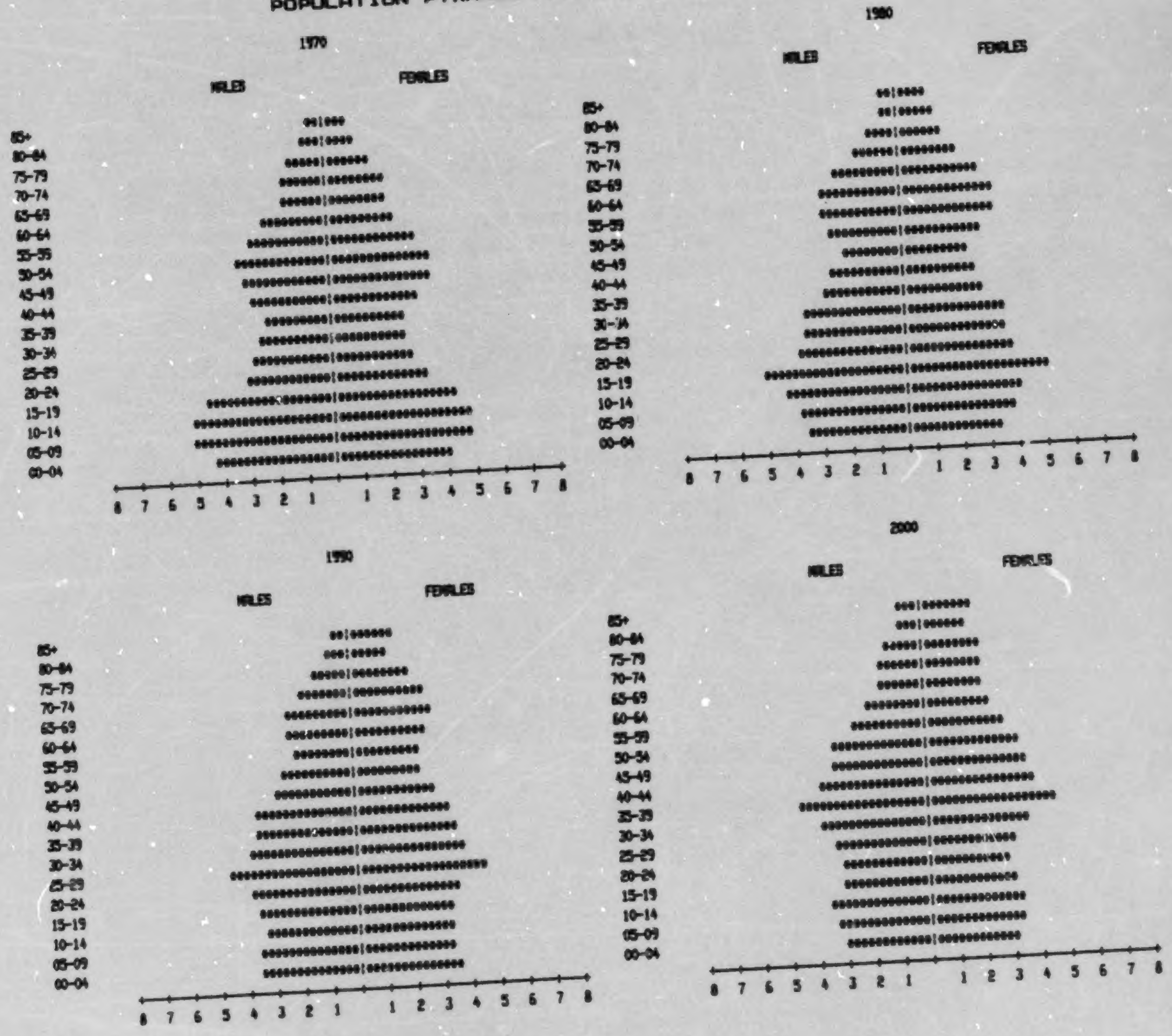
HERKIMER

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2916	2770	2339	2244	2324	2219	2443	2334	2194	2095	2003	1912
05-09	3423	3196	2580	2432	2316	2220	2308	2204	2356	2252	2053	1962
10-14	3434	3245	2835	2694	2358	2412	2303	2210	2446	2340	2201	2104
15-19	3029	2871	3261	3254	2654	2508	2385	2252	2171	2079	2219	2128
20-24	2102	2272	2524	2525	3055	3059	2494	2365	2048	1977	2178	2098
25-29	1874	1917	2293	2342	2538	2550	3082	3098	2292	2184	2091	2020
30-34	1672	1693	2300	2255	2307	2364	2561	2582	2573	2461	2116	2061
35-39	1487	1638	1836	1904	2312	2274	2325	2390	3178	3219	2367	2274
40-44	1920	2005	1684	1625	1838	1915	2321	2293	2628	2670	2644	2550
45-49	2001	2306	1412	1582	1672	1626	1830	1922	2357	2455	3227	3311
50-54	2137	2306	1737	1857	1384	1572	1644	1620	2303	2327	2613	2714
55-59	1863	2011	1844	2171	1668	1825	1333	1549	1758	1916	2267	2451
60-64	1513	1592	1801	2098	1705	2088	1547	1761	1490	1564	2093	2251
65-69	1071	1378	1503	1776	1567	1946	1489	1943	1096	1412	1448	1751
70-74	973	1337	998	1284	1206	1575	1262	1731	1106	1481	1067	1318
75-79	762	1067	621	1013	721	1068	875	1315	887	1408	653	1069
80-84	436	676	363	797	387	756	451	800	586	1103	514	945
85+	271	469	296	614	326	864	353	971	489	1258	551	1535
	TOTAL:	67633	TOTAL:	66714	TOTAL:	67381	TOTAL:	68346	TOTAL:	70219	TOTAL:	70759

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: HERKIMER



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Located just south of Rochester on Interstate 390 (which connects to upstate New York's Thruway to the north and to the south with the Southern Tier Expressway), Livingston County is a smaller-than-average upstate rural county. Its population of just over 57,000 people is heavily rural, with 68.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-third (30 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Geneseo is its largest place, with a 1980 population of about 6,750 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Livingston County gained about 3,000 people, including a net of nearly 3,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 3,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 3,400.

The manufacturing economic base is about average and increasing slightly, with 26 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Livingston County had 11 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 25 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $54.2 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 68 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly above the average for comparable upstate rural counties, and stable.

The county has a state college within its borders, and about 29 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly above average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Livingston County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 6.9 percent, slightly below the average of other upstate counties. The county also had a comparatively low poverty rate (10 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (19.8 percent).

COUNTY: LIVINGSTON
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	40,257	44,053	54,041	57,006
2	POP DENSITY	63	69	85	90
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	10,630	11,967	15,088	18,252
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	21,269	21,762	26,372	29,920
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.8	49.4	48.8	52.5
6	PERCENT 65+	10.9	11.0	9.6	10.5
7	% NONWHITE	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.9
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	13,742	15,612	20,775	24,189
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	64.6	71.7	78.8	80.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.7	34.1	39.6	43.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	55.8	58.0	67.5	67.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.1	14.9	17.3	17.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.3
14	% EDUCATION	5.7	7.9	15.6	15.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	7.4	4.8	8.6	9.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.1	17.3	20.9	20.8
18	% SECONDARY IND.	22.6	27.7	24.2	26.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	20	24	26	25
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	9	10	11	11
21	% PRIMARY IND.	21.6	14.2	8.3	6.4
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	80.0	70.6	61.0	60.5
23	N FARMS	1,835	1,302	1,038	837
24	ACRES HARVESTED	32,552	28,727	24,821	24,617
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	49,569	50,342	51,740	54,207
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,914	5,607	10,520	19,596
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,053	15,812	23,670	22,339
28	% SOME COLLEGE	15.0	15.0	21.3	29.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.8	4.3	3.3	6.9
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	28.4	18.2	9.8	10.3
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	16.8	11.9	21.4	19.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	61.4	75.5	95.9	96.8
33	INFANT MORTALITY	26.5	18.8	15.5	10.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.4	9.1	11.1	10.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	2.3	1.9	1.8
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.1	15.0	18.1	19.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

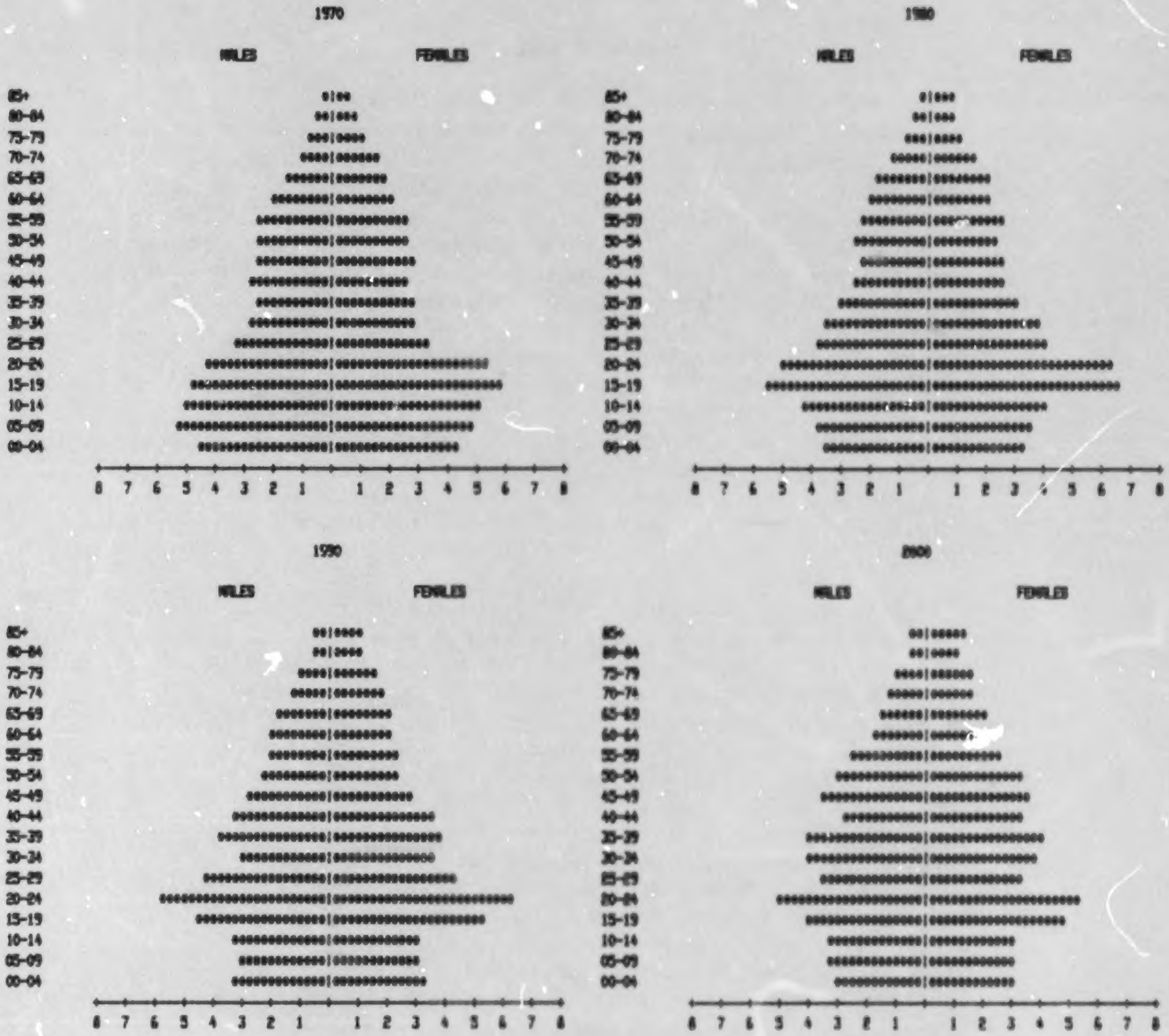
LIVINGSTON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2383	2248	2004	1805	1857	1773	2006	1915	2024	1932	1821	1739
05-09	2878	2616	2129	1971	2040	1839	1896	1813	2120	2030	1915	1831
10-14	2710	2586	2462	2350	2149	1990	2065	1864	2062	1976	2063	1977
15-19	2612	3080	3144	3659	3107	3520	2814	3178	2577	3021	2778	3218
20-24	2277	2878	2836	3562	3601	4022	3572	3894	3188	3424	3168	3516
25-29	1703	1748	2187	2211	1742	2091	2574	2598	2214	2081	1951	1896
30-34	1451	1443	1989	2133	2216	2251	1770	2137	2571	2501	2134	1965
35-39	1416	1476	1714	1727	2004	2158	2240	2286	2629	2684	2243	2132
40-44	1434	1378	1414	1388	1713	1734	2008	2175	1783	2177	2567	2526
45-49	1399	1487	1345	1419	1401	1387	1702	1740	2217	2299	2581	2678
50-54	1339	1402	1375	1290	1316	1407	1374	1380	1946	2162	1713	2145
55-59	1284	1346	1241	1365	1318	1266	1265	1386	1595	1698	2060	2225
60-64	1048	1113	1096	1188	1151	1322	1226	1227	1221	1311	1715	2036
65-69	822	912	934	1145	962	1112	1014	1243	1030	1256	1287	1526
70-74	593	757	651	891	757	1025	783	999	871	1031	860	1091
75-79	415	607	452	638	472	744	551	861	596	932	599	934
80-84	241	384	224	469	283	478	297	561	355	629	391	642
85+	153	322	197	397	208	529	247	610	306	816	341	922
	TOTAL:	54041	TOTAL:	57006	TOTAL:	58945	TOTAL:	61268	TOTAL:	65265	TOTAL:	67186

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: LIVINGSTON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ORLEANS COUNTY

Located on the shores of Lake Ontario between Rochester and Niagara Falls, north of the Thruway in upstate New York's northwest perimeter, Orleans County is much smaller than the average among rural counties. Its population of 38,500 people is heavily rural, with 70.7 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-third (34.8 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Medina is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just less than 6,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Orleans County gained about 1,100 people, including a net of over 2,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 1,600 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,200.

Largely due to commuting, the manufacturing economic base is comparatively large and reasonably stable, with 38 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Orleans County had only 4 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 16 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is slightly larger than average in total products sold and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of just less than $51.5 million.

Over 56 percent of the 1980 work force was engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but it is growing slowly.

About 22 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Orleans County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.3 percent, about average for other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively low poverty rate (11 percent), and a comparatively low rate of marital disruption (18.9 percent).

COUNTY: ORLEANS
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	29,832	34,159	37,305	38,496
2	POP DENSITY	75	86	94	97
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	8,937	10,106	11,320	12,976
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	15,903	16,704	17,944	20,120
5	PERCENT 21-65	53.3	48.9	48.1	52.3
6	PERCENT 65+	12.1	12.2	10.9	12.1
7	% NONWHITE	1.1	4.4	5.5	6.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	10,926	12,492	13,945	16,140
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.7	74.8	77.7	80.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.1	30.5	37.3	41.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	45.6	49.8	53.5	55.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.5	14.2	15.6	15.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.5	3.7	3.8	5.3
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	5.3	8.8	9.6
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.9	1.4	4.6	6.6
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	13.2	13.8	14.9	14.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	31.7	37.9	38.7	37.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	21	20	16	16
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	6	4	6	4
21	% PRIMARY IND.	22.7	12.2	7.8	6.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	79.4	69.3	65.6	64.1
23	N FARMS	1,878	1,259	928	709
24	ACRES HARVESTED	20,167	17,602	16,662	16,281
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	35,886	43,464	49,352	51,494
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,851	5,608	10,119	20,356
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,836	15,815	22,768	23,206
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.3	11.3	14.9	22.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.9	6.8	5.9	8.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	29.1	18.5	11.1	11.2
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	13.3	12.9	20.3	21.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	53.3	66.7	93.0	96.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	17.9	24.3	17.0	8.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.4	2.9	10.7	10.4
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.1	14.9	18.2	18.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

ORLEANS

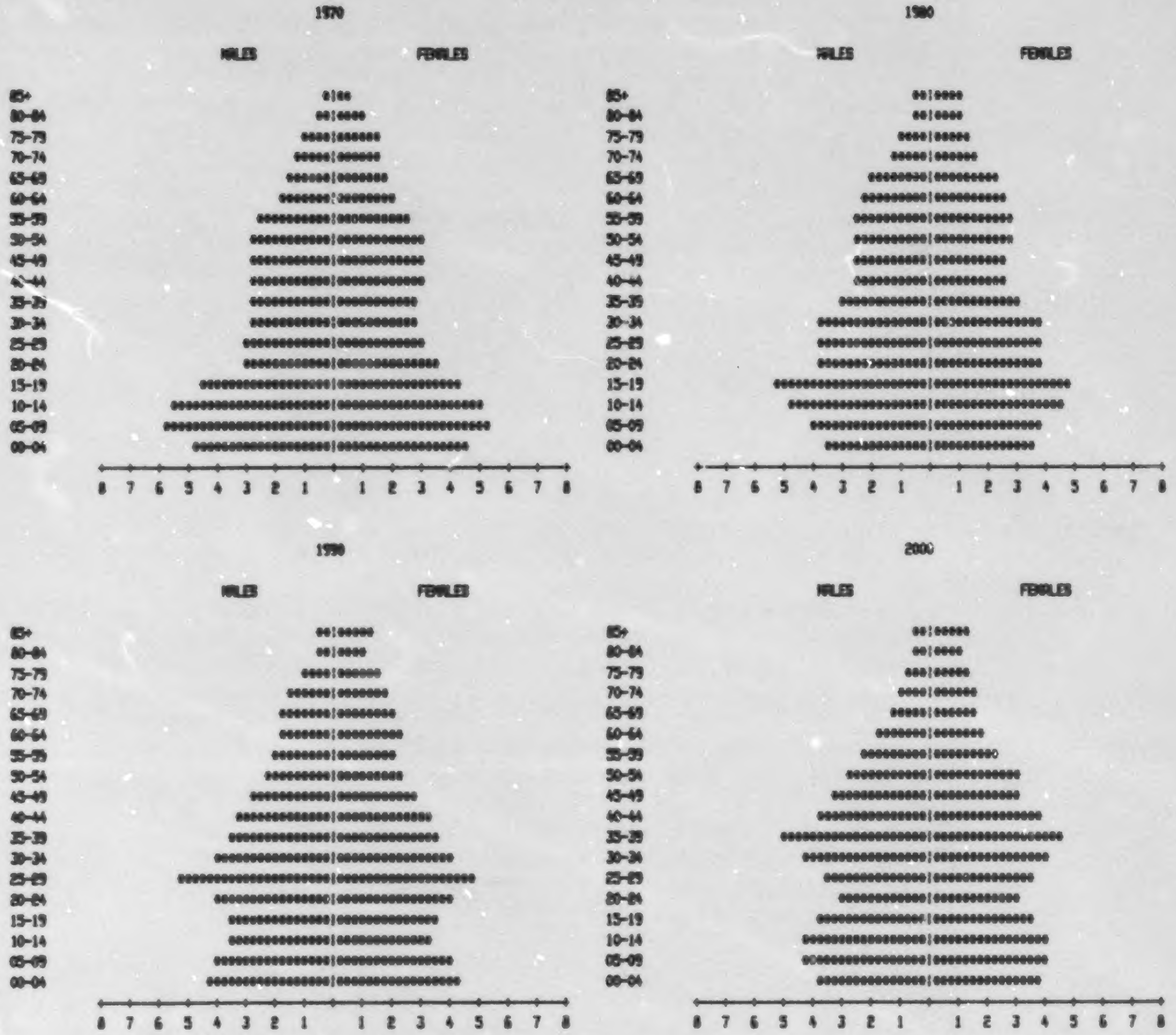
	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1794	1701	1374	1329	1629	1555	1781	1702	1678	1603	1766	1688
05-09	2141	1930	1530	1460	1383	1321	1666	1581	1797	1701	1701	1609
10-14	2033	1907	1827	1765	1535	1446	1410	1338	1824	1722	1757	1653
15-19	1714	1588	2020	1869	1701	1667	1454	1399	1621	1561	1789	1712
20-24	1150	1321	1448	1477	1895	1784	1624	1628	1318	1300	1744	1706
25-29	1162	1133	1430	1413	1603	1601	2129	1973	1552	1468	1767	1669
30-34	986	1006	1412	1409	1470	1404	1673	1626	1803	1725	1494	1405
35-39	994	982	1191	1155	1379	1370	1459	1396	2126	1939	1585	1486
40-44	1006	1073	1003	994	1135	1108	1337	1345	1613	1592	1780	1723
45-49	1048	1078	960	918	933	939	1073	1072	1360	1343	2031	1921
50-54	1043	1078	948	1038	875	855	866	896	1201	1271	1485	1534
55-59	945	969	983	1086	841	957	790	808	927	995	1203	1271
60-64	693	779	899	969	842	929	734	888	707	808	1006	1170
65-69	604	669	751	853	752	878	693	835	588	694	709	874
70-74	457	563	456	606	604	768	565	749	472	702	468	654
75-79	350	513	364	527	353	543	402	610	362	584	318	497
80-84	220	332	184	363	242	421	199	381	222	433	192	416
85+	111	212	160	385	168	450	176	476	177	513	177	542
	TOTAL:	37305	TOTAL:	38496	TOTAL:	39336	TOTAL:	40734	TOTAL:	43322	TOTAL:	46302

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ORLEANS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

PUTNAM COUNTY

Located just north of New York City and south of Dutchess County, on the eastern shore of the Hudson River, Putnam County is slightly above average in size among rural counties. Its population of 77,100 people is more rural than urban, with 57.7 percent living in places of twenty-five hundred people or less. It has the highest commuting rate in the state, with over one-half (56.5 percent) of its work force engaged in work outside the county.

Mahopac is its largest place, with a 1980 population of nearly 7,700 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Putnam County gained almost 20,500 people, including 14,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 8,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 14,000.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively small though stable, with only 19 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Putnam County had only 1 plant which employed a hundred or more persons, and only 9 plants which employed twenty or more persons. It has a very small--and declining--agricultural base, with a 1980 adjusted value of total products sold of slightly more than $2 million.

The county's service sector is large, with over 80 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is considerably higher than the average for upstate rural counties, and growing slowly.

About 36 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980, a percentage somewhat higher than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Putnam County's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively low 5 percent, well below the average of other upstate counties. The county also had a comparatively low poverty rate of 6 percent, and a marital disruption rate of only 15 percent.

COUNTY: PUTNAM
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	20,307	31,722	56,696	77,193
2	POP DENSITY	88	137	245	334
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	6,066	9,287	15,995	24,368
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	11,482	16,622	27,668	41,855
5	PERCENT 21-65	56.5	52.4	48.8	54.2
6	PERCENT 65+	10.7	9.9	8.8	9.5
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	7,458	11,822	20,140	34,083
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	65.0	71.1	72.8	81.4
10	% FEMALES WORKING	23.5	29.2	32.3	39.8
11	% TERTIARY IND.	79.5	78.3	79.3	80.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.4	15.8	17.9	20.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.1	3.7	5.6	5.5
14	% EDUCATION	5.1	6.3	9.2	10.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	3.4	2.6	5.8	7.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	4.1	4.0	4.3	6.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	27.3	25.4	30.7	27.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	12.9	18.7	19.4	18.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	6	8	12	9
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	1	2	3	1
21	% PRIMARY IND.	7.6	3.0	1.3	0.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	28.5	17.5	9.4	5.6
23	N FARMS	319	156	69	58
24	ACRES HARVESTED	4,221	2,592	1,392	829
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	7,323	5,245	3,051	2,057
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,339	6,539	11,996	26,305
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	11,520	18,440	26,991	29,988
28	% SOME COLLEGE	16.1	16.1	26.8	36.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	3.5	4.4	2.4	5.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	25.1	11.3	8.8	5.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	24.3	18.9	30.4	38.7
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	84.1	85.9	98.6	98.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.9	21.2	18.8	6.1
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	4.9	22.1	10.6	10.4
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.2
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.9	12.4	14.0	14.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

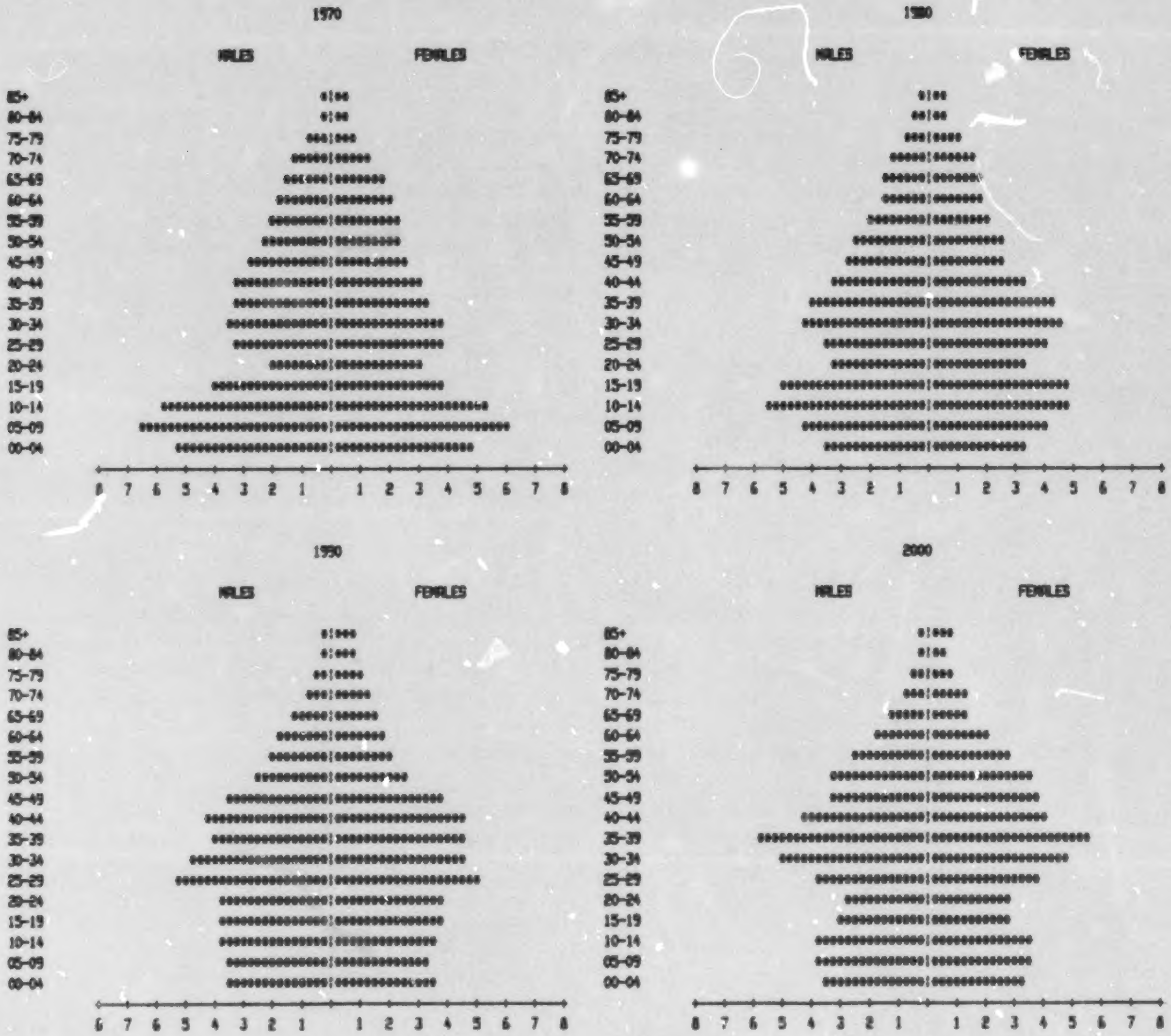
PUTNAM

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	3028	2740	2704	2513	2790	2665	3428	3276	4071	3888	3825	3654
05-09	3634	3470	3305	3160	3248	2965	3305	3116	4446	4227	4275	4101
10-14	3287	3047	4171	3715	3810	3638	3689	3382	4349	4108	4795	4619
15-19	2214	2089	3764	3624	3965	3643	3558	3529	3526	3390	4633	4452
20-24	1162	1637	2499	2508	3604	3588	3730	3568	3356	3279	4092	3923
25-29	1826	2178	2672	3028	3616	3461	5154	4912	4413	4472	4165	4067
30-34	2047	2070	3325	3518	3426	3828	4575	4339	6012	5514	4732	4690
35-39	1860	1814	3180	3316	3877	4038	3938	4354	6894	6512	5449	5603
40-44	1878	1704	2568	2494	3410	3532	4092	4258	5166	4876	6436	5999
45-49	1529	1418	2186	1929	2604	2545	3400	3367	3937	4460	6810	6573
50-54	1205	1331	1956	1857	2112	1916	2472	2500	3788	4102	4845	4717
55-59	1111	1228	1575	1567	1822	1845	1932	1843	2962	3388	3513	4172
60-64	1056	1157	1253	1436	1396	1484	1583	1727	2006	2287	3166	3766
65-69	891	1007	1083	1413	1035	1310	1130	1338	1405	1589	2236	2875
70-74	648	774	923	1140	817	1224	763	1121	985	1362	1299	1774
75-79	368	458	556	849	618	920	533	975	570	933	740	1089
80-84	202	287	299	479	337	608	329	649	288	645	392	769
85+	109	222	187	361	212	483	229	615	234	793	253	794
	TOTAL:	56696	TOTAL:	77193	TOTAL:	86392	TOTAL:	96919	TOTAL:	118313	TOTAL:	133293

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: PUTNAM



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Located just west of Albany on Interstate 88, and just south of New York's Thruway, Schoharie County is well below average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 29,700 people is heavily rural, with 82.2 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-third (29.5 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Cobleskill is its largest place, with a 1980 population of nearly 5,300 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Schoharie County gained about 5,000 people, including 3,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,700.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively small, though increasing slightly, with 20 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Schoharie County had only 1 plant which employed a hundred or more persons, and 7 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is slightly smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of about $32.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 71 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is about average for upstate rural counties, and is relatively stable.

Only 24 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Schoharie County's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively high 11 percent, well above the average of other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (17 percent), but an average rate of marital disruption (20 percent).

COUNTY: SCHOHARIE
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	22,703	22,616	24,750	29,710
2	POP DENSITY	37	37	40	48
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	6,596	6,576	7,268	9,677
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	11,585	10,878	11,261	14,568
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.0	48.1	45.5	49.0
6	PERCENT 65+	12.2	13.1	13.1	13.0
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	8,589	7,673	8,940	10,668
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	74.1	70.5	79.4	73.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	24.0	28.5	34.8	40.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	50.8	61.1	71.7	70.7
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.7	14.8	16.7	18.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.8
14	% EDUCATION	4.4	7.5	11.0	14.3
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.1	1.2	4.8	6.5
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	12.8	15.6	16.7	18.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	16.8	15.6	17.5	19.6
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	9	10	10	7
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	2	1	3	1
21	% PRIMARY IND.	32.4	23.3	10.8	9.7
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	72.3	57.8	43.3	42.4
23	N FARMS	1,940	1,188	774	669
24	ACRES HARVESTED	28,631	22,889	17,147	16,790
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	38,781	32,062	36,281	32,518
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,549	4,592	8,278	15,982
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,794	12,949	18,626	18,220
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.5	13.5	17.8	24.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.4	8.1	2.9	10.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	37.5	27.9	18.0	16.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.4	7.8	13.4	11.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	52.1	63.3	92.4	95.5
33	INFANT MORTALITY	30.3	32.4	19.8	6.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	17.6	22.1	20.2	16.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.2	15.2	19.3	19.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

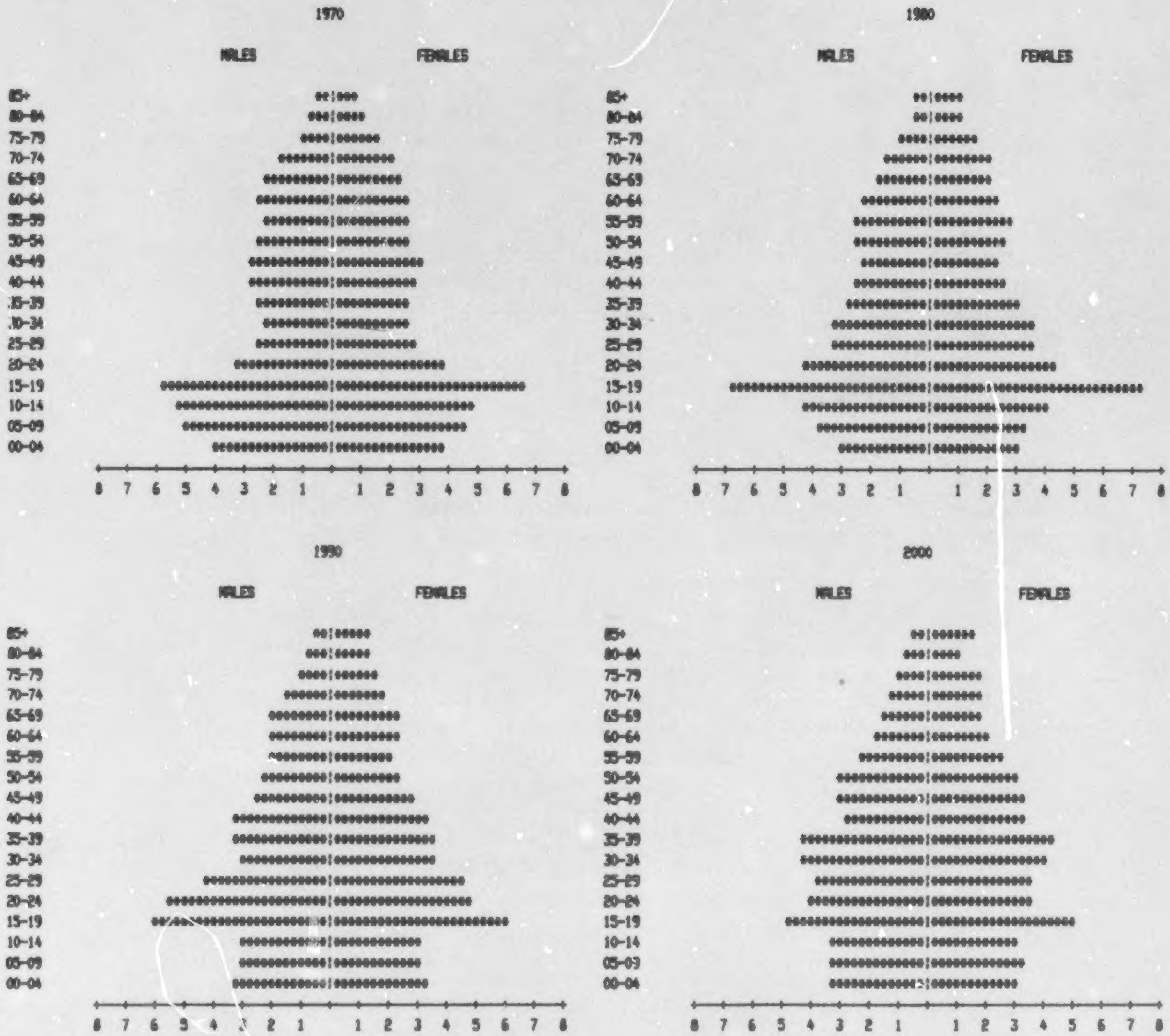
SCHOHARIE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1007	931	866	864	970	927	1150	1098	1277	1221	1221	1166
05-09	1225	1099	1117	988	949	947	1059	1014	1344	1288	1294	1238
10-14	1271	1188	1295	1168	1219	1080	1033	1032	1301	1249	1416	1359
15-19	1442	1621	2017	2178	2148	2162	2064	2067	1925	2028	2200	2292
20-24	833	901	1274	1245	1775	1644	1908	1624	1550	1405	1798	1501
25-29	631	656	972	1014	926	1080	1513	1550	1506	1354	1315	1279
30-34	543	589	983	1007	1060	1111	1006	1181	1730	1592	1268	1294
35-39	613	594	821	877	1052	1082	1130	1190	1662	1723	1621	1472
40-44	650	658	707	709	867	931	1107	1145	1089	1295	1837	1707
45-49	701	717	680	658	734	743	897	972	1204	1290	1734	1825
50-54	614	625	725	720	694	680	746	767	1155	1226	1114	1357
55-59	542	625	773	812	726	738	691	695	906	1022	1191	1327
60-64	592	638	684	683	750	819	702	742	717	786	1085	1229
65-69	546	535	547	610	629	668	687	800	609	681	782	978
70-74	419	473	471	606	464	569	531	621	544	676	542	699
75-79	247	370	311	434	360	530	353	496	444	654	384	542
80-84	157	217	183	306	205	340	236	414	270	428	267	454
85+	101	179	122	282	160	373	190	445	244	595	290	712
	TOTAL:	24750	TOTAL:	29710	TOTAL:	32112	TOTAL:	34856	TOTAL:	39990	TOTAL:	43890

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SCHOHARIE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SCHUYLER COUNTY

Located on the southern shores of Seneca Lake just north of Elmira and the Southern Tier Expressway in upstate New York, Schuyler County is much smaller than average among rural counties. Its population of just less than 17,700 people is entirely rural, with all its people living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over two-fifths (42.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment, the fourth highest commuting rate among upstate counties.

Watkins Glen is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 2,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Schuyler County gained about 950 people, including a net of over 1,150 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained almost 1,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 820.

Due largely to commuting, the manufacturing economic base is comparatively large, even if declining slightly, with 31 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Schuyler County had 4 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 6 which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is much smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $12.7 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 61 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Only about 24 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Schuyler County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 9.2 percent, slightly above the average for other upstate counties. The county had a poverty rate which was about average (13 percent), and a below-average rate of marital disruption (18 percent).

COUNTY: SCHUYLER
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	14,182	15,044	16,737	17,686
2	POP DENSITY	43	46	51	54
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	4,101	4,408	5,073	6,038
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	7,206	7,086	8,034	9,190
5	PERCENT 21-65	50.8	47.1	48.0	52.0
6	PERCENT 65+	12.1	11.7	10.7	12.4
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	4,951	5,374	6,135	6,957
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	68.7	75.8	76.4	75.7
10	% FEMALES WORKING	22.6	29.3	35.4	41.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	51.4	53.2	59.1	61.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.2	13.5	14.7	14.1
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.7
14	% EDUCATION	4.6	6.7	11.6	13.1
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.9	2.4	5.2	8.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	14.8	15.2	15.8	16.1
18	% SECONDARY IND.	27.1	34.6	32.5	31.0
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	6	6	7	6
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	4	4	3	4
21	% PRIMARY IND.	21.5	12.2	8.4	7.8
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	67.6	54.5	41.5	37.8
23	N FARMS	1,118	675	482	444
24	ACRES HARVESTED	14,198	11,447	8,716	7,939
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	12,847	11,920	14,034	12,728
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,468	5,041	8,394	16,719
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,515	14,216	18,887	19,060
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.9	11.9	16.2	24.0
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.2	4.4	4.7	9.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	36.5	18.2	13.2	13.4
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	6.5	7.9	12.5	10.1
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	49.0	65.7	93.1	96.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	19.6	19.3	18.3	7.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	7.1	26.6	6.0	5.7
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	7.1	0.0	6.0	5.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.0	14.4	18.5	18.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

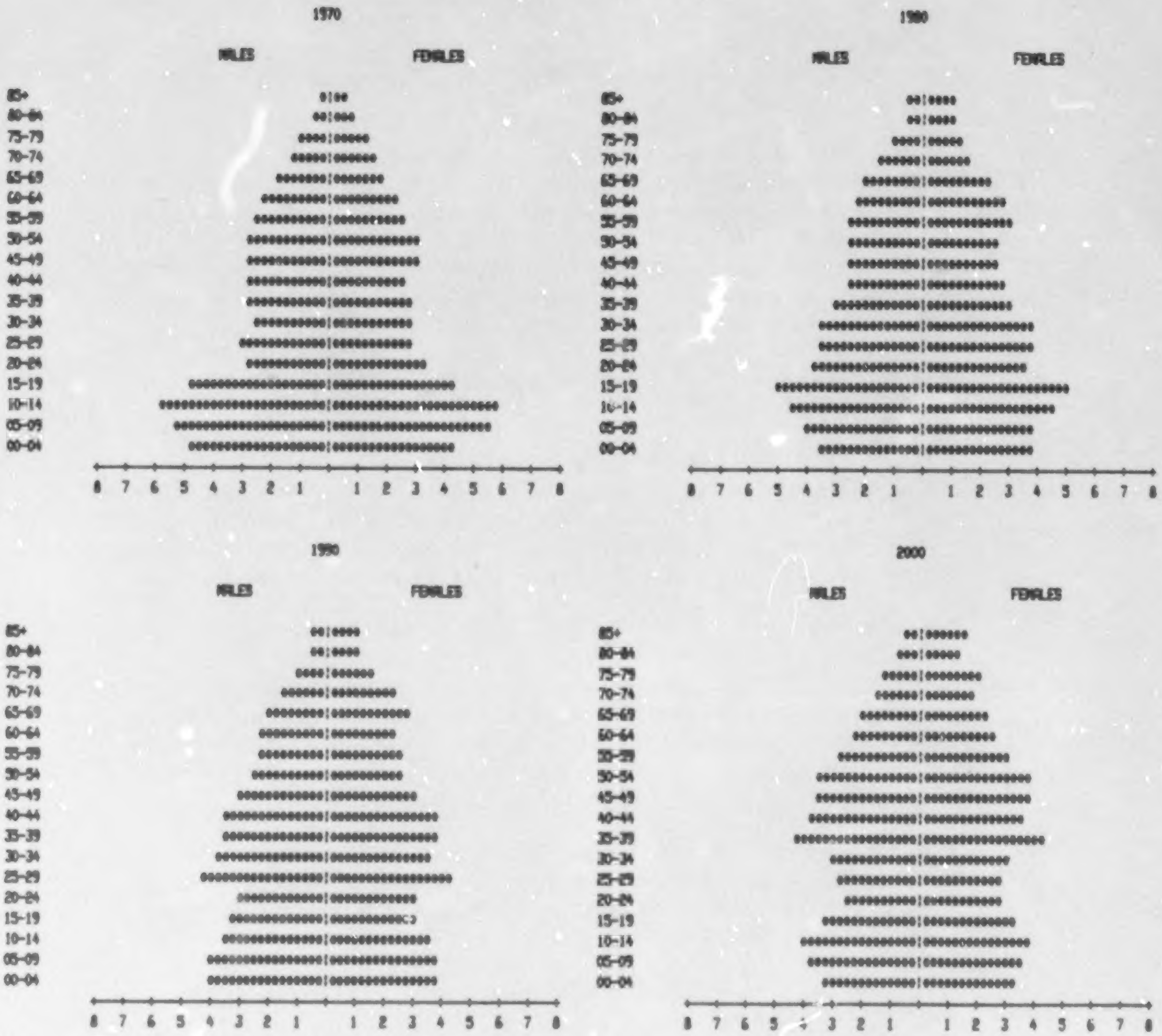
SCHUYLER

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	778	715	630	644	736	704	762	727	674	644	673	642
05-09	884	916	704	663	638	653	756	722	730	697	664	634
10-14	945	943	813	790	714	673	656	671	785	747	688	657
15-19	813	704	876	903	669	652	596	563	670	641	642	612
20-24	481	536	650	609	757	785	588	574	516	531	611	584
25-29	520	477	636	646	668	629	788	821	552	527	616	594
30-34	424	464	640	668	654	667	696	658	624	614	542	562
35-39	445	447	517	530	658	689	681	696	834	875	579	557
40-44	451	422	462	470	530	545	682	717	733	699	653	646
45-49	465	514	447	456	470	482	545	565	710	734	863	915
50-54	443	508	460	429	448	463	478	496	698	748	742	721
55-59	431	430	447	526	453	431	446	471	538	578	697	744
60-64	392	374	406	468	424	518	435	430	446	492	644	736
65-69	300	312	348	406	363	445	385	499	378	443	452	536
70-74	198	259	253	275	284	365	301	406	321	373	326	422
75-79	150	213	184	224	183	229	208	307	237	388	231	341
80-84	91	142	88	155	110	161	111	168	146	268	153	243
85+	52	98	84	179	78	188	91	201	124	291	149	394
	TOTAL:	16737	TOTAL:	17686	TOTAL:	18116	TOTAL:	18897	TOTAL:	20004	TOTAL:	20465

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SCHUYLER



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SENECA COUNTY

Located between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, with upstate New York's Thruway along its northern section, Seneca County is smaller than the average-sized rural county. Its population of over 33,700 people is mostly rural, with 62.1 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Almost one-quarter (23.6 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Seneca Falls is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just less than 7,500 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Seneca County lost about 4,300 people, one of the highest losses in rural upstate New York, but gained a net of 500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained almost 1,600 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by almost 2,000.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large and increasing slightly, with 29 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Seneca County had 6 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 12 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, though increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of nearly $23.9 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 66 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, and is declining slowly.

About 27 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Seneca County's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively low 6.6 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. The county had a slightly below-average poverty rate (11 percent), and an average marital disruption rate (20.8 percent).

COUNTY: SENECA
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	29,253	31,984	38,083	33,733
2	POP DENSITY	88	97	106	102
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	7,427	8,544	9,853	11,408
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	14,737	15,800	17,577	18,077
5	PERCENT 21-65	50.4	49.4	50.1	53.6
6	PERCENT 65+	16.1	13.9	12.6	13.1
7	% NONWHITE	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	9,695	10,841	12,247	14,197
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	65.8	68.6	69.7	78.5
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.7	34.3	38.7	43.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	56.4	62.2	67.7	66.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	12.6	14.4	13.8	15.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	7.0	8.2	7.1	8.0
14	% EDUCATION	3.4	6.1	9.4	11.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	11.3	11.3	14.7	11.9
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.7
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.5	17.4	20.9	19.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	28.6	28.7	27.6	28.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	16	19	11	12
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	6	7	6	6
21	% PRIMARY IND.	15.0	9.1	4.7	4.9
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	72.7	62.5	57.8	58.8
23	N FARMS	1,275	813	585	506
24	ACRES HARVESTED	15,399	13,239	12,243	12,455
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	20,740	20,077	21,227	23,878
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	3,122	5,790	9,606	18,743
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	10,771	16,328	21,614	21,367
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.5	10.5	17.0	26.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.2	6.7	3.9	6.6
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	25.0	15.1	11.6	10.7
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	17.8	12.7	16.1	17.0
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	61.5	69.2	96.5	98.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	25.7	26.4	16.3	8.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	13.7	9.4	0.0	8.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.8	17.6	21.5	20.8

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

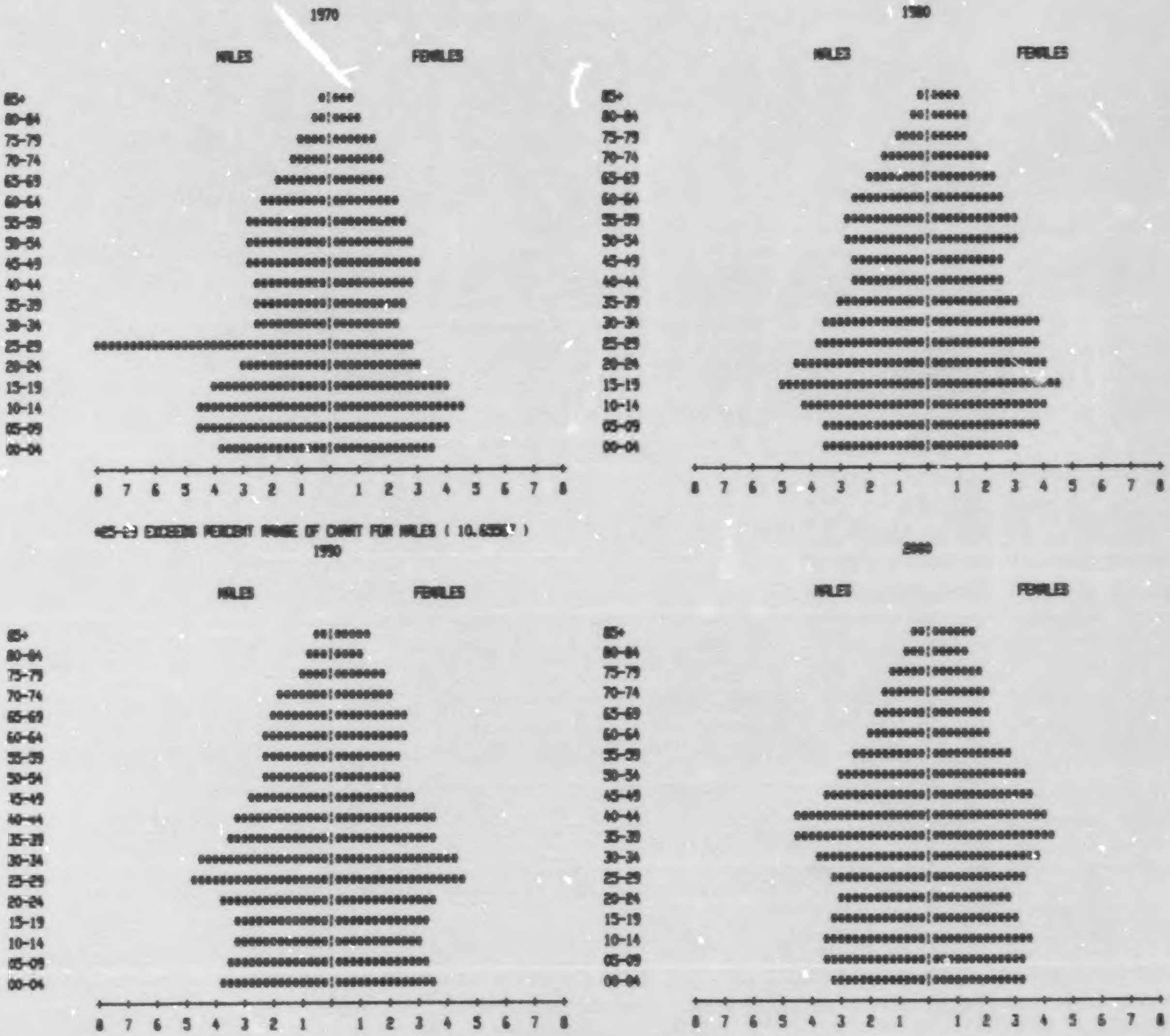
SENECA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1459	1372	1139	1045	1277	1221	1383	1321	1317	1258	1262	1207
05-09	1718	1536	1222	1234	1177	1082	1302	1247	1399	1339	1264	1210
10-14	1737	1741	1442	1361	1252	1267	1202	1107	1435	1373	1347	1290
15-19	1549	1515	1670	1544	1417	1342	1232	1251	1303	1252	1381	1327
20-24	1140	1143	1506	1352	1669	1551	1419	1351	1179	1093	1389	1339
25-29	4058	1058	1271	1253	1649	1487	1753	1638	1291	1324	1347	1307
30-34	906	893	1177	1223	1308	1296	1699	1540	1530	1471	1254	1175
35-39	945	906	1021	1023	1205	1257	1341	1335	1843	1738	1339	1386
40-44	996	1073	876	846	1036	1044	1224	1284	1761	1613	1564	1519
45-49	1018	1120	836	812	881	859	1044	1062	1367	1381	1854	1773
50-54	1028	1027	887	990	830	818	876	868	1221	1312	1734	1625
55-59	1018	996	892	994	863	988	809	817	1008	1066	1302	1368
60-64	824	885	827	864	841	976	815	971	803	849	1104	1265
65-69	690	689	675	794	738	823	752	931	680	762	835	981
70-74	517	637	496	633	557	724	610	751	601	841	581	724
75-79	340	547	335	436	367	539	414	618	459	721	408	581
80-84	227	363	185	384	215	334	236	413	290	489	280	538
85+	141	271	113	373	155	473	192	491	248	631	281	739
	TOTAL:	38083	TOTAL:	33733	TOTAL:	35518	TOTAL:	37299	TOTAL:	40248	TOTAL:	41880

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SENECA



#25-29 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (10.635%)

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

TIOGA COUNTY

Located just west of Binghamton and Broome County on New York's Southern Tier Expressway, Tioga County is slightly above average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 49,800 people is heavily rural, with 72 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-third (36.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Waverly is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 4,700 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Tioga County gained 3,300 people, including a net of 4,200 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained almost 3,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 4,300.

Largely due to commuting, the manufacturing economic base is relatively large and stable, with 41 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Tioga County had 5 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 17 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of just over $31.2 million.

Over 55 percent of its 1980 work force was engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

About 29 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Tioga County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 7 percent, below average for other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively low poverty rate (12 percent), and a comparatively low rate of marital disruption (17 percent).

COUNTY: TIOGA
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	30,166	37,802	46,513	49,812
2	POP DENSITY	58	72	89	95
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	8,883	10,697	13,375	16,520
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	15,458	18,032	22,233	26,484
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.2	47.7	47.8	53.2
6	PERCENT 65+	11.6	9.8	8.1	9.3
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.6
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	10,834	13,348	16,738	21,029
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	70.1	74.0	75.3	79.4
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.1	30.0	34.0	40.5
11	% TERTIARY IND.	49.8	50.1	54.2	55.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.8	13.2	14.5	17.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.9
14	% EDUCATION	4.3	6.6	9.2	10.4
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.0	2.1	3.7	5.8
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	13.0	22.4	29.9	24.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	30.4	40.3	40.8	40.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	14	14	16	17
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	6	4	6	5
21	% PRIMARY IND.	19.9	9.6	5.0	4.0
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	73.2	59.6	47.6	42.5
23	N FARMS	1,870	1,111	734	638
24	ACRES HARVESTED	24,484	19,935	15,921	14,215
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	31,659	31,546	32,144	31,203
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,707	5,626	10,226	19,682
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,339	15,865	23,009	22,438
28	% SOME COLLEGE	9.6	9.6	22.4	29.4
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.3	4.0	3.7	7.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	34.2	18.1	11.7	11.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	13.1	11.1	21.4	24.3
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	63.9	69.9	96.6	97.5
33	INFANT MORTALITY	19.5	18.2	20.7	12.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	33.1	5.3	0.0	12.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	5.3	0.0	2.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.5	13.9	16.4	16.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

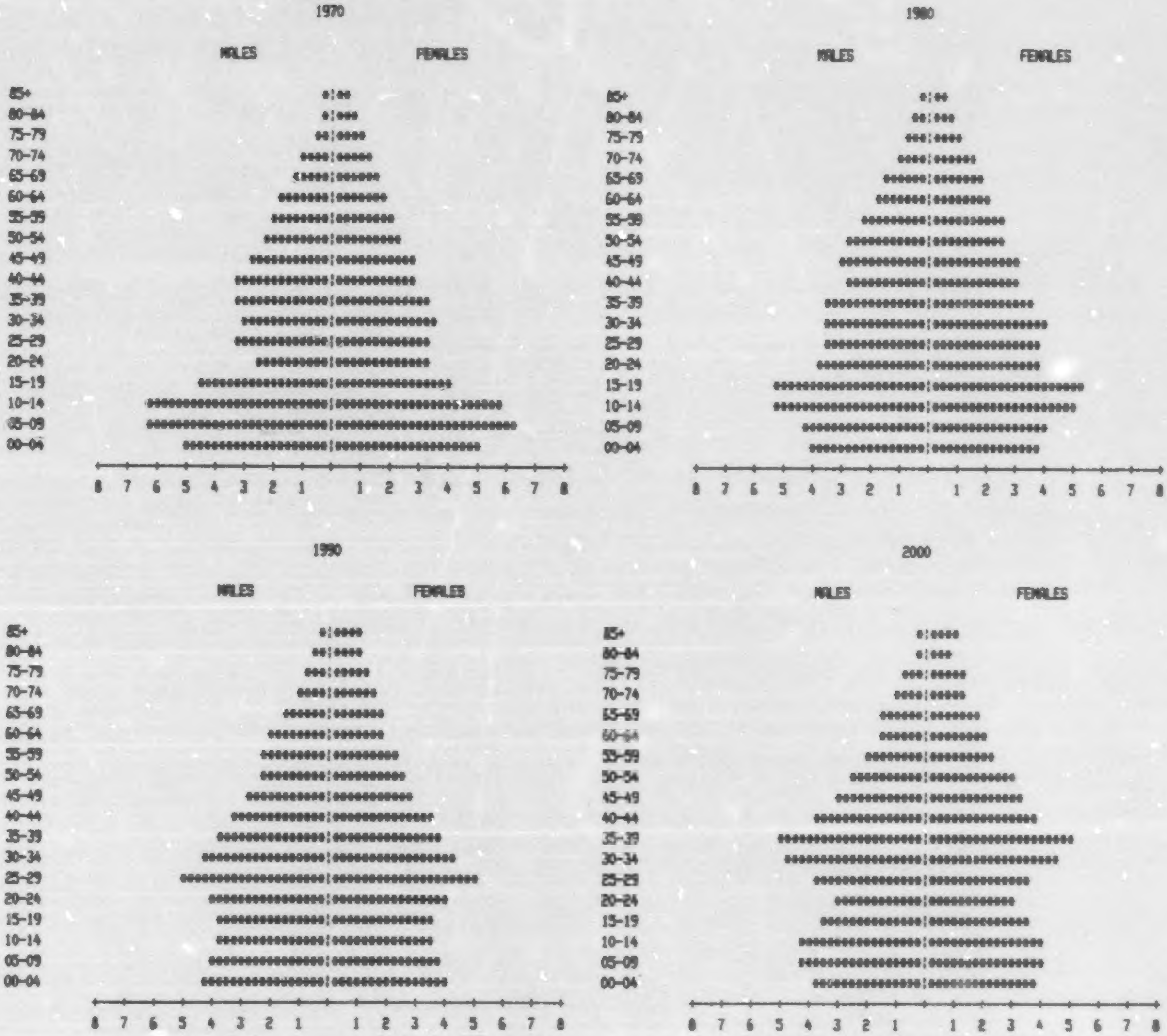
TIOGA

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2369	2355	1940	1826	2083	1991	2342	2236	2322	2218	2416	2308
05-09	2902	2880	2105	1970	2024	1885	2156	2040	2508	2383	2430	2304
10-14	2904	2718	2591	2436	2169	2016	2078	1923	2550	2421	2384	2446
15-19	2044	1895	2562	2565	2379	2273	2027	1915	2123	2051	2525	2441
20-24	1155	1490	1820	1876	2370	2417	2241	2180	1878	1819	2361	2335
25-29	1531	1560	1799	1852	2119	2161	2728	2729	2251	2146	2408	2340
30-34	1430	1589	1798	1957	2005	2004	2291	2266	2852	2667	2438	2263
35-39	1562	1524	1695	1688	1823	1968	2015	1999	3037	2955	2566	2366
40-44	1470	1288	1426	1512	1627	1633	1761	1918	2283	2284	2907	2739
45-49	1221	1279	1473	1457	1328	1425	1526	1559	1875	1930	2893	2908
50-54	1018	1071	1364	1208	1338	1348	1215	1343	1554	1792	2063	2176
55-59	913	942	1172	1251	1206	1099	1192	1249	1279	1415	1610	1787
60-64	788	821	910	948	994	1118	1037	1001	958	1178	1256	1605
65-69	611	685	733	879	749	848	835	1019	856	1044	943	1208
70-74	410	588	485	694	580	781	605	768	641	769	609	924
75-79	270	446	342	516	369	614	451	704	418	691	441	724
80-84	153	312	196	324	223	407	247	495	226	429	248	441
85+	107	212	132	310	161	378	193	484	189	567	183	578
	TOTAL:	46513	TOTAL:	49812	TOTAL:	51913	TOTAL:	54768	TOTAL:	60559	TOTAL:	66768

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: TIOGA



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Located east of Saratoga County, on the eastern shores of the upper Hudson River and Lake George in upstate New York, Washington County is larger than the average-sized rural county. Its population of nearly 54,800 people is very rural, with 61.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (28.3 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Hudson Falls is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 7,400 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Washington County gained about 2,000 people, including a net of over 3,600 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,500.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large, even if declining slightly, with 31 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Washington County had 13 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 29 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $64.4 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 61 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Only about 24 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Washington County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 8.7 percent, slightly above average for other comparable upstate counties. The county had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (20 percent).

COUNTY: WASHINGTON
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	47,144	48,476	52,725	54,795
2	POP DENSITY	56	58	63	66
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	13,272	13,823	15,314	17,887
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	24,807	23,268	24,781	28,377
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.6	48.0	47.0	51.8
6	PERCENT 65+	11.4	12.1	11.3	12.5
7	% NONWHITE	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	17,131	17,205	18,344	20,867
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.1	73.9	74.0	73.5
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.9	32.5	37.2	41.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	49.3	52.4	57.0	61.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.2	15.6	14.9	18.2
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	3.8	4.4	5.9	6.6
14	% EDUCATION	3.5	5.7	7.6	9.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.3	1.7	5.2	7.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	13.4	15.3	16.1	16.2
18	% SECONDARY IND.	31.0	34.4	34.9	30.5
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	32	29	30	29
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	11	13	12	13
21	% PRIMARY IND.	19.7	13.2	8.1	8.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	71.9	65.5	50.0	48.3
23	N FARMS	2,349	1,625	1,038	932
24	ACRES HARVESTED	38,511	35,083	26,781	25,870
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	43,647	48,815	59,149	64,416
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,783	5,106	8,668	17,104
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,601	14,399	19,503	19,499
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.6	10.6	17.5	23.5
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.3	5.4	3.7	8.7
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	31.0	22.0	13.7	13.5
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	14.0	9.4	13.0	12.4
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	59.5	64.9	94.0	95.4
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.7	21.5	14.7	10.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	10.6	12.4	9.5	10.9
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.1	16.1	19.5	20.3

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

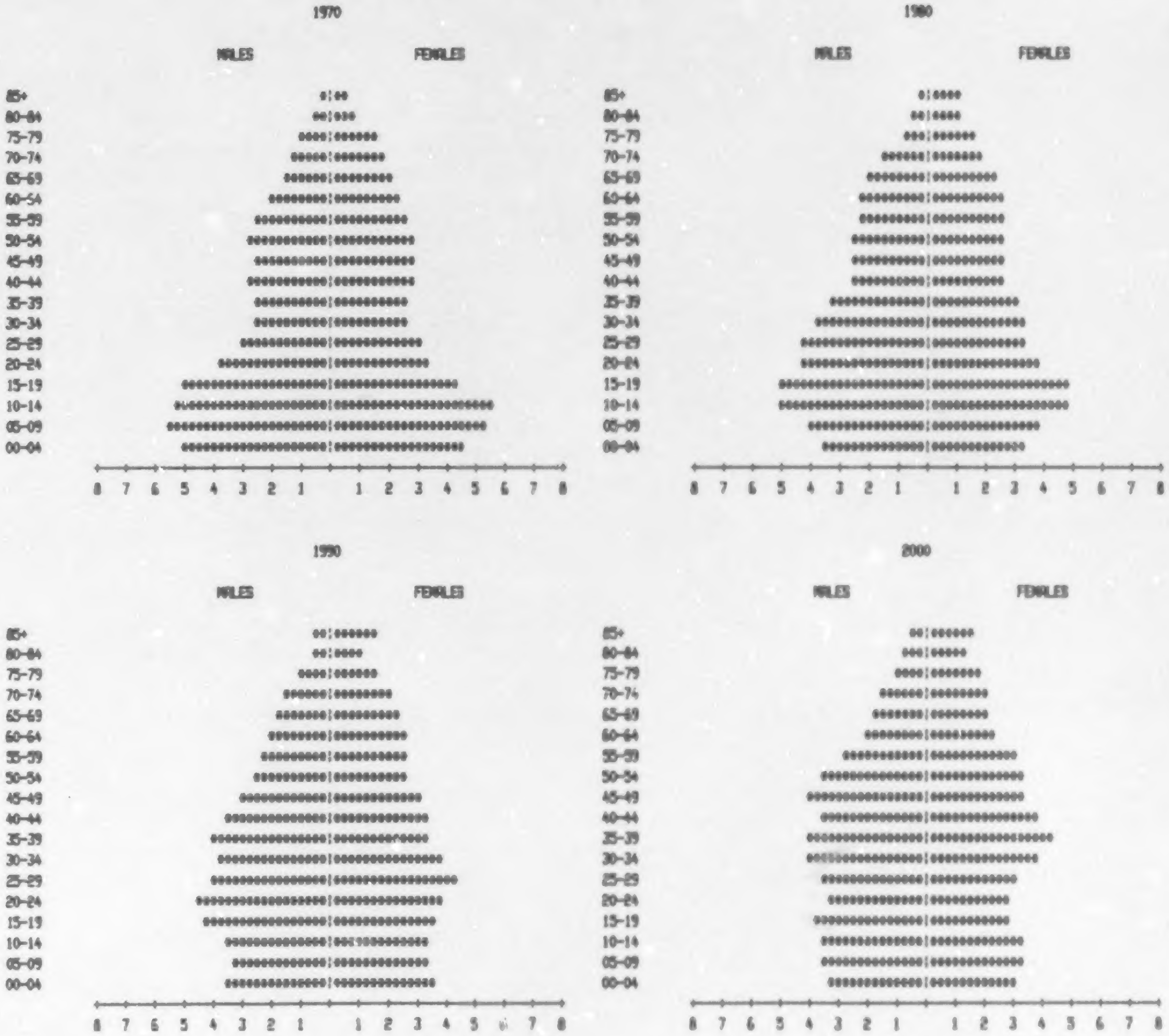
WASHINGTON

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2580	2387	1951	1842	1901	1815	2040	1949	1874	1790	1639	1565
05-09	2912	2807	2253	2116	1945	1839	1897	1811	2010	1922	1709	1633
10-14	2822	2875	2678	2558	2250	2115	1943	1837	2050	1961	1882	1799
15-19	2644	2187	2805	2605	2857	2325	2471	1922	2163	1659	2266	1760
20-24	1961	1678	2261	2046	2494	2418	2542	2157	1943	1563	2033	1668
25-29	1630	1525	2339	1848	2086	2083	2323	2460	2028	1831	1735	1580
30-34	1353	1339	2011	1799	2318	1881	2063	2119	2372	2252	1750	1631
35-39	1313	1380	1741	1665	2009	1829	2321	1911	2324	2565	2018	1907
40-44	1397	1455	1404	1390	1745	1687	2016	1853	2088	2200	2404	2337
45-49	1378	1490	1304	1377	1399	1403	1740	1701	2346	1970	2348	2642
50-54	1392	1444	1313	1411	1285	1379	1379	1404	2002	1886	2071	2238
55-59	1273	1281	1276	1437	1269	1398	1243	1366	1675	1701	2258	1969
60-64	1103	1184	1173	1365	1190	1394	1182	1355	1254	1359	1820	1827
65-69	804	1070	1046	1198	1028	1278	1043	1304	1025	1250	1381	1556
70-74	679	965	771	986	847	1072	832	1143	847	1144	899	1147
75-79	495	733	441	812	563	829	618	900	623	990	613	947
80-84	259	454	278	598	278	612	355	625	387	732	395	732
85+	161	315	191	504	237	680	256	782	356	928	384	1054
	TOTAL:	52725	TOTAL:	54795	TOTAL:	55738	TOTAL:	56863	TOTAL:	59070	TOTAL:	59597

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: WASHINGTON



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

WYOMING COUNTY

Located just east of Buffalo and Erie County, and well south of the Thruway, Wyoming County is smaller than the average-sized rural county. Its population of nearly 39,900 people is heavily rural, with 73.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (28.3 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Perry is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just under 4,200 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Wyoming County gained about 2,200 people, including a net of 2,700 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,100 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,000.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large, although declining slightly, with 29 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Wyoming County had 10 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 22 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold and increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $71 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 60 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Only about 23 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is somewhat lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Wyoming County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 11 percent, well above the average for other upstate counties. The county had a slightly above-average poverty rate (15 percent), but a slightly below-average rate of marital disruption (19 percent).

COUNTY: WYOMING
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	32,822	34,793	37,688	39,895
2	POP DENSITY	55	58	63	67
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	9,090	9,583	10,610	12,771
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	17,747	17,327	18,618	21,312
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.1	49.8	49.4	53.4
6	PERCENT 65+	11.6	11.9	10.9	11.4
7	% NONWHITE	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	11,719	12,227	13,422	15,496
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	66.0	70.6	72.1	72.7
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.2	33.3	36.2	39.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	46.8	52.9	58.2	60.2
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	12.6	12.2	14.5	15.1
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.0
14	% EDUCATION	3.7	6.0	8.3	7.5
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.6	2.1	5.7	8.4
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.1
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	13.0	15.0	15.1	15.8
18	% SECONDARY IND.	28.4	30.5	30.2	29.2
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	26	21	21	22
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	10	9	9	10
21	% PRIMARY IND.	24.7	16.5	11.6	10.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	85.1	75.1	62.6	61.3
23	N FARMS	2,217	1,619	1,140	934
24	ACRES HARVESTED	32,582	28,753	23,967	23,469
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	48,187	57,136	69,779	71,022
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,754	5,428	9,526	18,060
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,501	15,307	21,434	20,588
28	% SOME COLLEGE	11.9	11.9	16.6	22.6
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.0	6.0	3.4	8.9
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	32.4	19.6	10.7	11.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	11.8	10.4	15.8	14.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	64.1	70.3	96.3	97.7
33	INFANT MORTALITY	28.1	21.1	19.7	7.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	9.1	5.7	5.3	5.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.1	16.4	17.1	19.0

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

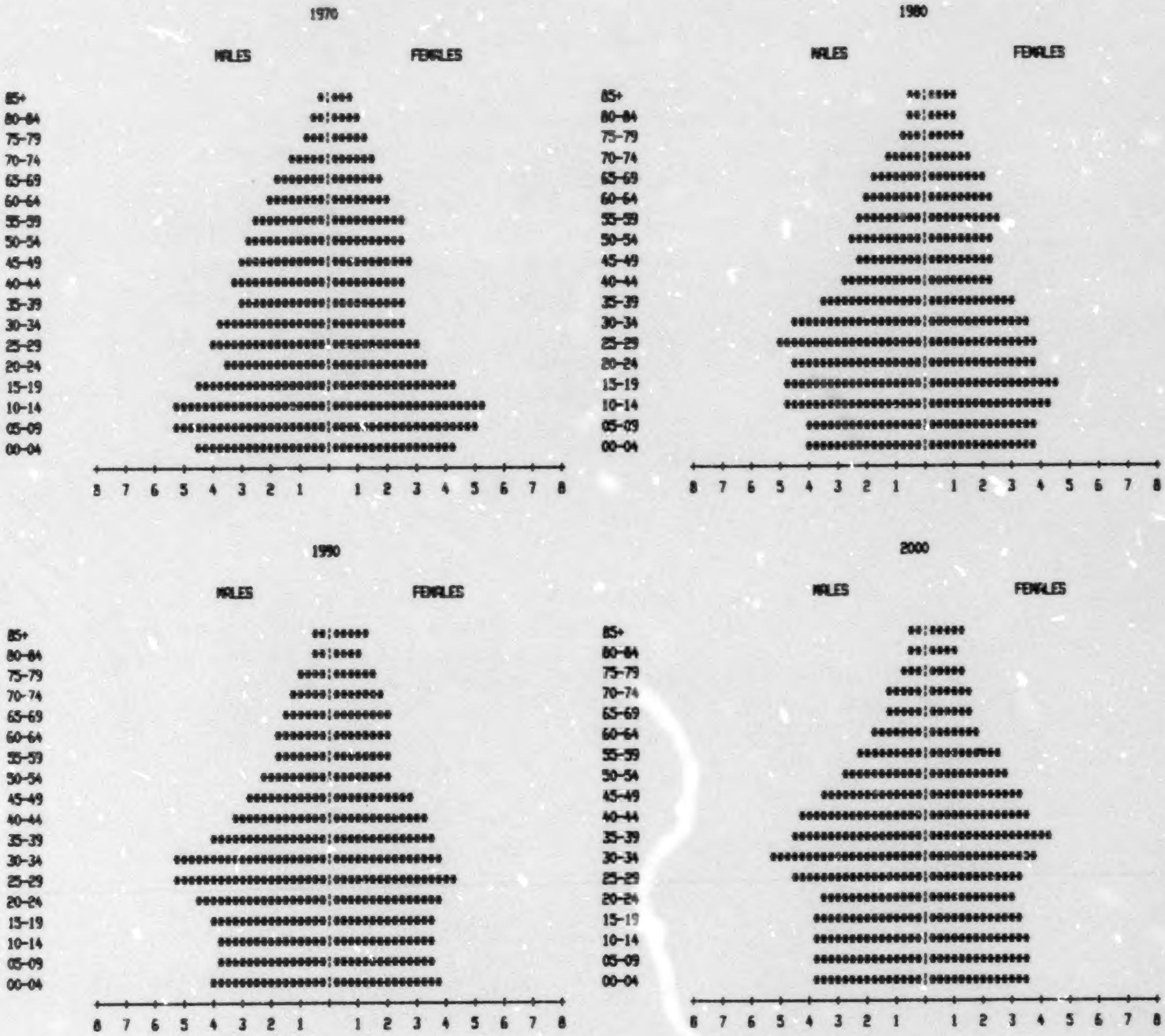
WYOMING

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1694	1589	1547	1468	1586	1515	1708	1631	1672	1598	1666	1592
05-09	2002	1900	1634	1515	1561	1483	1590	1523	1732	1658	1656	1585
10-14	2018	1978	1860	1665	1642	1524	1552	1478	1724	1654	1692	1624
15-19	1727	1584	1941	1799	1932	1601	1713	1457	1675	1471	1814	1604
20-24	1339	1191	1793	1482	1898	1746	1896	1561	1620	1397	1785	1566
25-29	1522	1097	1952	1515	2226	1630	2287	1867	2081	1539	2045	1558
30-34	1367	914	1794	1380	2009	1530	2273	1637	2355	1699	2062	1523
35-39	1169	904	1409	1203	1523	1364	1748	1528	2094	1898	1891	1567
40-44	1178	972	1144	918	1274	1174	1402	1350	1904	1639	1989	1705
45-49	1091	997	941	898	1046	882	1196	1157	1556	1512	1897	1881
50-54	1024	964	969	933	835	852	961	863	1242	1319	1724	1605
55-59	912	907	890	963	874	875	774	825	1043	1110	1378	1453
60-64	769	778	833	904	778	890	788	833	816	806	1065	1233
65-69	644	651	686	805	714	834	666	821	604	735	821	990
70-74	473	560	513	639	569	738	567	735	543	688	564	666
75-79	328	503	347	492	409	582	403	607	381	604	346	541
80-84	212	336	201	350	240	402	250	429	251	453	241	425
85+	139	255	158	352	186	437	205	493	229	589	226	623
	TOTAL:	37688	TOTAL:	39895	TOTAL:	41361	TOTAL:	42774	TOTAL:	45891	TOTAL:	48603

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: WYOMING



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

YATES COUNTY

Located on the northern shores of Keuka Lake between Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes in upstate New York's Finger Lakes Region, Yates County is much smaller than the average-sized rural county. Its population of 21,450 people is heavily rural, with 75.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Over one-quarter (25.8 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Penn Yan is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 5,200 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Yates County gained 1,600 people, including a net of 1,800 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 1,700 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,370.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively small and declining slightly, with 20 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Yates County had only 2 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 8 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is smaller than average in total products sold, though slightly increasing, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $30.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 67 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is slightly smaller than the average for upstate rural counties, and is decreasing slowly.

About 26 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Yates County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 8 percent, average for other upstate counties. The county had a slightly above-average poverty rate (15 percent), and a slightly above-average rate of marital disruption (22 percent).

COUNTY: YATES
COUNTY TYPE: 5

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	17,615	18,614	19,831	21,459
2	POP DENSITY	52	54	58	63
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	5,360	5,629	6,052	7,713
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	9,000	8,674	9,043	10,884
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.1	46.6	45.6	50.7
6	PERCENT 65+	13.8	14.3	13.3	15.2
7	% NONWHITE	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	6,232	6,843	7,419	8,792
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.2	78.9	82.0	80.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	25.5	34.4	38.0	42.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	55.2	60.6	67.8	66.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.9	17.0	16.5	15.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.0
14	% EDUCATION	8.3	10.2	12.7	13.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.4	2.1	6.8	7.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.2
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	13.9	14.2	15.2	15.9
18	% SECONDARY IND.	18.7	22.8	21.0	20.4
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	13	11	9	8
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	2	2	4	2
21	% PRIMARY IND.	26.1	16.6	11.3	13.1
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	71.2	68.4	57.1	52.0
23	N FARMS	1,183	1,020	741	628
24	ACRES HARVESTED	15,580	14,968	12,495	11,379
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	21,910	25,309	29,790	30,519
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,517	4,799	9,068	16,394
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,684	13,533	20,403	18,689
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.0	13.0	21.4	26.2
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.5	6.1	3.6	8.1
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	36.6	25.3	12.4	14.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	13.8	8.1	14.4	14.6
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	54.5	67.3	95.1	95.9
33	INFANT MORTALITY	19.6	28.9	12.9	4.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	17.0	48.4	5.0	18.6
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.0	16.4	17.6	22.5

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

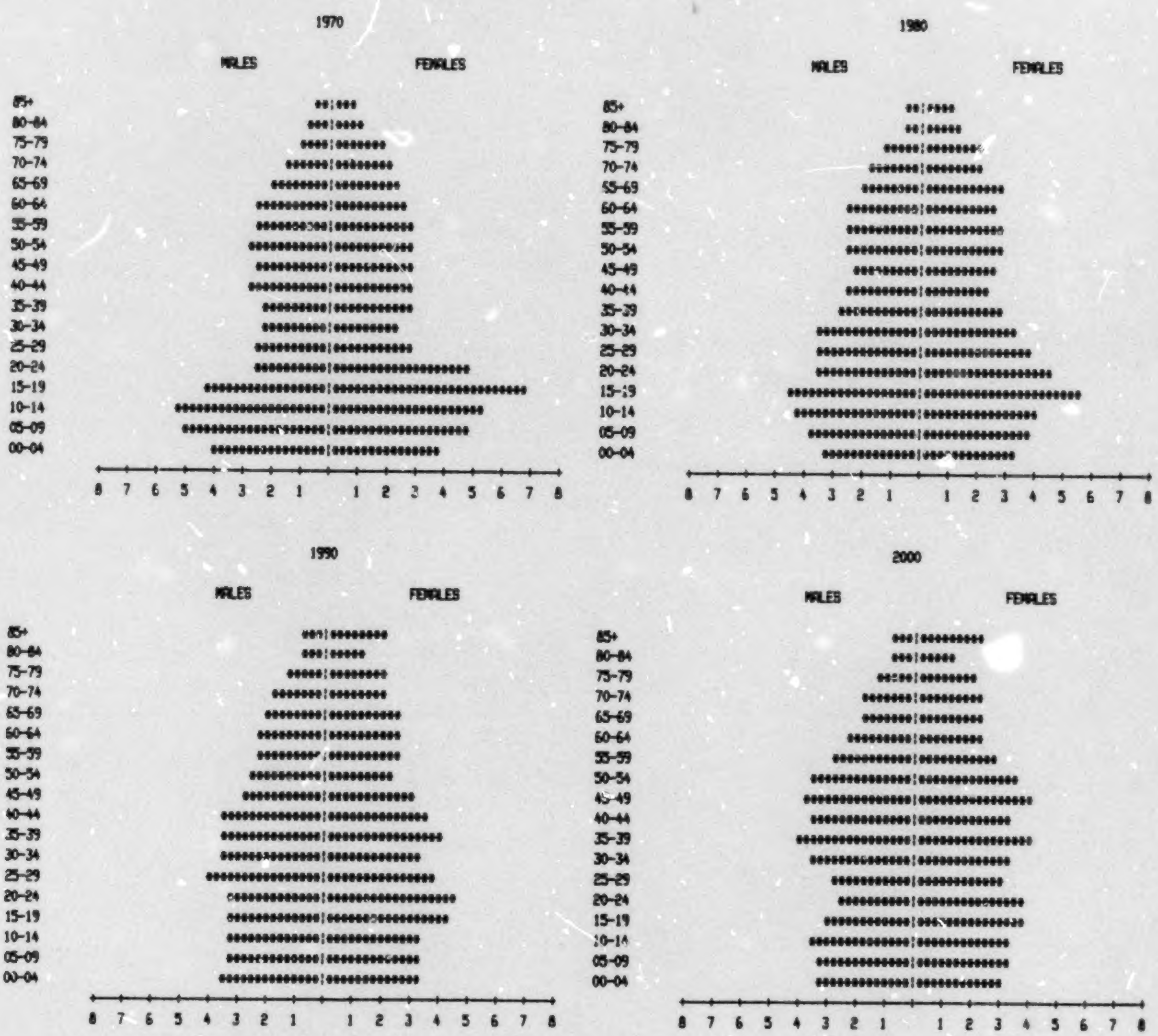
YATES

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	812	762	699	697	758	724	804	768	797	762	743	709
05-09	984	954	793	799	727	725	786	751	843	805	784	749
10-14	1022	1039	937	875	827	832	755	753	859	823	853	815
15-19	834	1327	956	1154	844	1048	741	1007	725	935	778	1004
20-24	495	936	728	962	887	1130	779	1029	620	920	705	977
25-29	494	527	760	812	769	705	933	881	714	729	698	677
30-34	441	450	758	719	803	861	809	745	856	813	681	691
35-39	457	522	604	612	800	761	845	908	1024	976	785	808
40-44	524	542	521	501	635	646	837	801	885	823	925	898
45-49	517	541	484	520	544	526	660	677	913	996	1107	1069
50-54	529	528	543	575	499	543	558	547	886	869	937	891
55-59	486	528	514	596	549	594	503	559	676	721	937	1060
60-64	475	482	531	543	501	603	533	599	541	565	859	897
65-69	390	454	456	580	489	531	459	588	445	547	597	704
70-74	283	386	364	455	385	544	415	495	411	541	418	511
75-79	202	324	279	442	282	401	299	479	297	480	287	445
80-84	141	218	115	278	188	352	189	318	211	344	210	374
85+	79	143	92	205	113	321	163	440	207	546	221	590
	TOTAL:	19831	TOTAL:	21459	TOTAL:	22451	TOTAL:	23416	TOTAL:	25125	TOTAL:	26405

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

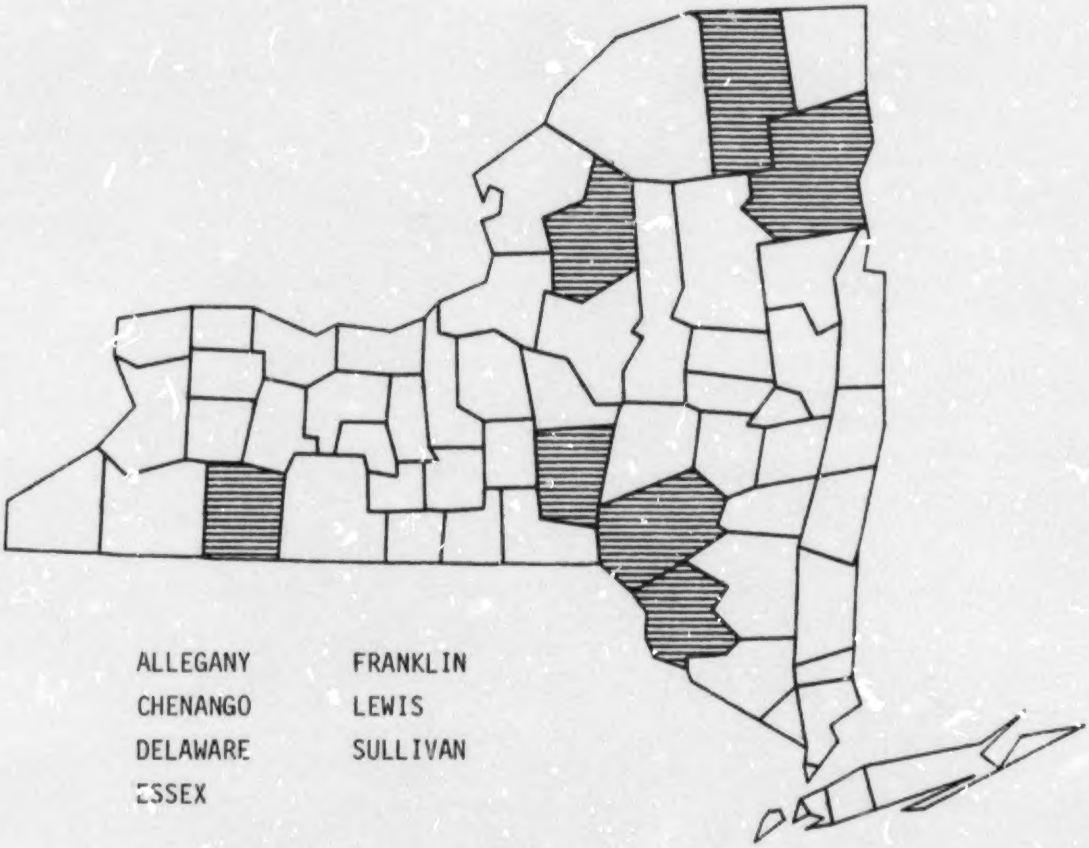
POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: YATES



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

N Y S County Type 6: Rural Counties Under Limited Urban Influence



ALLEGANY
CHENANGO
DELAWARE
ESSEX

FRANKLIN
LEWIS
SULLIVAN

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Located in the middle of upstate New York's Southern Tier and on the Southern Tier Expressway, Allegany County is one of the seven most rural counties in the state. Its population of just over 50,000 people is heavily rural, with 79.3 percent living in places of twenty-five hundred people or less. Less than one-fifth (17.6 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Wellsville is its largest city, with a 1980 population of nearly 5,800 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Allegany County gained 4,300 people, including a net of nearly 4,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 3,100 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,800.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large, and stable, with 26 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Allegany County had only 5 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 12 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is lower than average in total products sold, and declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $30 million.

Its service sector is large, with over 68 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage, however, is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, even if it is growing slowly.

The county has several colleges within its borders; 30 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is higher than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Allegany County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 9.5 percent, about the average of other comparable upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (16 percent) but a comparatively low rate of marital disruption (19 percent).

COUNTY: ALLEGANY
COUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	43,784	43,978	46,458	51,742
2	POP DENSITY	42	42	44	49
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	12,508	12,497	13,437	16,505
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	22,043	20,054	20,674	24,593
5	PERCENT 21-65	50.3	45.6	44.5	47.5
6	PERCENT 65+	10.8	11.8	11.0	11.6
7	% NONWHITE	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	14,944	14,651	16,358	19,132
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	67.8	73.1	79.1	77.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	26.1	32.4	37.5	42.1
11	% TERTIARY IND.	50.3	58.3	65.4	67.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.6	15.0	14.4	17.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.9
14	% EDUCATION	8.9	12.2	18.6	18.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.9	2.2	4.7	6.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.6	2.5	3.1	3.6
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.0	21.7	22.2	21.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	23.7	26.4	26.2	26.1
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	23	15	14	12
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	4	4	6	5
21	% PRIMARY IND.	25.9	15.3	8.4	6.3
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	62.1	50.8	38.0	34.5
23	N FARMS	2,604	1,718	1,112	961
24	ACRES HARVESTED	41,964	34,328	25,679	23,313
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	32,151	33,459	32,223	30,217
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,763	4,828	8,718	16,203
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,532	13,615	19,616	18,471
28	% SOME COLLEGE	17.3	17.3	25.0	29.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	6.7	8.5	4.3	9.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.9	25.9	14.8	16.4
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	12.2	7.7	13.7	11.5
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	68.3	72.0	96.6	97.4
33	INFANT MORTALITY	34.5	21.9	14.2	11.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	16.0	13.6	8.6	5.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.2	15.4	18.4	19.1

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

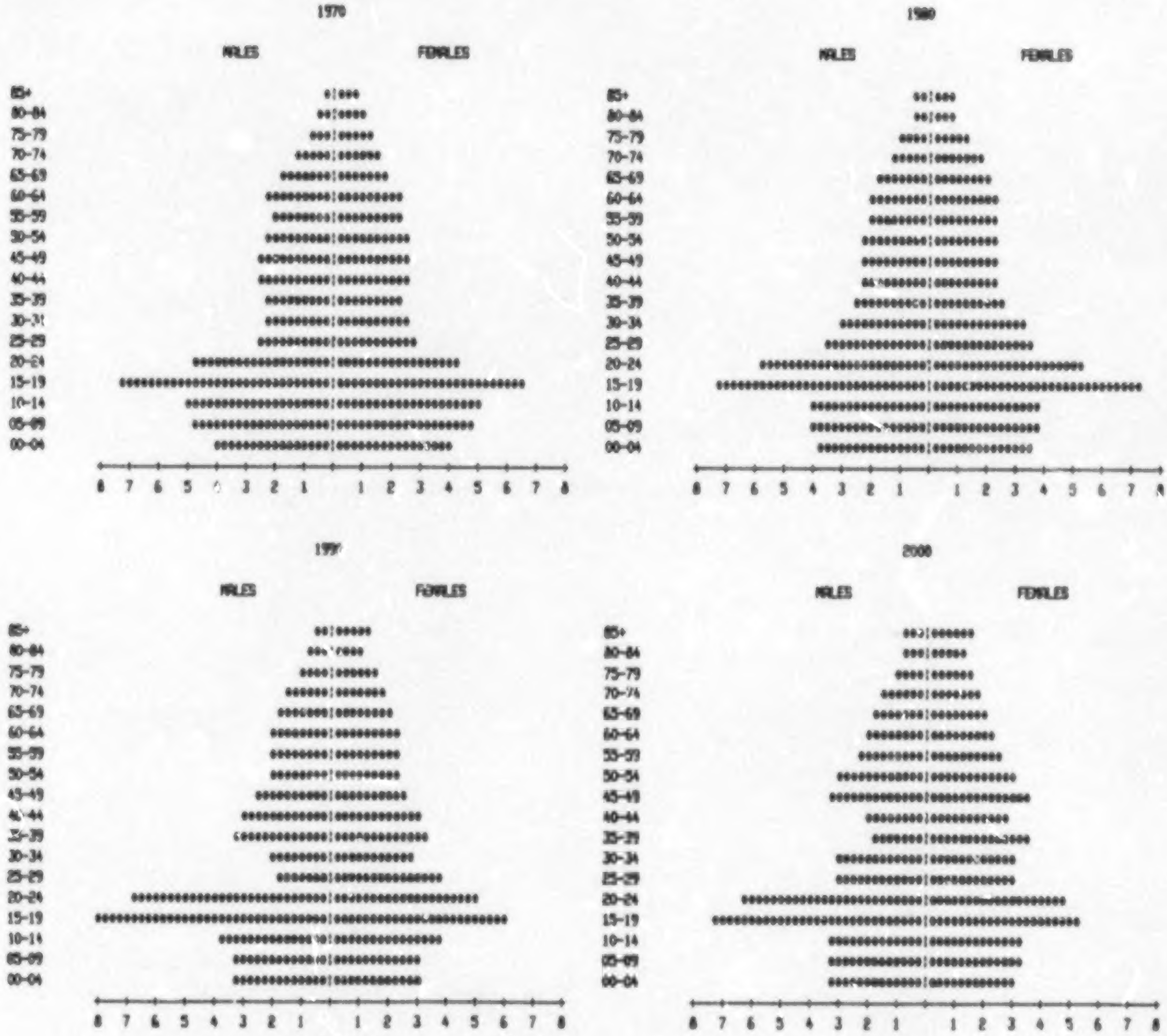
ALLEGANY

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1906	1859	1884	1869	1726	1649	1830	1749	1862	1779	1751	1672
05-09	2259	2209	2011	1919	1978	1967	1814	1732	1952	1861	1889	1797
10-14	2368	2319	2087	1992	2093	2002	2062	2050	1981	1086	2011	1910
15-19	3365	3070	3707	3713	4583	3368	4592	3375	4381	3163	4509	3278
20-24	2177	1960	2988	2705	2922	3185	3753	2654	3712	2874	3635	2720
25-29	1202	1224	1788	1804	1053	1598	991	2066	1787	1719	1591	1517
30-34	1075	1147	1586	1619	1797	1825	1059	1614	1791	1731	1747	1742
35-39	1083	1099	1288	1309	1632	1676	1853	1886	1016	2125	1828	1759
40-44	1150	1175	1130	1221	1334	1365	1693	1744	1119	1710	1887	1826
45-49	1112	1171	1142	1167	1166	1273	1379	1421	1963	2014	1073	2258
50-54	1096	1176	1162	1185	1164	1208	1191	1316	1766	1850	1163	1805
55-59	977	1103	1070	1185	1162	1214	1166	1276	1393	1422	1976	2088
60-64	990	1073	1081	1151	1032	1189	1122	1217	1136	1329	1682	1860
65-69	758	851	886	1064	988	1122	945	1157	1018	1187	1212	1416
70-74	601	707	708	904	750	953	838	1046	839	1085	867	1179
75-79	400	620	475	647	540	790	572	867	603	924	647	943
80-84	274	442	239	449	314	510	358	622	418	704	427	727
85+	157	303	195	412	232	587	295	682	378	938	421	1074
	TOTAL:	46458	TOTAL:	51742	TOTAL:	53957	TOTAL:	56147	TOTAL:	59496	TOTAL:	61886

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ALLEGANY



*15-19 EXCEEDS PERCENT RANGE OF CHART FOR MALES (8.178532)

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

CHENANGO COUNTY

Located just north of Broome County and Binghamton, Chenango County is smaller than the average-sized upstate rural county. Its population of nearly 50,000 people is heavily rural, with 83.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-fifth (17.8 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Norwich is its largest city, with a 1980 population of just over 8,000 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Chenango County gained about 3,000 people, including a net of nearly 3,500 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 3,000 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by about 3,100.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively large and stable, with 34 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Chenango County had 15 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 27 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, though declining slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $55.3 million.

Its service sector is large, with 59 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but it is growing slowly.

Twenty-five percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is about average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Chenango County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 7.2 percent, below the average of other upstate counties. The county had an average poverty rate (14 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: CHENANGO
CCUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	39,138	43,243	46,368	49,344
2	POP DENSITY	43	48	51	54
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	11,446	12,444	13,839	16,858
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	20,233	20,454	22,071	25,566
5	PERCENT 21-65	51.7	47.3	47.6	51.8
6	PERCENT 65+	12.0	12.2	11.2	12.5
7	% NONWHITE	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	15,136	16,273	17,412	20,556
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	74.8	79.6	78.9	80.4
10	% FEMALES WORKING	27.2	32.6	38.6	43.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	50.2	51.9	58.1	59.4
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	16.6	15.3	16.5	17.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.3
14	% EDUCATION	3.8	5.5	8.1	9.0
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.8	1.5	4.2	6.0
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.8	18.6	20.2	18.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	25.1	32.6	34.3	33.5
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	33	30	29	27
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	11	11	12	15
21	% PRIMARY IND.	24.7	15.6	7.6	7.2
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	71.6	64.6	47.4	44.0
23	N FARMS	2,689	1,889	1,196	1,054
24	ACRES HARVESTED	41,662	37,589	27,581	25,602
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	63,051	59,818	56,790	55,361
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,774	5,308	8,983	16,432
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,570	14,969	20,212	18,733
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.7	13.7	18.9	25.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	3.3	4.5	4.1	7.2
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	30.4	21.3	13.9	13.9
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	15.5	10.5	15.4	11.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	67.4	71.8	96.5	96.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	29.9	26.0	21.7	14.7
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	12.8	9.3	17.3	8.1
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	15.0	16.1	18.3	21.2

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

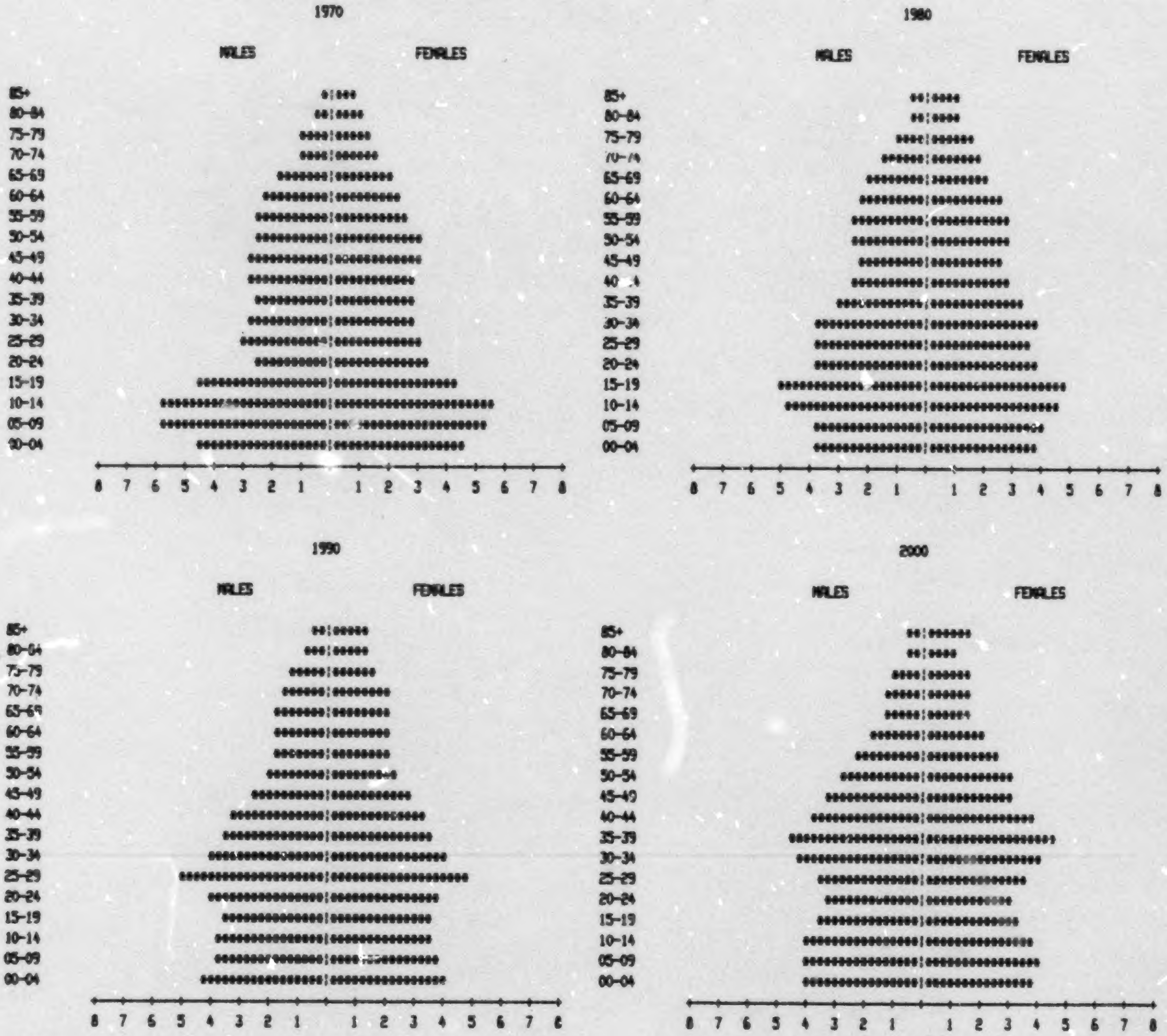
CHENANGO

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2133	2096	1877	1805	2025	1933	2253	2162	2283	2181	2286	2183
05-09	2637	2472	1900	1965	1950	1875	2063	1973	2374	2270	2286	2186
10-14	2702	2531	2395	2262	1967	2034	1980	1906	2333	2238	2385	2267
15-19	2067	1952	2421	2313	2306	2182	1856	1924	2000	1924	2333	2214
20-24	1217	1491	1833	1852	2348	2253	2192	2084	1845	1792	2203	2133
25-29	1369	1379	1836	1737	2089	2117	2629	2534	2011	2106	2195	2134
30-34	1226	1272	1791	1811	1945	1847	2172	2212	2448	2353	2085	2047
35-39	1149	1220	1467	1557	1807	1832	1923	1834	2630	2562	2039	2159
40-44	1304	1319	1276	1301	1445	1540	1743	1778	2141	2205	2445	2376
45-49	1323	1380	1157	1178	1227	1261	1361	1464	1863	1805	2582	2555
50-54	1210	1356	1246	1304	1092	1127	1134	1183	1652	1728	2058	2172
55-59	1172	1145	1199	1333	1145	1227	981	1041	1248	1398	1732	1746
60-64	989	1065	1107	1259	1065	1233	995	1113	985	1099	1456	1627
65-69	765	875	984	1019	961	1166	904	1119	780	922	1007	1256
70-74	519	749	604	923	822	938	785	1051	691	913	694	916
75-79	425	633	459	684	551	845	647	841	517	819	455	684
80-84	265	426	239	477	320	561	373	677	346	643	310	565
85+	156	379	200	493	229	604	280	701	349	843	319	875
	TOTAL:	46368	TOTAL:	49344	TOTAL:	51869	TOTAL:	53878	TOTAL:	58299	TOTAL:	63018

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: CHENANGO



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

DELAWARE COUNTY

A Catskill Mountain county on the eastern border of upstate New York's Southern Tier, and located on the Southern Tier Expressway, Delaware County is about average in size among upstate rural counties. Its population of 46,800 people is heavily rural, with 75.3 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-sixth (14.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Sidney is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 4,860 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Delaware County gained 2,100 people, including a net of 2,400 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,500 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,000.

The manufacturing economic base is of average size and increasing slightly, with 27 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Delaware County had 10 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 22 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, even if declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of over $62.5 million.

Its service sector is large, with 64 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but it is declining slowly.

About 27 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is near the average for other comparable upstate rural counties.

Delaware County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 7.6 percent, slightly below the average among other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (16 percent), and an average rate of marital disruption (21 percent).

COUNTY: DELAWARE
COUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	44,420	43,540	44,718	46,824
2	POP DENSITY	31	30	31	33
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	12,810	12,817	13,910	16,483
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	23,128	21,204	21,330	23,745
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.1	48.7	47.7	50.7
6	PERCENT 65+	11.1	12.0	13.0	14.7
7	% NONWHITE	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	16,738	16,227	16,304	18,260
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	72.4	76.5	76.4	76.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	24.4	30.4	36.2	41.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	48.6	52.4	65.2	63.6
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	13.6	14.7	16.2	15.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.5	3.0	4.6	3.6
14	% EDUCATION	4.5	7.1	11.4	12.8
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.0	1.7	4.3	6.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.6	1.7	3.2	3.3
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	15.5	17.7	19.8	19.4
18	% SECONDARY IND.	19.4	24.2	22.7	26.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	21	19	22	22
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	3	5	9	10
21	% PRIMARY IND.	32.0	23.4	12.1	9.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	67.0	59.8	39.4	33.8
23	N FARMS	3,234	2,486	1,456	1,146
24	ACRES HARVESTED	61,855	55,208	36,374	31,205
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	87,572	78,822	76,149	62,515
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,556	4,856	8,494	16,072
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,818	13,694	19,112	18,322
28	% SOME COLLEGE	13.1	13.1	20.6	26.7
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.4	5.8	5.3	7.6
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	35.9	25.5	16.5	15.6
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	12.2	8.6	14.1	12.3
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	70.1	64.4	96.6	97.5
33	INFANT MORTALITY	24.0	26.9	22.7	10.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	27.0	11.5	8.9	12.8
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	2.3	4.5	8.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.6	15.5	19.0	21.6

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

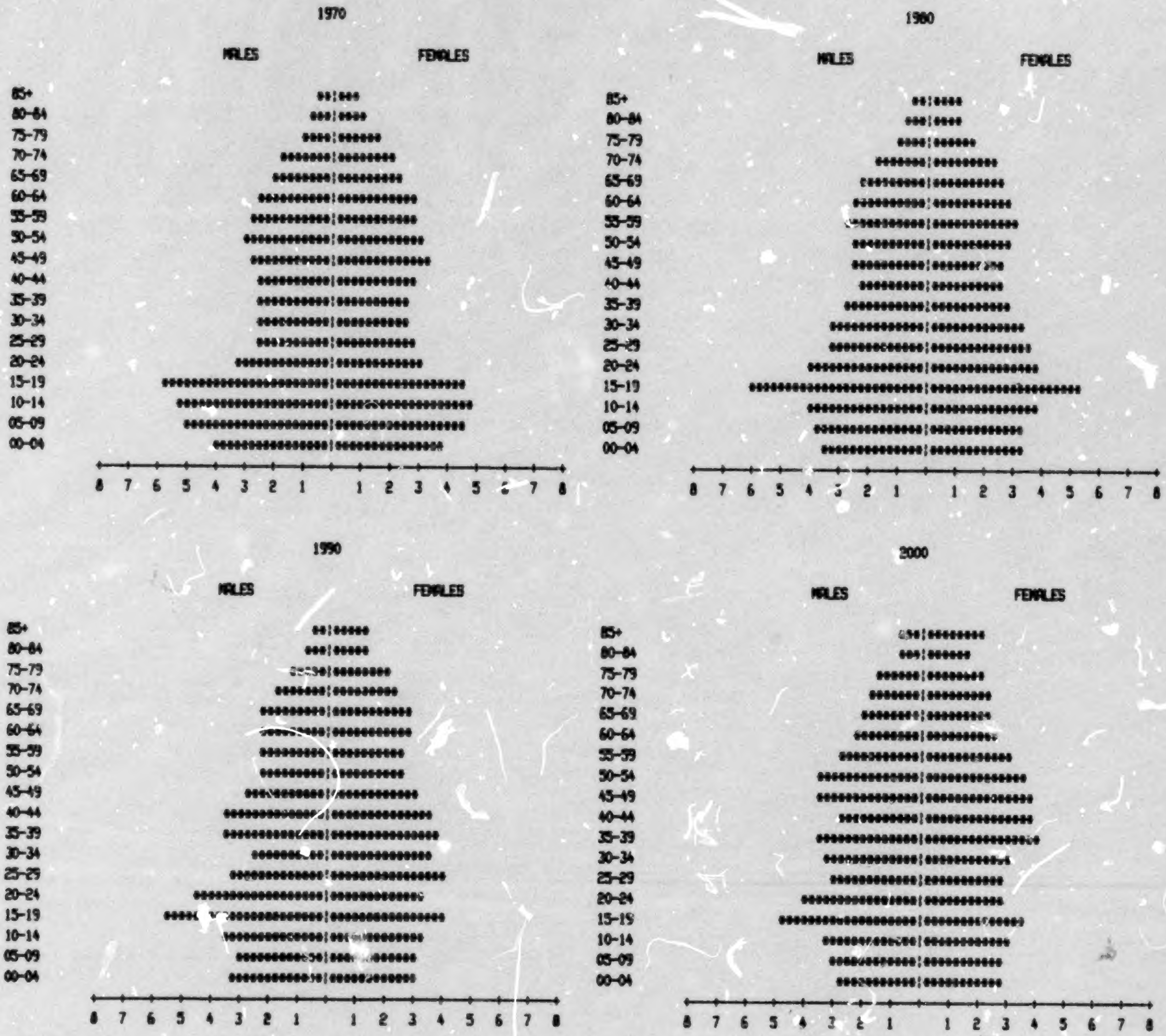
DELAWARE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1747	1713	1596	1494	1485	1419	1554	1484	1452	1388	1324	1265
05-09	2260	2042	1708	1569	1642	1538	1542	1471	1575	1501	1416	1351
10-14	2318	2151	1889	1781	1759	1616	1706	1595	1672	1585	1556	1481
15-19	2611	2041	2604	2454	2764	2055	2665	1920	2520	1831	2545	1855
20-24	1460	1363	1819	1730	2240	1986	2219	1631	2078	1480	2045	1469
25-29	1163	1241	1545	1673	1201	1644	1654	1925	1532	1410	1385	1320
30-34	1073	1064	1540	1546	1614	1754	1265	1735	1715	1627	1554	1457
35-39	1094	1164	1313	1328	1608	1620	1699	1850	1828	2130	1688	1557
40-44	1157	1203	1078	1127	1365	1387	1687	1704	1393	1912	1882	1789
45-49	1264	1408	1132	1182	1112	1172	1421	1452	1849	2024	1982	2326
50-54	1317	1346	1204	1324	1153	1220	1143	1219	1798	1843	1480	2064
55-59	1178	1220	1263	1406	1203	1353	1162	1255	1467	1543	1902	2147
60-64	1142	1185	1163	1289	1217	1407	1170	1363	1117	1256	1750	1895
65-69	897	1007	1049	1189	1057	1246	1117	1370	1033	1224	1300	1502
70-74	752	851	780	1007	872	1089	888	1149	909	1230	864	1130
75-79	464	642	521	740	574	852	650	929	729	1114	672	993
80-84	300	406	315	523	318	544	357	632	457	793	465	847
85+	176	298	228	515	262	609	283	678	423	1005	509	1278
	TOTAL:	44718	TOTAL:	46824	TOTAL:	47357	TOTAL:	49544	TOTAL:	52443	TOTAL:	54045

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: DELAWARE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

ESSEX COUNTY

Located in the heart of the Adirondacks on Lake Champlain and along the Interstate 87 Northway in upstate New York, Essex County is smaller than the average-sized upstate rural county. Its population of 36,100 people is heavily rural, with 87.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-sixth (14.7 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Ticonderoga is its largest place, with a 1980 population of 2,930 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Essex County gained 1,500 people, including a net of 2,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,000.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively small, though increasing slightly, with only 17 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Essex County had 3 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 9 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is very small and well below average in total products sold, although increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $9.3 million.

Its service sector is large, with 78 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat larger than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing very slowly.

About 29 percent of people over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly higher than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Essex County's unemployment rate in 1980 was very high (15 percent), well above the average of other upstate counties. But the county's poverty rate (15 percent) and rate of marital disruption (22 percent) were only slightly above average.

COUNTY: ESSEX
COUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	35,086	35,300	34,631	36,176
2	POP DENSITY	19	19	19	20
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	9,793	10,072	10,660	12,879
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	18,275	17,015	16,519	18,851
5	PERCENT 21-65	52.1	48.2	47.7	52.1
6	PERCENT 65+	10.2	11.5	12.3	14.6
7	% NONWHITE	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	10,981	11,360	11,978	13,032
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	60.1	66.8	72.5	69.1
10	% FEMALES WORKING	24.0	30.2	35.2	42.0
11	% TERTIARY IND.	64.1	68.2	77.8	78.3
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	14.6	17.2	13.8	18.3
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.2	4.4	6.7	8.3
14	% EDUCATION	5.3	7.5	9.5	12.2
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	6.6	3.8	6.7	7.2
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.5	2.4	3.8	4.0
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	17.4	18.9	18.9	22.7
18	% SECONDARY IND.	17.5	17.3	13.3	16.7
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	12	8	7	9
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	4	2	1	3
21	% PRIMARY IND.	18.3	14.5	8.9	5.1
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	16.8	10.8	6.5	6.1
23	N FARMS	1,156	529	285	253
24	ACRES HARVESTED	19,597	12,598	7,582	7,116
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	13,159	9,077	8,995	9,358
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,493	4,969	8,145	16,271
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,601	14,013	18,326	18,549
28	% SOME COLLEGE	14.2	14.2	18.0	29.1
29	% UNEMPLOYED	9.5	9.7	4.9	14.5
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	34.9	23.5	15.5	15.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	10.1	10.0	12.3	12.9
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	66.5	71.3	94.2	96.6
33	INFANT MORTALITY	31.3	17.2	20.5	11.9
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	17.1	14.2	5.8	5.5
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	14.0	16.9	21.9	22.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

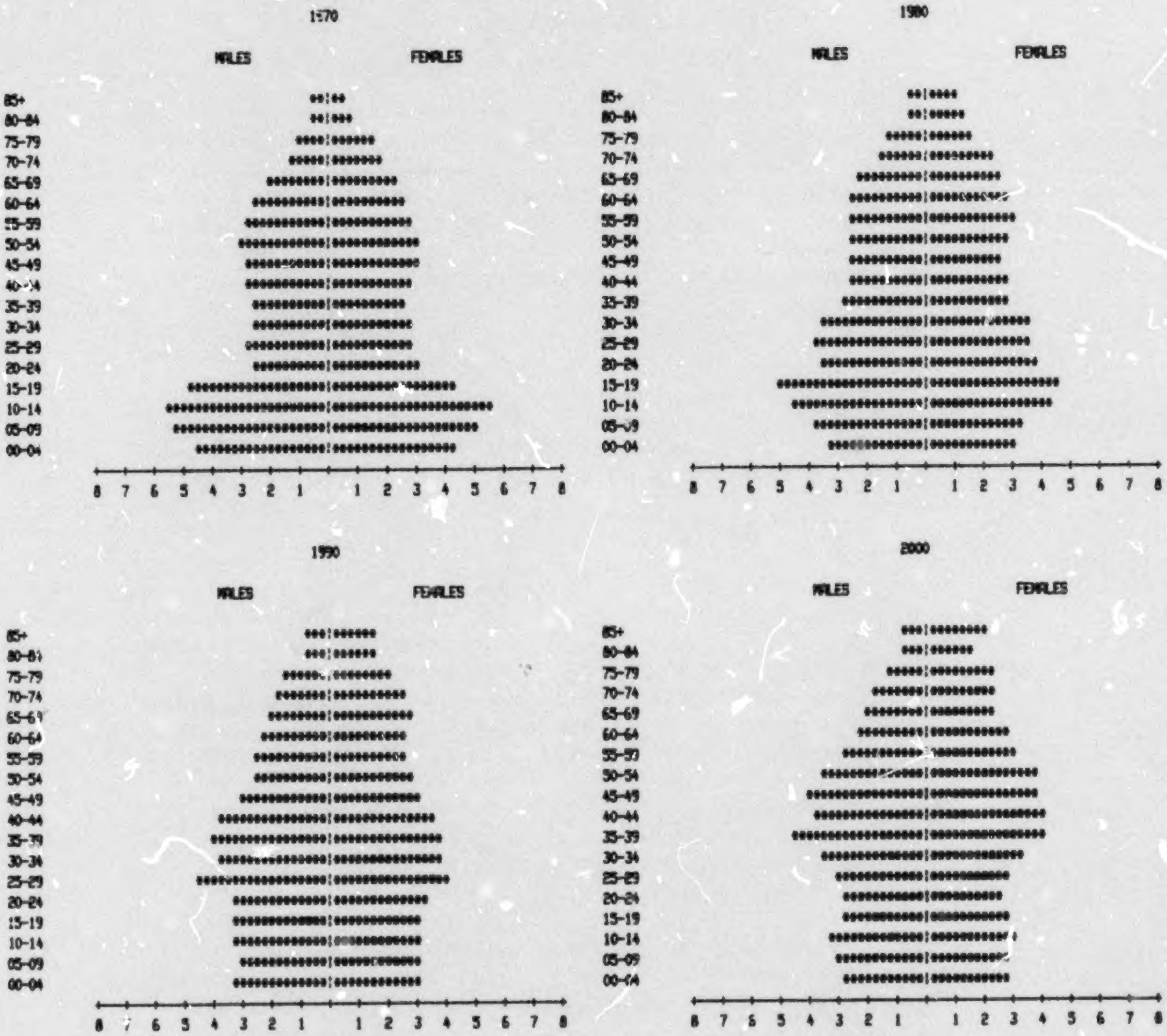
ESSEX

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1517	1459	1165	1102	1134	1103	1192	1139	1085	1035	964	922
05-09	1340	1771	1353	1210	1206	1138	1184	1131	1165	1114	1012	969
10-14	1918	1862	1665	1570	1403	1250	1239	1168	1227	1173	1098	1050
15-19	1611	1468	1828	1608	1406	1323	1242	1107	1109	1062	1073	1028
20-24	879	1020	1290	1340	1621	1426	1283	1210	1076	1019	1047	1007
25-29	925	980	1384	1296	1356	1410	1683	1489	1201	1080	1055	1020
30-34	864	936	1272	1252	1454	1362	1412	1472	1360	1292	1122	1072
35-39	883	891	1038	1026	1336	1315	1513	1420	1788	1539	1251	1134
40-44	915	989	900	968	1086	1075	1385	1368	1489	1563	1410	1352
45-49	944	1046	886	900	934	1009	1117	1112	1576	1497	1832	1650
50-54	996	1017	925	977	908	932	949	1037	1413	1425	1494	1604
55-59	933	931	920	1123	930	1001	904	948	1103	1138	1530	1509
60-64	871	904	896	1013	892	1127	894	997	886	1028	1296	1391
65-69	684	797	815	927	820	982	808	1084	766	889	918	1050
70-74	465	646	583	822	691	861	688	904	659	863	641	875
75-79	343	528	423	558	447	718	524	746	498	844	462	680
80-84	163	297	199	419	283	440	295	560	332	596	311	558
85+	130	208	163	350	195	506	256	597	322	793	326	903
	TOTAL:	34631	TOTAL:	36176	TOTAL:	37100	TOTAL:	38062	TOTAL:	39060	TOTAL:	38616

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: ESSEX



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Located in the center of the three northernmost counties in upstate New York, between the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Adirondack Mountains, Franklin County is about average among upstate rural counties. Its population of nearly 4[illegible],000 people is largely rural, with 63.8 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-sixth (14.9 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Malone is its largest place, with a 1980 population of 7,660 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Franklin County gained 1,000 people, including a net of 1,800 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 2,200 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 2,300.

The manufacturing economic base is comparatively small and declining slightly, with only 17 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Franklin County had 4 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 14 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is slightly smaller than average in total products sold, even if increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of $36.1 million.

Its service sector is large, with 77 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat higher than the average for other upstate rural counties, and is growing slowly.

About 25 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Franklin County's unemployment rate in 1980 was a relatively high 12 percent, well above the average of other upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (18 percent), and a slightly above-average rate of marital disruption (22.7 percent).

COUNTY: FRANKLIN
COUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	44,830	44,742	43,931	44,929
2	POP DENSITY	27	27	26	27
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	12,055	12,561	12,907	15,127
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	22,788	20,904	19,637	22,497
5	PERCENT 21-65	50.8	46.9	44.7	50.1
6	PERCENT 65+	9.8	11.1	11.8	12.8
7	% NONWHITE	3.6	4.0	4.0	5.4
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	14,738	13,767	13,693	15,926
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	64.7	65.6	69.7	70.8
10	% FEMALES WORKING	28.1	34.9	38.9	43.4
11	% TERTIARY IND.	63.1	70.1	73.5	76.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	17.1	19.2	19.5	18.4
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.0	4.5	5.6	8.7
14	% EDUCATION	4.8	8.6	12.0	14.0
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	7.6	6.3	9.6	10.7
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.9
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	16.1	17.6	19.5	20.8
18	% SECONDARY IND.	17.3	17.2	19.0	16.9
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	18	18	19	14
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	5	5	2	4
21	% PRIMARY IND.	19.6	12.6	7.4	6.7
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	24.3	22.6	17.5	16.2
23	N FARMS	2,074	1,293	778	607
24	ACRES HARVESTED	26,277	24,439	18,924	17,518
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	33,788	26,562	35,437	36,124
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,474	4,639	7,870	14,966
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,535	13,082	17,708	17,061
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.8	10.8	16.3	24.9
29	% UNEMPLOYED	11.7	16.1	9.4	12.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	36.9	27.4	20.0	18.4
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	12.7	8.3	11.4	10.9
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	58.7	58.5	89.5	95.3
33	INFANT MORTALITY	36.5	34.8	20.3	10.0
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	6.7	13.4	0.0	15.6
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.6	17.7	21.9	22.7

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

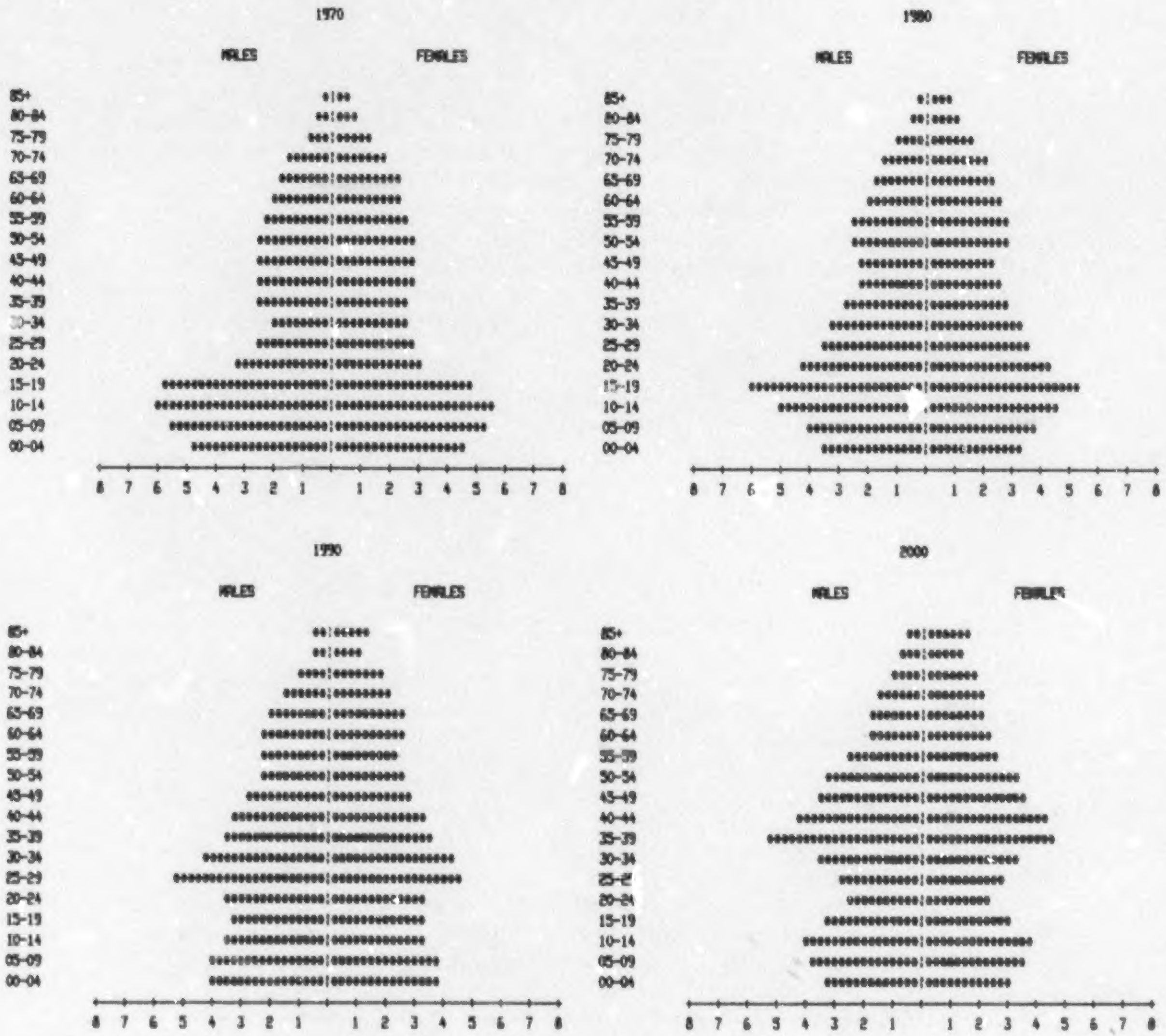
FRANKLIN

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2080	1943	1583	1470	1837	1755	1899	1813	1571	1501	1464	1399
05-09	2454	2332	1748	1704	1619	1500	1841	1761	1758	1679	1470	1405
10-14	2616	2396	2210	2086	1790	1740	1625	1507	1892	1804	1593	1523
15-19	2576	2046	2735	2343	1839	1683	1543	1504	1574	1507	1534	1466
20-24	1473	1369	1942	1910	2391	2050	1634	1504	1229	1147	1463	1402
25-29	1139	1172	1593	1596	2017	1985	2433	2098	1380	1356	1437	1387
30-34	933	1067	1508	1472	1655	1658	2053	2030	1676	1554	1285	1207
35-39	1045	1058	1205	1207	1565	1528	1684	1694	2493	2164	1441	1425
40-44	1130	1251	989	1109	1246	1249	1585	1556	2094	2085	1743	1627
45-49	1127	1256	1062	1066	1014	1143	1252	1266	1697	1727	2560	2249
50-54	1089	1161	1107	1227	1075	1091	1006	1151	1565	1568	2105	2141
55-59	996	1115	1029	1236	1100	1243	1045	1087	1195	1254	1652	1742
60-64	986	1011	945	1116	1042	1226	1030	1212	907	1103	1440	1534
65-69	813	970	829	1047	853	1068	919	1153	852	985	997	1157
70-74	634	822	650	843	684	949	686	951	731	1011	658	941
75-79	369	566	428	711	474	706	485	779	543	863	515	755
80-84	229	370	243	444	260	516	278	501	316	600	345	654
85+	129	268	145	391	187	486	203	564	275	743	329	901
	TOTAL:	43931	TOTAL:	44929	TOTAL:	46224	TOTAL:	47332	TOTAL:	48400	TOTAL:	48946

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: FRANKLIN



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LEWIS COUNTY

Located in the heart of the Tug Hill area between Utica-Rome and Watertown in upstate New York, Lewis County is much smaller than the average rural county. Its population of 25,000 people is heavily rural, with 86.6 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-fifth (18.0 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Lowville is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 3,360 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Lewis County gained 2,400 people, including a net of 2,000 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 1,400 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 1,200.

The manufacturing economic base is about average although declining slightly, with 26 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Lewis County had 8 plants which employed a hundred or more persons, and 12 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is larger than average in total products sold, and increasing slightly, with a 1980 adjusted value of nearly $54 million.

Over 57 percent of the 1980 work force was engaged in service industries. This percentage is somewhat smaller than the average for other upstate rural counties, but is growing slowly.

Only about 21 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Lewis County's unemployment rate in 1980, at 10.3 percent, was above the average of other upstate counties. The county had a somewhat high poverty rate (15 percent), but a lower-than-average rate of marital disruption (17 percent).

COUNTY: LEWIS
COUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	22,521	23,249	23,644	25,035
2	POP DENSITY	17	18	18	19
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	6,046	6,243	6,635	8,051
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	11,018	10,369	10,498	12,465
5	PERCENT 21-65	48.9	44.6	44.4	49.8
6	PERCENT 65+	11.3	11.5	10.8	11.6
7	% NONWHITE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	8,193	7,935	8,057	9,253
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	74.4	76.5	76.7	74.2
10	% FEMALES WORKING	22.8	27.9	34.8	38.5
11	% TERTIARY IND.	41.6	46.2	52.6	57.1
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	9.7	11.2	12.7	14.9
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	2.9	4.7	5.1	5.0
14	% EDUCATION	4.6	6.9	9.3	9.9
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	1.5	1.6	3.2	8.3
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	1.3	1.9	2.9	1.5
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	12.6	13.8	14.0	16.6
18	% SECONDARY IND.	25.2	27.5	27.6	26.3
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	18	16	13	12
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	5	6	7	8
21	% PRIMARY IND.	33.3	26.2	19.8	16.6
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	38.7	35.1	26.5	25.3
23	N FARMS	1,701	1,291	905	771
24	ACRES HARVESTED	32,534	29,508	22,278	21,269
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	38,134	39,841	52,902	53,949
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,561	4,760	8,053	16,257
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	8,835	13,423	18,119	18,533
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.5	10.5	14.6	21.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	5.8	6.2	4.5	10.3
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	35.0	26.2	16.8	15.1
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	10.9	8.1	11.2	11.8
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	51.2	61.0	93.2	96.0
33	INFANT MORTALITY	27.2	18.4	14.3	7.3
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	26.6	8.6	8.5	16.0
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	13.6	14.0	15.7	17.0

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

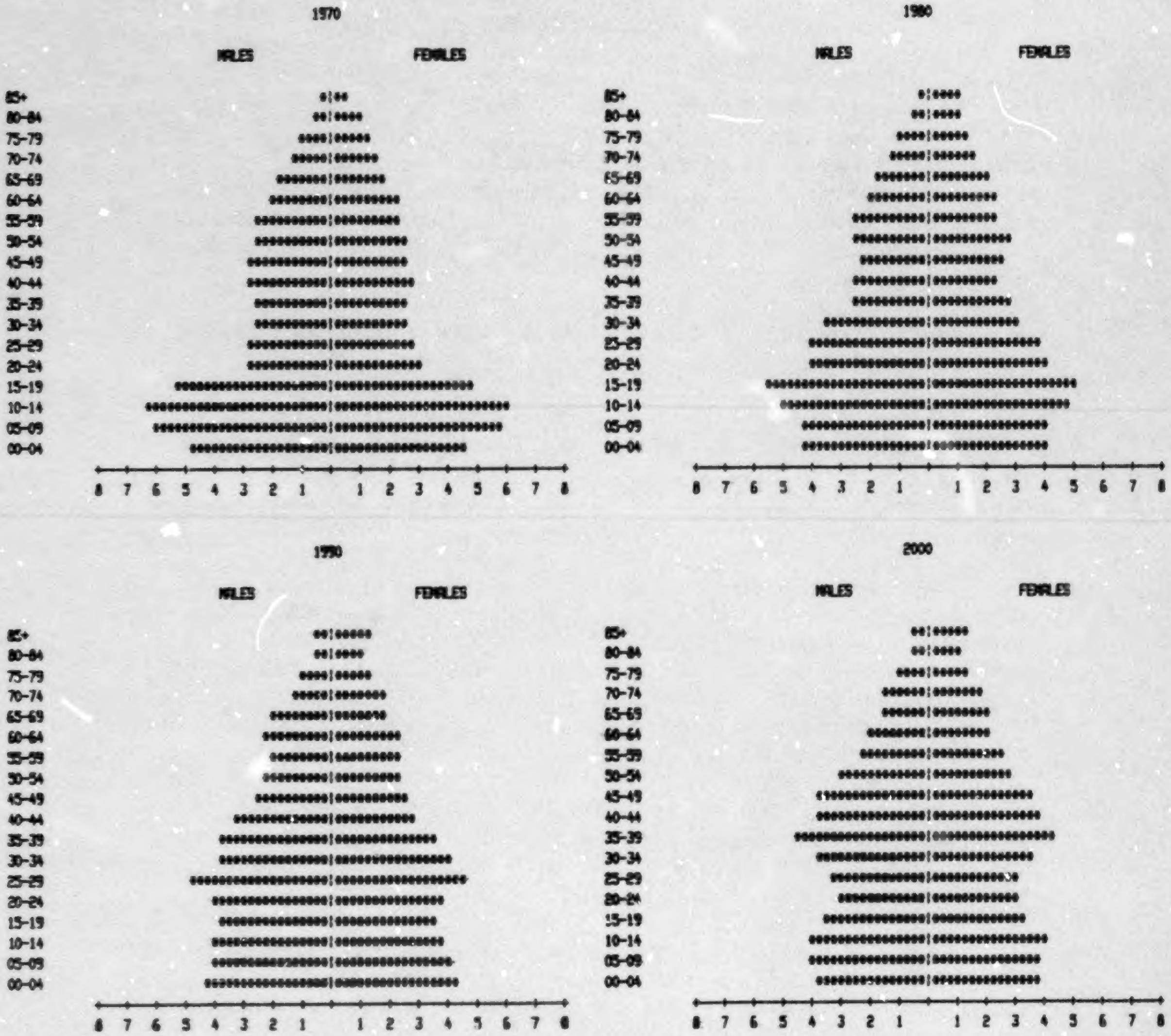
LEWIS

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	1145	1088	1068	1031	1090	1042	1162	1110	1085	1036	1066	1019
05-09	1420	1336	1095	1003	1062	1025	1085	1038	1134	1084	1055	1010
10-14	1485	1448	1264	1176	1090	998	1059	1022	1160	1110	1094	1045
15-19	1246	1098	1351	1258	1142	1064	986	905	985	944	1039	996
20-24	662	687	1002	1012	1244	1162	1053	985	889	863	984	948
25-29	631	671	1009	937	1012	1025	1258	1180	925	856	933	903
30-34	574	577	855	745	1019	949	1024	1040	1083	1021	922	904
35-39	572	612	656	681	863	754	1030	962	1293	1222	959	895
40-44	653	668	609	594	659	687	869	762	1048	1074	1118	1064
45-49	657	562	576	621	607	597	658	691	1041	985	1320	1262
50-54	591	609	652	666	567	619	598	597	860	770	1048	1096
55-59	571	535	623	554	629	657	548	612	630	687	1007	989
60-64	470	514	512	572	579	535	586	635	540	574	786	748
65-69	388	405	465	490	447	533	507	499	449	557	522	631
70-74	298	364	309	394	375	436	361	475	417	533	389	486
75-79	216	303	230	315	225	330	273	365	301	376	269	424
80-84	136	229	145	242	144	236	142	248	167	301	196	342
85+	84	139	91	232	120	287	132	312	156	371	179	416
	TOTAL:	23644	TOTAL:	25035	TOTAL:	25810	TOTAL:	26769	TOTAL:	28527	TOTAL:	30064

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: LEWIS



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Located in the heart of the Catskill resort area on upstate New York's Southern Tier Expressway, Sullivan County is slightly larger than the average rural county. Its population of 65,100 people is heavily rural, with 83.7 percent living in places of less than twenty-five hundred people. Less than one-seventh (14.2 percent) of its work force commute outside the county for employment.

Monticello is its largest place, with a 1980 population of just over 6,300 people.

Between 1970 and 1980 Sullivan County gained about 12,600 people (one of the largest net increases among rural counties), including 8,300 adults between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and gained 6,100 households. Moreover, between 1970 and 1980 the number of jobs held by its people grew by 5,000.

The manufacturing economic base is very small although increasing slightly, with only 9 percent of the 1980 work force in manufacturing. In 1980, Sullivan County had only 1 plant which employed a hundred or more persons, and 9 plants which employed twenty or more persons. Its agricultural base is about average in total products sold, although declining, with a 1980 adjusted value of $44.8 million.

Its service sector is very large, with 88 percent of the 1980 work force engaged in service industries. This percentage is well above the average for other upstate rural counties, although declining slowly.

About 26 percent of residents over twenty-five years of age had some college background in 1980. This percentage is slightly lower than the average for comparable upstate rural counties.

Sullivan County's unemployment rate in 1980 was 9 percent, about average for other comparable upstate counties. The county had a comparatively high poverty rate (17 percent), and an above-average rate of marital disruption (24 percent).

COUNTY: SULLIVAN
CCUNTY TYPE: 6

TABLE	TITLE	1950	1960	1970	1980
DEMOGRAPHY					
1	POPULATION	40,731	45,272	52,580	65,155
2	POP DENSITY	42	47	54	67
3	OCCUPIED HOUSES	12,347	14,112	16,865	23,021
4	21-65 AGE GROUP	22,337	23,270	26,711	35,028
5	PERCENT 21-65	54.8	51.4	50.8	53.8
6	PERCENT 65+	11.3	13.0	13.1	15.1
7	% NONWHITE	1.8	4.4	7.3	9.5
INDUSTRY					
8	N EMPLOYED	15,549	16,631	19,961	24,839
9	% EMPLOYED 21-65	69.6	71.5	74.7	70.9
10	% FEMALES WORKING	22.4	30.6	35.6	40.6
11	% TERTIARY IND.	79.0	84.4	89.1	87.5
12	% RETAIL, WHOLES.	18.6	19.5	20.2	18.6
13	% PUBL. ADMIN.	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.3
14	% EDUCATION	3.3	6.3	8.6	9.7
15	% HEALTH SERVICE	2.1	3.2	6.0	10.1
16	% FIN,INS,REAL EST.	2.2	3.0	4.1	4.4
17	% MANAG.-PROFESS.	20.6	22.3	22.3	23.5
18	% SECONDARY IND.	6.3	7.5	6.0	8.8
19	N MFG., 20+ EMPLS.	10	10	10	9
20	N MFG., 100+ EMPLS.	1	1	1	1
21	% PRIMARY IND.	14.7	8.1	4.9	3.7
22	% LAND IN AGRIC.	30.4	21.5	14.8	12.1
23	N FARMS	1,881	1,034	647	475
24	ACRES HARVESTED	18,944	13,398	9,223	7,540
25	ADJ. MKT. VAL. AG.	32,167	35,980	69,293	44,827
SOCIOECONOMIC					
26	MED. FAM. INCOME	2,622	5,198	8,893	15,925
27	ADJ MED. FAM. INC.	9,046	14,658	20,009	18,155
28	% SOME COLLEGE	10.4	10.4	18.7	26.3
29	% UNEMPLOYED	4.7	7.7	5.0	9.0
30	% FAMS. IN POVERTY	35.5	21.9	16.7	17.0
31	% FAMS. IN AFFLUENCE	13.3	12.9	16.0	14.2
PERSONAL WELL-BEING					
32	% HSES W. PLUMBG	64.9	75.7	96.3	97.1
33	INFANT MORTALITY	31.3	29.9	22.0	15.5
34	SUICIDES PER CAP.	14.7	15.5	11.4	9.2
35	HOMICIDES PER CAP.	2.5	0.0	11.4	1.5
36	% DISRUPTED MARRGS.	12.7	16.4	22.5	23.9

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

SULLIVAN

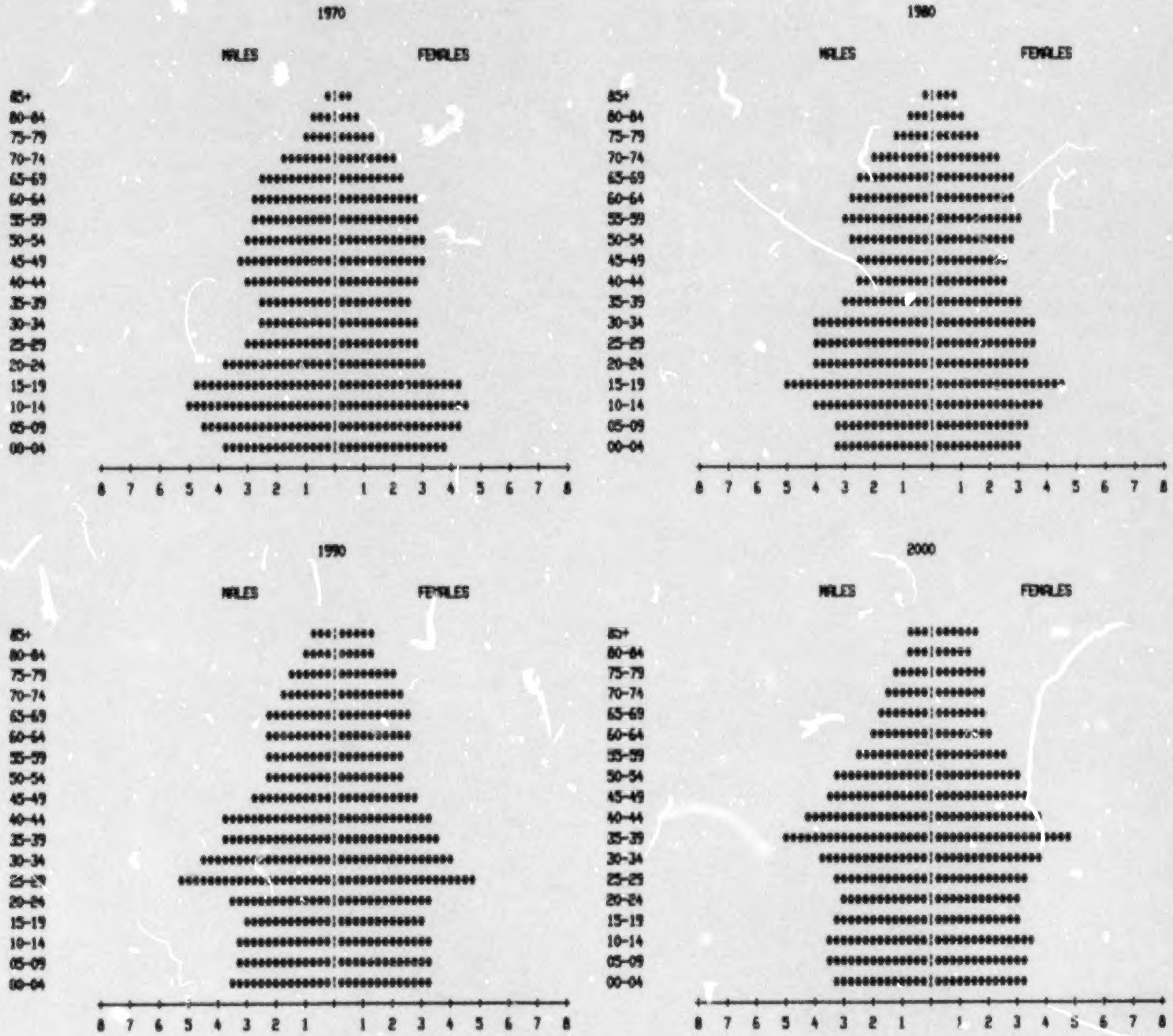
	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	2037	1921	2077	[illegible]	2337	2232	2706	2585	2966	2833	3263	3118
05-09	2387	2281	2132	2074	2259	2242	2558	2480	3127	3030	3279	3178
10-14	2582	2337	2529	2364	2311	2253	2465	2482	3176	3119	3428	3371
15-19	2437	2223	3265	2865	2597	2425	2413	2336	2862	2791	3445	3359
20-24	1940	1638	2652	2175	3409	2994	2730	2536	2656	2636	3369	3264
25-29	1615	1453	2570	2325	3138	2685	4024	3639	2943	2916	3439	3436
30-34	1362	1387	2526	2276	2759	2498	3421	3048	3455	3436	3313	3525
35-39	1316	1315	1974	1925	2697	2432	2951	2708	4610	4394	3321	3471
40-44	1613	1480	1671	1585	2089	2041	2847	2581	3794	3437	3772	3819
45-49	1644	1624	1657	1565	1755	1674	2167	[illegible]	3174	2933	4879	4688
50-54	1538	1549	1857	1826	1719	1640	1789	[illegible]	2956	2710	3877	3555
55-59	1506	1501	1882	1959	1890	1895	1718	1662	2168	2172	3123	2950
60-64	1497	1493	1742	1818	1858	2082	1832	1891	1701	1706	2763	2642
65-69	1262	1223	1620	[illegible]	1633	1804	1709	1938	1500	1571	1860	2021
70-74	901	1045	1321	1540	1409	1696	1383	1664	1396	1651	1272	1465
75-79	564	700	810	980	1037	1374	1074	1463	1078	1506	927	1199
80-84	344	405	410	625	556	790	683	1061	674	1080	[illegible]	1051
85+	177	242	239	507	368	759	488	963	663	1424	675	1543
	TOTAL:	52580	TOTAL:	65155	TOTAL:	71257	TOTAL:	77844	TOTAL:	90244	TOTAL:	102325

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: SULLIVAN



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

APPENDIX C.

NEW YORK STATE POPULATION PYRAMIDS
1970-2000

The previous numbered page in
the original document was blank

POPULATION DATA BY AGE/SEX

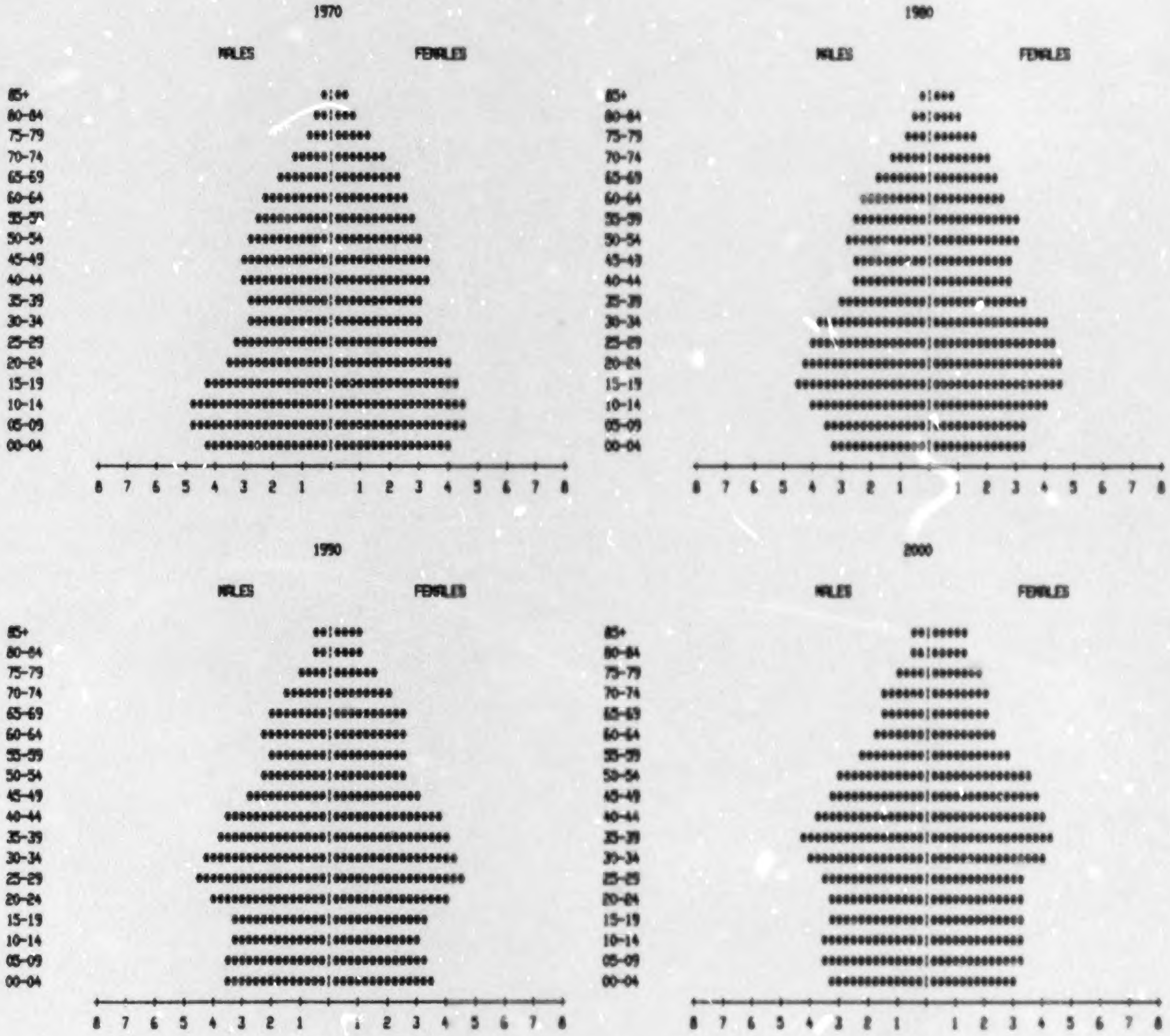
NEW YORK STATE

	1970		1980		1985		1990		2000		2010	
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
00-04	758348	728395	580389	555536	612073	584788	630897	602775	585530	559420	537496	513531
05-09	857010	822025	605546	579333	583580	559433	605670	580458	621815	595388	552699	529313
10-14	872857	838787	717004	689056	586306	562568	560202	537621	614742	590317	577593	553633
15-19	779471	783708	803639	794932	719692	691842	598258	573426	607146	581817	630188	602742
20-24	633202	749174	737556	782390	799996	810984	726303	715164	595318	582726	654009	679527
25-29	584775	641434	690997	737379	758661	767951	820358	805110	622895	593158	639196	606066
30-34	500086	538278	649344	702495	675572	715157	736308	753271	735470	708244	595531	571240
35-39	494770	532769	526286	580621	631255	679215	649771	696185	790212	790886	602397	585790
40-44	538181	586772	446856	489456	514094	561327	605028	659591	695658	730431	703075	693131
45-49	539001	597132	433243	478268	432166	470004	487921	541835	604867	667787	745459	766922
50-54	496228	562028	469110	527492	409854	453397	403221	448632	549399	623731	637857	696710
55-59	457032	522590	456018	523352	432323	493399	374273	427555	426571	500782	535339	623306
60-64	398183	463974	382502	458505	400564	478055	381039	455871	332642	400985	459590	563987
65-69	305042	391864	312502	412020	320153	408990	337038	431393	282067	362624	325812	429564
70-74	225996	321531	225349	338557	240862	352235	249850	354158	252487	360138	223529	320468
75-79	147845	221956	153100	260457	159435	271438	169708	286271	184260	303487	158569	261020
80-84	80125	132490	88035	173764	89391	182739	94887	193984	103621	205071	108720	214710
85+	47182	86721	57946	135037	65628	171867	70984	198588	81751	238099	93673	268513
	TOTAL: 18236960		TOTAL: 17558070		TOTAL: 17647000		TOTAL: 17763640		TOTAL: 18081540		TOTAL: 18220900	

SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

POPULATION PYRAMID CHART: NEW YORK STATE



SOURCE: N.Y.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census - New York

PREPARED BY: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center
State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

APPENDIX D.

DATA SOURCES AND DATA NOTES

The previous numbered page in the original document was blank.

DATA SOURCES

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population (1950, 1960, 1970); Summary Tape File (S.T.F.) #3, 1980; Vol. I - Number of Inhabitants; Vol. II - General Population Characteristics. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ITEMS: Fig. 1 Population Size
2 Population Density (Persons per Square Mile)
3 Number of Occupied Housing Units
4 Number of Persons Aged 21-25 Years
5 Potential Adult Labor Force
6 Percent Population 65 Years and Older
7 Percent Population Nonwhite
8 Number Population Age 14-and-Over, and Employed
9 Percent Potential Labor Force Employed
10 Percent Females in Workplace
11 Percent Employed in Tertiary Industry
12 Percent Employed in Retail/Wholesale Trade
13 Percent Public Administration Employees
14 Percent Employed in Education
15 Percent Employed in Health Services
16 Percent Employed in Finance, Insurance, Real Estate
17 Percent Managerial or Professional Occupation
18 Percent Employed in Secondary Industries
21 Percent Employed in Primary Industries
26 Unadjusted Median Family Income
27 Adjusted Median Family Income
28 Percent Population Aged 25 or More Who Have Completed Some College
29 Percent Unemployed
30 Percent Families in Poverty
31 Percent Families in Affluence
32 Percent Sound Dwellings
36 Percent Disrupted Marriages

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *County and City Data Book* (1952, 1956, 1962, 1972). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ITEMS: Fig. 2 Population Density (Area Figures)
3 Number of Occupied Housing Units
19 Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 20 or More Persons
20 Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 100 or More Persons
26 Unadjusted Median Family Income
27 Adjusted Median Family Income
32 Percent Dwellings with Indoor Plumbing

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Census of Agriculture* (1950, 1959, 1969, 1978). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ITEMS: Fig. 22 Percent Land in Agriculture
23 Total Number of Farms
24 Total Acres Harvested
25 Total Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

Bureau of the Census. *Census of Manufacturing* (1972, 1977). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ITEMS: Fig. 19 Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 20 or More Persons
20 Number of Manufacturing Units Employing 100 or More Persons

U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. *Vital Statistics of the U.S.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

ITEMS: Fig. 33 Infant Mortality Rate (1950-1970)
34 Suicides Per 100,000 Population "
35 Homicides Per 100,000 Population "

N.Y.S. Department of Health. *Vital Statistics of New York.* State Center for Health Statistics, Albany, N.Y.

ITEMS: Fig. 33 Infant Mortality Rate as a Percentage of Live Births (1979-1981)

N.Y.S. Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics, Albany, N.Y. Data provided for:

ITEMS: Fig. 34 Suicides Per 100,000 Population (1980)
35 Homicides Per 100,000 Population (1980)

DATA NOTES

Tables 4-6. Age-Sex Distributions and Population Pyramids

Source: New York State Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census--New York

Prepared by: Economic Development and Technical Assistance Center, State University College, Plattsburgh, New York 12901

Figures 22-25. There were several changes in the definition of a farm between 1950 and 1980, so comparisons over time should be viewed cautiously. In 1950, the definition of a farm included units where the value of agricultural products, for home use or sale, exceeded $150. Between 1959 and 1974, a farm was considered to be any place with less than ten acres from which $250 or more of agricultural products were sold (note: home use did not count) or any place of ten acres or more where $50 or more of agricultural products were sold during the census year. In 1978, the definition was any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were or normally would have been sold during the census year. In our calculations, no changes were made in the tables to reflect these differences in definitions.

For Figure 22, the following index, based on prices paid to farmers for all agricultural products across the United States, was used to convert the value to 1980 dollars:

1949 3.85; 1959 3.22; 1969 2.63; 1979 1.28; 1980 1.0

Figure 27. The following adjustment factors were used to calculate the Adjusted Median Family Income in 1980 dollars:

1949 3.45; 1959 2.82; 1969 2.25; 1979 1.14; 1980 1.00

These are based on the Consumer Price Index and the purchasing power of the dollar in those years.

New York State
Legislative Commission on Rural Resources
Box 7019, Alfred E. Smith Office Building
Albany, NY 12225
(518) 455-2544